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JAMMU & KASHMIR
COMPUTRIZED

GUIDE

1969

Director

MULK RAJ SARAF

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Let us resolve

With God as witness we Hindus and Mohamedans declare that we shall behave towards one another as children of the same parents, that we shall have no differences, that the sorrows of each shall be the sorrows of the other and that each shall help the other in removing them. We shall respect each other's religion and religious feelings and shall not stand in the way of our religious practices. We shall always refrain from violence to each other in the name of religion.



MAHATMA GANDHI

This was the vow for Hindu-Muslim unity which Gandhiji prescribed for the nation in 1919. And it continues to remain the corner-stone of the policy of our second State.



**MAHATMA
GANDHI**
FIFTY CENTENARY
OCT. 2, 1968 TO
FEB. 22, 1970
**महात्मा
गान्धी**
“J. S. S. S.”
OCT. 2, 1968 to
FEB. 22, 1970



*Greetings
from
Kashmir*

Apples of infinite variety leave the valley of Kashmir every day on a mission of goodwill. They go by trucks, they go by air. In colour, shape and taste they reflect the variety in landscape and terrain that makes Kashmir unique in appeal.

But these apples are messengers of goodwill and friendship. More and more people in every part of the country partake of this friendship and thus become linked

with the families that grow the apples in Baramula, Bandipur and Anant Nag.

Ten-fold increase

To the people of Kashmir too the luscious fruits means increasing prosperity, year after year. The fruit trade has developed ten-fold since 1947. Today apples worth lacs of rupees go out of the valley bringing in return warmth and comfort to the farmers who grow them.

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Perhaps one of the trains delayed could be carrying men and materials on an emergent assignment, transporting medicines and food to a stricken area

Your indiscreet action may stall smooth train operations delaying vital national tasks

Pull the chain only if you must

NORTHERN RAILWAY

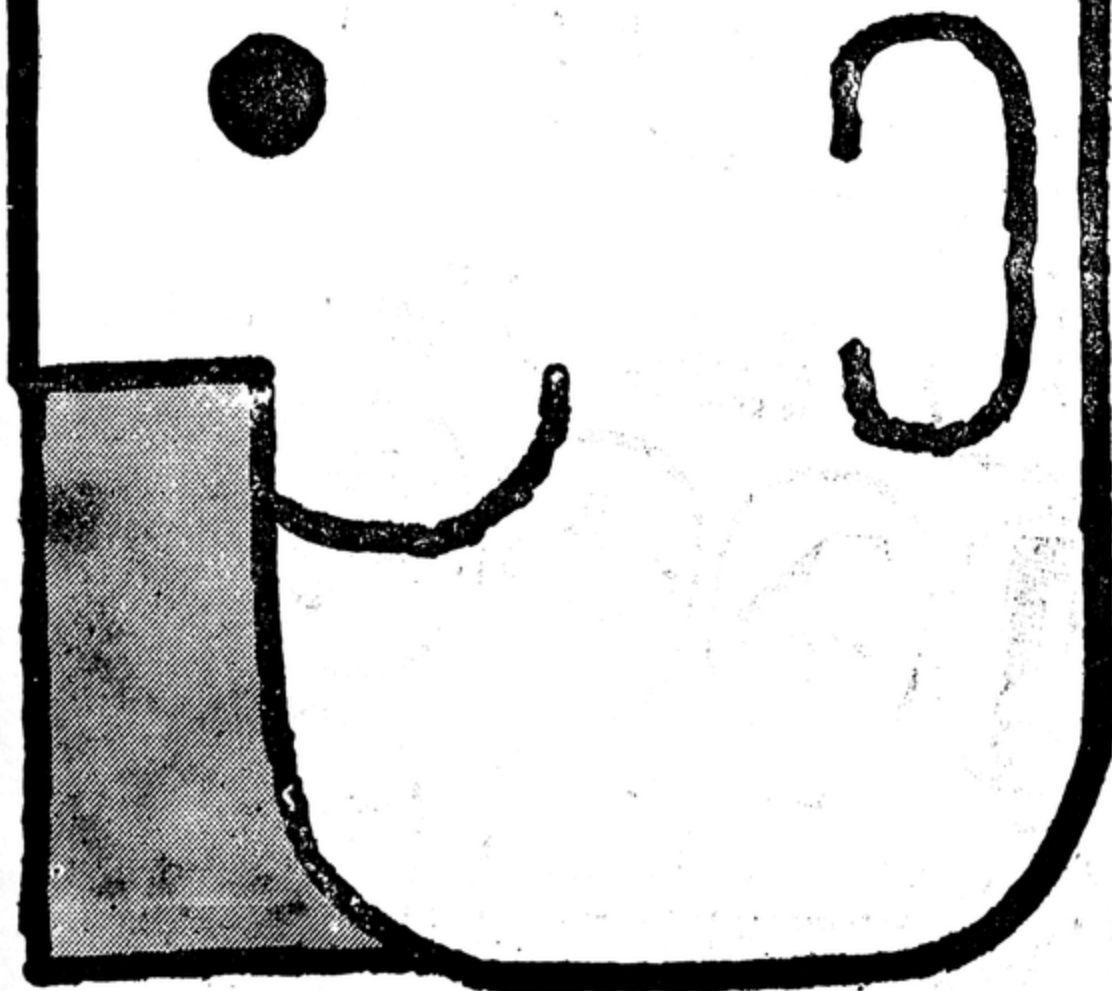
A SINGLE SMILE

A single smile can mean so much.
Or a single act of courtesy.
To anybody. But especially
to a stranger in a new country.
And we have so many
in ours nowadays,
visitors who have travelled
thousands of miles
to see the many wonders of India.
Who stay here for a while.
Buy our handicrafts.
Use our services.

Last year, tourism earned over
Rs 25 crores in foreign exchange.
Yet when you help a visitor,
you are only carrying on the great
tradition of Indian hospitality.
Helping a guest to feel welcome
and enjoy his stay in India.
The India we are
privileged to call our own.

Welcome a visitor.
Send back a friend.

Department of Tourism
Government of India

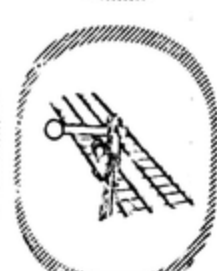
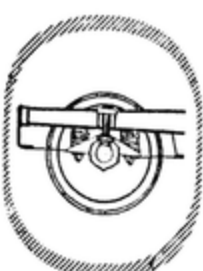
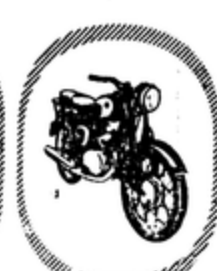
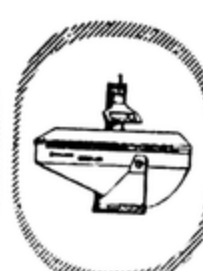
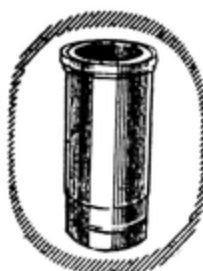




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- * xvii) Laboratory equipment and chemicals.
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Chief Engineer
Mechanical & Stores Department

J & K GOVERNMENT
JAMMU / SRINAGAR.

Do you Know?

- ❑ The Forests of Jammu and Kashmir State are verily the Green Gold of Kashmir.
- ❑ In their extent, distribution and potential these forests constitute the biggest industry in the State and being so, they are the mainstay of the economy of the State.
- ❑ Coniferous species cover an area of 2, 886 sq. miles and the broad-leaved species 394 sq. miles. The maximum possible annual cut is 295.00 lakh cft for coniferous forests.
- ❑ These forests play a vital role in the maintenances of natural balance which is of paramount importance in a hilly country like ours, as they provide protection to the hill-sides, regulate water regime in the Nallahs and rivers and enhance the aesthetics of the country as a whole, and are a source of revenue to the State. In the year 1968-69 the revenue from forests touched a figure of Rs. 4.34 crores the highest so far.
- ❑ These forests yield a variety of Minor Forests Products such as Kuth, Belladonna, Dioscorea, Hyoscyamus, Podophyllum, Digitalis, Artimesia, Pyrethrum etc. etc supplied as they are to the pharmaceutical industry. These plants have medicinal value of repute.
- ❑ These forests are rich in wild life. Some of the rare species such as Bara Singha (Kashmir Stag), Musk Deer, the Brown Bear, Markhor and some of Trans-Indo-Tibetan type, found in Ladakh region, have a name for themselves all over the world and they are a great attraction to the tourists and sportsmen.
- ❑ Ever since the inception of Development Plans in the State, the Forest Department has channalised all its efforts to the preservation and perpetuation of these forests. The Physical targets achieved against the amounts expended under important schemes in the various plan periods (ending 1968-69) is recorded below:-

FORESTRY SCHEMES

S. No :	Name of the schemes	Actual EXPENDITURE	Physical target achieved
1. (a)	Fuelwood plantation.	16.05 (in lakh rupees)	21,505 acres.
(b)	Economic Plantation.	5.13 "	1,377 "
2.	Working Plan Organisation	6.44 "	2,754 sq. miles.
3.	Rehabilitation of)		
	Degraded Forests)	6.96 "	1,764 acres & 1,54,800 rft fencing
4.	Training of Staff.	5.26 "	Ten Forest Rangers, 331 Foresters 5 Dy: Frs., 272 Fgds have been trained.
5.	Forest Buildings.	32.08 "	128 buildings.
6.	Forest Communications.	15.18 "	984 Miles,
7.	Preservation of Wild Life	5.28 "	Amount spent on the rehabilita- tion and protection of game.

SOIL CONSERVATION SCHEMES

1.	Soil & Water Conservation on watershed basis.	178.61	"	(i) Afforestation = 56,000 acres
			"	(ii) Minor Engg. works = 129,00 lakhs eft.
			"	(iii) Fencing = 22.26 lakhs rft.
			"	(iv) Terracing = 51 acres
2.	Soil & Land Use Survey, Planning, coordination & Control.	6.10	"	5,40,000 acres surveyed.

In view of the manifold advantages accruing out of the forests to the people and the country as a whole, it becomes the sacred duty of all the citizens of the State to preserve and perpetuate them by affording co-operation to the personnel of the Forest Department. The citizens of the State are the care-takers of this enormous wealth and thus responsible for bequeathing the same to its posterity.

ISSUED BY:
G. NAQUSHBUND
Chief Conservator of Forests (J&K Govt.)

FOR THE FIRST TIME
Steps are afoot to grade and market

KASHMIR



WOOL

Wool Grading and Marketing Centre
has been opened on Modern lines at

KARTHOLI, Tehsil Samba, District JAMMU.
UNDER

United Nation's Development Programme

To train specialists in scientific grading and marketing of Kashmir Wool.

A SIMILAR CENTRE IS SOON COMING UP IN SRINAGAR

To promote development of quality wool, stud rams of Kashmir merino and exotic varieties produced at Government Sheep breeding farms are supplied free to private breeders for improvement of indigenous stocks. 1,720 rams were thus distributed last year.

FOR ALL ENQUIRIES, PLEASE CONTACT :

Director, Sheep Breeding & Sheep Development,
Jammu & Kashmir Government, Srinagar.

WHAT IS LUMBERING ?

Lumber means wood and LUMBERING is a technical term for all operations involved from felling of trees up to sawing stage.

Objects of Lumbering Project

It is a step towards nationalisation of Forest Industry. Consensus of opinion all over the country is that working of Forests by the Departmental Agency is likely to prove more useful and remunerative.

The Interests of Posterity are Safeguarded

by working the forests by Departmental Agency. With this object in view many States in the country have taken up working of forests departmentally. In Orissa an Autonomous Forest Corporation has been formed and consequently most of the forests are being worked out by this Corporation there. Similarly in Maharashtra and Himachal Pradesh States, more than 50 % of the annual yield is being worked out Departmentally. Besides, in Gujarat, West Bengal, Madhya Pradesh, Assam and some other States substantial volume is being worked departmentally. The advantage of working the forests by Departmental Agency are :

- To ensure scientific exploitation of forests ;
- To introduce mechanized logging and replace old, orthodox and conventional methods of working ;
- To eliminate middle-man's profit and improve the lot of labour ;
- To tap hitherto uncommercial areas where huge Capital is locked in the shape of timber ;
- To check all malpractices inherent in working of forests through other agencies.

Achievements

The following quantity of timber was extracted by the Departmental LUMBERING

PROJECT :—	1960-61	76,361 cft.
	1961-62	1,17,175 cft.
	1962-63	1,29,603 cft.
	1963-64	2,32,255 cft.
	1964-65	4,74,350 cft.
	1965-66	4,61,314 cft.
	1966-67	6,62,688 cft. + 4,87,182 mds of firewood
	1967-68	6,77,000 cft. + 5,40,323 " " "
	1968-69	7,10,544 cft. + 3,24,499 " " "

During 1967-68, this Project was responsible for averting the firewood crises in Srinagar and in 1968-69 arranged timely supplies which enabled the Department to issue advance rations during winter months.

Revenue

The Revenue earned by the Project is given yearwise as under :—

1960-61	Rs. 2,50,890.47	1961-62	Rs. 6,20,643.91
1962-63	Rs. 8,47,964.92	1963-64	Rs. 15,57,956.25
1964-65	Rs. 11,15,390.30	1965-66	Rs. 20,23,577.26
1966-67	Rs. 41,37,138.35	1967-68	Rs. 55,06,458.50
1968-69	Rs. 70,05,645.40	This amount does not include nearly Rs. 8 lakhs outstanding against Govt. Departments.	

Employment Potential

The Project provides full time and part time employment to about 3,500 people.

G. M. AHANGER
General Manager

LUMBERING PROJECT, SRINAGAR.

Good Poultry Keepers



are now increasingly relying upon
DEEP.....LITTER.....SYSTEM

As it saves labour, helps disease control, reduces feed waste, raises egg production and gives excellent fertilizer : one tonne from 40 hens in a year enough for eight kanals paddy land or 4 kanals orchard

(3 hens yield fertilizer of as much value as that of one country cow)

ONLY A MATTER OF CARE WITHOUT ANY EXTRA EXPENSE

We are out to help you, dear poultry farmers, to get both quality meat and eggs by supplying chick/hens at the following rates from the government Poultry Farms both in Jammu and Srinagar plus, of course, **free** technical know-how.

One day old	Re. 1.00;	0-1 Month	Rs. 2.00;
1-2 months	Rs. 3.00;	2-3 months	Rs. 5.50;
3-4 months	Rs. 6.00;	4-6 months	Rs. 8.00;
Pullets 6-7 months	@	Rs. 11.25	each and
Hens 7-24 months	@	Rs. 12.00	each.

*Loans, recoverable through sale of eggs and birds,
are available for co-operatives interested in
Poultry Farming.*

**OUR TARGET IS TO INCREASE POULTRY BIRD
Population in Jammu and Kashmir From
14 Lakhs To 25 Lakhs within Five Years,**

ISSUED BY :
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Our Delux & Air-Conditioned Coaches

OUR TRAINED GUIDES

WILL ACCOMPANY YOU AND WILL GIVE YOU HISTORICAL AND
CULTURAL BACKGROUND OF THE PLACES OF TOURIST INTEREST

For Enquiries and Assistance

PLEASE CONTACT

PHONES : No. 9 (GTU) Pathankote
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No. 2637 (Deputy Director Operations Srinagar)

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to those who use the
latest techniques.”**

... Jawaharlal Nehru
at the IBM Education Centre
on November 27, 1963.

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From the director's desk

Never before, perhaps, an attempt of such a magnitude at elaborating the various facets of the economy of Jammu and Kashmir has been made. The Guide literally contains a mine of information of inestimable value to so many. To be frank, when I undertook the job, little did I comprehend the dimensions that later unfolded themselves one after the other. There were numerous difficulties. The data was not easily available. It had to be sifted from a number of documents, files and shelves. Nor was it up-to-date. Several experts had to be persuaded to communicate in a language the common man understands.

Normally a publication of this type should not carry articles by individual authors. But a departure had to be made to meet two important requirements. First, several articles explain and add to the statistical information. Secondly, they provide necessary perspective to appreciate the directions in which the State economy is making a headway. The Guide would not have seen the light of day but for the hearty co-operation of our contributors to whom we are heartily grateful.

No doubt, the Guide could have been further improved upon. For, there is always room for improvement.

A word by way of explanation regarding nomenclature. Originally it was intended to be 'Kashmir Trade Guide'. That it is, but something more too. Several competent friends suggested that it should carry a wider connotation in keeping with the nature and volume of the information sought to be contained therein. Hence 'Jammu & Kashmir Guide'. Basically, it is a book on economic intelligence, notwithstanding the ample light it throws on the entire socio-economic fabric of the State.

I am grateful to important leaders of public opinion in the country whose cheering words encouraged me to go ahead and fill what was considered to be a void in literature on Jammu and Kashmir, by bringing to fore the multilateral development of the State as a proud part of the world's greatest democracy.

In particular, I am indebted to Shri Bhagwan Sahay, the distinguished Governor of J & K State, who besides sending an inspiring message, was pleased to agree to be its patron-in-chief. Thanks are due to many others who helped me in various ways. In fact they all fully share the credit, if any. For lapses, I alone am responsible.

Mulk Raj Saraf

June 30, 1969

Sh. V. V. Giri
Acting President



"I am glad to learn that the Universal Publications will bring out next month the 'Kashmir Trade Guide', which purports to present a picture of the State of Jammu and Kashmir, as it exists to-day, with an assessment of its achievements and progress made during the past eighteen years incorporating also several other interesting features depicting this picturesque valley. I send my best wishes for success in your endeavours."

May 26, 1969.

Smt. Indira Gandhi
Prime Minister



Shri Mulk Raj Saraf has served the people of Jammu and Kashmir with devotion for fifty years. My good wishes for the success of his new publication on the State.

Sh. Bhagwan Sahay
Governor J & K State



"I am happy to know that it has occurred to some one to bring out a directory which would contain correct facts and information relating to trade, commerce and industry in the State of Jammu and Kashmir which, with its different regions, forms a very special complex of men, material and climate. Let us hope that the information that is set out would be accurate and the manner of setting it would prove to be a helpful guide to all people interested in the economic development of the State.

At this stage I send my good wishes to the Universal Publications and later I hope to send them my congratulations when the publication proves its merit."

G. M. Sadiq
Chief Minister Jammu & Kashmir



"I am happy to learn that Shri Mulk Raj Saraf, our veteran journalist, has thought of bringing out Kashmir Trade Guide to Synchronise with the State's Fourth Five Year Plan.

At 75, Shri Saraf continues to be as active as ever. He has a distinguished record of devoted service to the cause of journalism in its various facets. It is only proper that he should undertake publication of such a directory the need for which is now being increasingly felt with mounting tempo of all-round developmental activity.

Shri Saraf's name encourages me to hope the Guide will prove of great help both at academic and practical levels for all those in and outside Jammu and Kashmir who are interested in the growth of a progressive socio-economic order.

I am sure Shri Saraf will have the co-operation of all concerned in this laudable venture. I send him all my best wishes."

Dr. Karan Singh
Union Minister for Tourism & Civil Aviation



"Shri Mulk Raj Saraf, who can rightly be termed the father of modern journalism in Jammu & Kashmir, is bringing out a Trade Guide which, I am sure, will be a publication of considerable value to the public in general and to commercial world in particular. I send my good wishes for the success of the venture."

Sh. B. R Bhagat
Minister of Foreign Trade & Supply India.



"I am glad to hear that you are bringing out a comprehensive brochure assessing the achievements of the three Five Year Plans of the Jammu & Kashmir State. I am sure this publication will be useful to the industry and trade of the State in particular and to the country as a whole in general. I wish the venture a success."

I. K. Gujral
Minister of State Information & Broadcasting
and Communications India



"I am glad to learn that you are bringing out a Kashmir Trade Guide. Its publication is timely and fulfills a long-felt need. For the first time industrialists and businessmen, both inside and outside the State, will have an opportunity to get information and know facts relating to trade, commerce and industry in Jammu and Kashmir. Such readily available information is vital for economic progress.

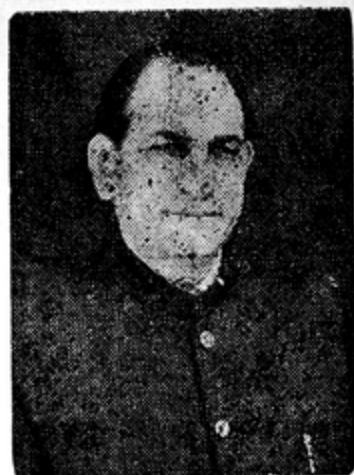
I send my good wishes for the venture."

G. L. Dogra
Minister for Finance and Information J & K State



"I must congratulate Lala Mulk Raj Saraf on producing the 'Jammu and Kashmir Guide' which fills big void in the literature available on the economy of the State. This is another feather in the cap of a person who has had the privilege of being the pioneer journalist, Popularly known as the father of Journalism in the State. I am sure the information contained in the Guide will be found useful by all those who are interested in knowing the development that the State has made and is making as an integral part of the Great Republic of India. Indeed, a book of this type must find a place in every library and reading room and on the book shelf of every student of current affairs. Let me hope and pray that Lala Mulk Raj Saraf will live long enough to produce many more such useful publications."

Peer Glas-Ud-Din
Minister for Industries, Commerce & Power J & K State



"I am glad to send all my good wishes to the publishers of the Kashmir Trade Guide, which I hope will prove a good friend, guide and philosopher for the numerous industrialists and businessmen in and outside Jammu & Kashmir.

Our State is rich in natural resources, most of which remain un-tapped so far. While our world famed cottage industries are already attracting increasing number of patrons at home and abroad, the future prosperity of our people is linked with the industrialisation of the State in a big way. In recent years the State Government has made considerable headway in modernising the economy of the State. But there is no doubt that much more remains to be done and I take this opportunity to invite all those interested to take advantage of the panoramic scope available in the State.

Economic intelligence is a must for fruitful industrial, commercial and trade activity. This guide, I am sure, will include all information not only about individual units but also the basic statistical data in regard to the State as a whole."

SOME BASIC FACTS

—JAMMU AND KASHMIR TERRITORIES

WHILE there has been practically no change in the boundaries of the State during the last century, varying area figures have been adopted in almost all the Census Reports from 1901 to 1941. Before the first Census was held in 1891, Fredrick Drew stated in his book on Jammu and Kashmir territories written in 1857 that the area of the State stood at 68,000 square miles. The assessments made subsequently, however, disclosed that the figure arrived at by Drew was a mere conjectural estimate and was not based on any assessments. Settlement operations were however carried out for the first time in 1889 by Col. Walter R. Lawrence and on the basis of the information supplied by him and that given in the Imperial Gazetteer of India, the area of the State was adopted at 80,900 square miles in the Census Report of 1891. At that time, the State was divided into three administrative divisions, the Province of Kashmir, the Province of Jammu and the Frontier Illaqs which were further sub-divided into the following 10 districts :—

- | | |
|--------------------------|------------------------------|
| 1. Muzaffarabad District | 6. Bhimber District |
| 2. Khas District | 7. Jasrota (Kathua District) |
| 3. Gilgit District | 8. Udampur District |
| 4. Ladakh District | 9. Poonch Jagir |
| 5. Jammu Khas | 10. Bhaderwah Jagir. |

The Census Report of 1891 does not give the district-wise area figures except in the case of Jammu Khas, which covered an area of 1159 square miles. The areas of Poonch and Bhaderwah Jagirs had not been assessed till then. On the basis of mean density, however, it has been possible to determine on an approximate basis the areas of the districts of Muzaffarabad, Khas, Bhimber, Jasrota and Udampur

only which work out as under :—

1. Muzaffarabad District	=2628 sq. miles
2. Khas	=6031.7 sq. miles
3. Bhimber District	=1717.7 sq. miles
4. Jasrota District	=799 sq. miles
5. Udhampur District	=1543.7 sq. miles.

No effort was made during the following ten years to verify the area adopted in 1891 with the result that the same figure was repeated at the Census of 1901.

Kashmir North	=1. Baramulla District	=3553 sq. miles
Kashmir South	=2. Anantnag District	=2806 sq. miles
	=3. Muzaffarabad District	=2074 sq. miles
Frontier Illaqas	=4. Gilgit District	=3118 sq. miles
	=5. Ladakh District	=45762 sq. miles
	=6. Frontier Illaqa	=14680 „ „
Jammu Province	=7. Jammu Khas	=1167 „ „
	=8. Jasrota District	= 989 „ „
	=9. Reasi District	=1875 „ „
	=10. Udhampur District	=4399 „ „
	=11. Mirpur District	=1754 „ „
	=12. Poonch Jagir	=1648 „ „
	=13. Bhaderwah Jagir	= 607 „ „

At the next Census held in 1921, however the area of the State was again reduced to 84,258 square miles on the advice of the Survey of India. This has been explained by the then Census Commissioner in the following words :—

“The present area figures have been revised on the basis of information obtained from the Survey Department of the Government of India. The resultant decrease at this Census is $174\frac{1}{2}$ square miles.”

On comparing Provisional Table I of the Census Report of 1911 and 1921, it appears that the decrease of 174 square miles is due to the area of :—

- (a) Kashmir Province having been adopted at 8435 sq. miles instead of 8533, and of
- (b) Jammu Province at 12439 sq. miles instead of 12165 square miles.

The area of the State again fluctuated between 1921 and 1931. The Report 1931 shows that the area of the State was placed at 84, 471 square

By the year 1911 the State was divided into 13 districts by carving out of 3 new districts one in each of the 3 administrative divisions. During this period, the area of the State seems to have been re-assessed and fixed at 84,432 sq. miles, as mentioned in the Census Report of 1911. The district-wise division of the State and the area comprising each is given below :—

miles involving an increase of 213 square miles over the corresponding figure of 1921. This variation is reflected in District Udhampur and the explanation given by the then Census Commissioner, according to version of Officer Incharge No. 6, Drawing Office of the Survey of India, is reproduced below :—

“Officer Incharge No. 1 Party supplied figure only for the area covered by Modern surveys while I supplied the figures both for the area covered by the Modern Surveys as well as for that which is yet uncovered. In other words, Officer Incharge No. 1 Party gave figures for a portion of the District while I have given for the whole”.

During the inter-census period 1921-1931, no change was made in the districts of Kashmir Province and Frontier Illaqas except that Kashmir North was known as Baramulla and the headquarters of Kashmir South were shifted from Anantnag to Srinagar. In Jammu Province,

however, the Jagir of Bhaderwah was merged with the District of Udhampur and a new district consisting of Chenani Jagir was established. The headquarters of District Kathua were also shifted from Jasrota to Kathua proper and the district was named after its headquarter.

In 1941, the Census Commissioner of India placed the area of the State at 82,258 square miles on the advice of the Survey of India. The variation between the 1931 area figure of 84,471 miles and 82,258 square miles adopted by the Census Commissioner of India was brought to the notice of the State Government by the then State Census Commissioner in his letter No. 118/8-41 dated 29.9.1941. The resultant decrease of 2213 square miles was ascribed partly to an increase of 112 square miles resulting from the survey conducted during 1931-41 of the north boundary of Gilgit (Leased Area) and partly to the decrease of 2,325 sq. miles caused by the re-alignment of north west frontier province (Gilgit Agency) in 1934 on the transfer to the north-west frontier province of Indus - Kohistan. The State Census Commissioner was however advised by the State Government to repeat the figure of 84,471 square miles in the Census Report of 1941 and action was taken by him accordingly.

The Director Map Publication, Survey of India, has now intimated that the Census map of India appearing after page 22 of Census of India, 1941 Volume, I, India, Part I, Tables by M.W.M. Yeatts, does not show the northern portion of the State boundary constituting the external boundary of India. He has added that the area figures of the State as supplied by the Directorate of Map Publication prior to 1959 were based on the boundary information shown on the above map and were only estimates for the northern districts which were uncovered by Modern Surveys or by large scale maps. The Directorate is now in possession of 1"=4 miles maps covering the area with the external boundary marked on them and the correct area of the State as arrived at after fresh planimetry on these maps stands at 86,023 square miles. The census map of Jammu and Kashmir State appearing in Census of India 1931. Volume XXIV Jammu and Kashmir State

Part I is also said to be a sketch map which, so far as the external boundary of the State is concerned, is in the words of the Directorate of Map Publications grossly in error all round.

During the inter-Census period 1931-41, the districts were re-organized and their number was raised to 14. The names of the districts and the area of each are given below :-

1. Jammu District	=1,147	sq. miles
2. Kathua District	=1,023	sq. miles
3. Udhampur District	=5,070	sq. miles
4. Reasi District	=1,789	"
5. Mirpur District	=1,627	"
6. Chenani Jagir	= 95	"
7. Poonch Jagir	=1,627	"
8. Baramulla District	=3,317	"
9. Anantnag District	=2,814	"
10. Muzaffarabad District	=2,408	"
11. Ladakh District	=45,762	"
12. Astore District	=1,632	"
13. Gilgit Leased Area	=1,480	"
14. Gilgit Agency	=14,680	"

It will be seen from the above the main change effected during the decade was that a new district was set up with headquarters at Astore and name of the Frontier Illaqqas was changed to Gilgit Leased Area.

There was no census in 1951 owing to disturbed conditions obtaining then in this State. In 1948, the State was split up by the Cease-fire Line due to which the area shrunk by about 33,000 sq. miles. While some of the districts such as Udhampur, Jammu, Kathua and Anantnag remained un-affected by this division, the Jurisdictions of other fell either wholly or partly on the other side of the Ceases Fire Line. The Districts of Astore, Gilgit and Gilgit Leased Area and the major part of Mirpur got detached. In the case of Ladakh district, the whole of Tehsil Skardu and a part of Tehsil Kargil passed on to the other side. The Tehsils of Bagh and Palendari and a number of villages of Poonch Jagir also met the same fate.

After the splitting up of the State, two new districts were set up one with the headquarters at Srinagar and the other at Doda. The Poonch Jagir was merged with the State and constituted

into a full-fledged district with headquarters at first at Rajouri and later on at Poonch. Parts of the districts of Mirpur and Muzaffarabad which fell on this side of the Cease-fire Line were merged with the contiguous districts of Jammu, Poonch and Baramulla.

By the year 1961, when the Census was held, the State had been divided into 9 districts, 5 in Jammu Province, 3 in Kashmir and one in Ladakh. The district of Doda was carved out by detaching certain Tehsils and parts of Tehsils from the District of Udhampur and some villages of district Reasi. Similarly, Srinagar district was constituted by the transfer of some Tehsils of Anantnag district and certain areas of District Baramulla.

The boundaries of the State as demarcated by the Cease-fire Line have not undergone any change after 1948. The terms of reference of the State Reorganization Commission of 1956 (set up by the Government of India) did not extend to the State of Jammu and Kashmir and there was therefore no change in the boundaries of 1947 as a result of the acceptance of the recommendations made by this Commission.

The area figures of the Districts* except Kathua, which has not undergone any change since 1941, have not been assessed so far by the State Survey Department. Provisional figures have however been worked out by the Directorate of Map Publication Dehra Dun by fresh planimetry on the basis of the boundary alignments supplied to him by the office and stand as under :—

1. Anantnag District	2096.9 square miles
2. Srinagar „	1205.1 „ „
3. Baramulla „	2536.0 „ „
4. Ladakh „	37753.8 „ „
5. Doda „	4380.2 „ „
6. Udhampur „	1731.6 „ „
7. Jammu „	1248.6 „ „
8. Kathua „	1023.6 „ „
9. Poonch „	1689.6 „ „

* After 1961, one more district, namely Rajouri has been recently constituted by splitting up the erstwhile district of Poonch.

**After 1961, many jurisdictional changes have been effected in the state which resulted in the creation of eleven more tehsils with headquarters at Shupujan, Pahalgam, Chadusa, Beerue, Kupwara, Bandipore, Gulmarg, Zanskar, Gul Gulab Garh, Billawar and Budhal. As a result of these changes, the number of tehsils has gone up to 43 as against 32 in 1961.

It will thus be seen that the aggregate area of the State on this side of the Cease-fire Line stands at 53664.9 or 53665 sq. miles.

The jurisdictional changes** effected during the inter-census period 1941-61 were not limited to districts only. Five new tehsils with headquarters at Sopore, Sonawari and Ganderbal in Kashmir and Doda and Nowshehra in Jammu Province were set up by patching together certain areas transferred from the adjoining Tehsils.

1. Critical Survey of Changes in Jurisdiction.

(1) The creation of the new districts and tehsils was obviously necessitated by the splitting up of the State and consequent fragmentation of the old districts and tehsils. While this is particularly true of such of the districts as Poonch and Muzaffarabad and the tehsils of Haveli, Mendhar, Karnah and Uri of which these were previously constituted, the remnants of the old districts and tehsils now on the other side of the Cease-fire Line had also to be merged with the adjoining administrative units. Thus the creation of tehsil Nowshehra became inevitable for the administration of 57 villages of the Pak occupied Tehsil of Bhimber. Another reason that weighed with the Government to enforce the jurisdictional changes was the abolition of jagirs which did not previously fall in any of the district administered by the State. This is true of the jagir of Chenani which was merged with district Udhampur and of the jagir of Poonch which together with tehsils of Rajouri and Nowshehra now constitutes a full-fledged district.

(2) There have been other important reasons also which account for the birth of new districts and tehsils. Some of the old changes such as districts of Anantnag and Udhampur were too unwieldy extending to vast areas most of which were hilly and inaccessible. The people had to travel long distances involving journeys of several days to reach the district headquarter. As a result, the judicial and revenue work accumulated

in the district and tehsil courts and the administration of justice was inordinately delayed. Udhampur district as then constituted covered an area of 5,070 sq. miles and measured about 130 miles north to south. The district headquarter was located at a distance of 96 miles from Kishtwar and 77 miles from Banihal. It consisted of 5 tehsils some of which extended to several thousand square miles of difficult mountainous terrain. Further, the area on the right bank of river Chenab from Batote onwards is inhabited by people whose social and cultural life is easily distinguishable from those living in other parts of the district. In view of this and particularly in the interest of efficient and expeditious execution of the developmental plans, the bifurcation of the district was an indispensable necessity. The new district was headquartered at Doda and with its creation, a new tehsil was also set up with its headquarters at the same place. The splitting up of the two districts and the creation of two more districts has gone a long way to relieve the inhabitants of the inconvenience experienced by them in the past and to ensure expeditious transaction of Government business.

(3) Yet another important reason for the carving out of new administrative units was the decision of the Govt. to direct more attention on areas which were relatively less developed. Almost all the villages of Tehsil Sonawari for instance, invariably got submerged during floods which washed away their crops, cattle and even the houses. On all such occasions, the Government had to rush relief measures to rescue the inhabitants from the distress in which they found themselves placed. With the setting up of a new tehsil extending to all such areas and by the implementation of a number of developmental plans such as construction of bunds on either bank of river Jhelum, introductions of lift irrigation etc, the complexion of the tehsil has completely changed and it is now not only self-sufficient in food, but the economic condition of the people has also considerably improved.

(4) The Tehsil of Karnah is accessible only during a few months of summer and remains completely cut off from the rest of the State for the remaining part of the year. In 1941, it

consisted of 114 villages, covering an area of 1342 sq. miles. The Tehsil has been split up by the Cease-fire Line and it now consists of 48 villages only which are interspersed in difficult mountainous regions. In the interest of administration, therefore, the Tehsil had to be classed as a separate administrative unit notwithstanding the fact that the number of villages included in it is so small. The same reasons apply with greater force in the case of the Tehsils of Leh and Kargil which put together account for an area of 37,753.80 sq. miles.

(5) The Tehsil of Ganderbal extends right from the outskirts of Srinagar city upto the lofty peaks of Zojila Pass about 60 miles away. The area is mostly hilly and is sparsely populated. It is true that the villages of this Tehsil could have been conveniently merged with the adjoining tehsil of Sonawari which is at a distance of about 10 miles only from Ganderbal, but the object underlying the carving out of Sonawari Tehsil would, in that case, have been defeated.

(6) The Tehsil of Handwara previously known as Uttarmachhipora extended to a large area of 2239 sq. miles and included 550 villages. It stretched in the north to Chowkibal and in the south to Pattan, a distance of about 50 miles. The charge being an unwieldy one, the carving out of a new tehsil with headquarters at Sopore—a central place between Handwara and Pattan was most desirable. The new tehsil consists of 336 villages some of which have been transferred to it from the old Baramulla Tehsil.

(7) Before 1947, Bhimber was the headquarter of one of the Tehsils included in district Mirpur. A number of villages of this Tehsil fell on this side of the Cease-fire Line. Some of these particularly the Chhamb area, were merged with Tehsil Akhnoor. Others lying in the north-west of the Kalidar mountains were, together with a number of villages transferred from the adjoining tehsil of Rajouri, constituted into a separate tehsil with headquarters at Nowshehra. As the entire area is hilly and most of it is inaccessible, the establishment of a separate tehsil to facilitate administrative activities could not be avoided.

Urban Population.

The Registrar General prescribed the following 3 tests for the determination of urban areas for the Census of 1961 emphasizing that all the 3 tests should be satisfied with reference to the Census figures of 1951 before any area is classed as urban :—

(1) An area/village whose population is not below 5,000.

(2) An area/village whose 3/4th population consists of non-agriculturists, and

(3) An area which has a density of not less than 1000 persons per sq. mile.

During the course of the first Census Conference, it was further agreed upon that all corporations, municipalities and cantonment boards should irrespective of their population or other characteristics be treated as towns. It was further decided that in exceptional cases an area with a population of less than 5,000 but possessing definite urban characteristics and amenities could be classed as a town with the concurrence of the Registrar General.*

The definition of an urban area has varied from decade to decade since 1901 when the first regular Census of the State was taken. The Census Report for this year does not, however, make any mention of the criterion employed for the classification of rural and urban population. Table IV of Volume XXIII—A, Part II of Census of India, 1901, shows that municipalities, suburbs, cantonments and civil lines alone were treated as urban with the result that except the municipalities of Jammu and Srinagar and the Jammu Cantonment, no other area was treated as a town. Table III of the same report shows that there were six areas each with a population ranging between 5,000—10,000 which were treated as rural although the Jammu Cantonment was, notwithstanding its population being 1251 only, included in urban areas.

At the following Census, the condition prescribed in the Imperial Census Code, 1911, of classifying an area as a town were relaxed on the ground that local Self-Government was still in a

backward state and that some semblance of it existed only in the cities of Srinagar and Jammu. The then State Census Commissioner has observed that Jammu and Kashmir being essentially an agricultural country, the existence in this State of areas with a minimum population of 5,000 prescribed in the Imperial Census Code could not be expected. Since, however, certain areas possessing considerable historical and administrative importance did exist and were known as Qasbas, the population limit had to be ignored and all such areas including those possessing urban characteristics had to be classed as towns. In view of this liberalised definition, 61 areas including the two municipalities were declared urban irrespective of the population limit.

The criterion adopted for the classification of urban areas at 1911 Census was also followed in 1921 with the modification that the minimum population standard was fixed at 2,000 eliminating thereby 24 areas which were previously classed as urban due only to the existence of small collection of shops on the main trade routes. This limit was however relaxed in cases of areas which, on account of their historical or administrative importance, were locally known as Qasbas.

In 1931 also, the criterion of treating every continuous collection of houses inhabited by not less than 5,000 persons, was again dispensed with and the population limit was fixed at 2,000 provided the area was important as a trade market and subject further to the condition that educational, sanitary and other amenities existed. The reason advanced for this departure from the definition was that the territory of the State is interspersed with high mountainous ranges dotted over with cliffs and forests and traversed by gigantic rivers. The number of urban areas thus stood at 39 including two municipalities and three cantonments at Jammu, Srinagar and Gilgit.

The definition and the classification adopted at the 1931 Census were rigidly followed at the following Census held in 1941 and the same areas were again treated as urban with the only difference that Gilgit Cantonment which had, in the

*For the Census of 1971, however, one more test has been prescribed for the determination of an urban area, i.e. an area which according to the Superintendent of Census Operations, has pronounced urban characteristics.

meanwhile ceased to exist, was omitted and the new cantonment at Nowshehra, created during the intervening decade, was included in the list.

We are not in a position to discuss the difference which the definition of urban area adopted for the Census of 1961 has made to the urban statistics of 1951, as owing to the disturbed conditions obtaining in the State in the early years of the post-partition period on Census could be held in 1951. A comparison with the urban areas of 1941 will however show that the following 14 towns have been omitted from the list of 1961 :-

1. Parole	...	District Kathua
2. Mirpur	...	District Mirpur
3. Manawar	...	
4. Bhimber	...	
5. Kotli	...	
6. Nowshehra Cantonment..	...	District Srinagar
7. Chrari Sharief	...	
8. Pattan	...	District Baramulla
9. Machhi Bhawan	...	District Anantnag
10. Dura	...	
11. Verinag	...	
12. Muzaffarabad	...	District Muzaffarabad
13. Shardu	...	District Ladakh
14. Gilgit	...	District Gilgit

Of these, 7 towns, viz. Mirpur, Manawar, Bhimber, Kotli, Muzaffarabad, Skardu and Gilgit are now on the other side of the Cease-fire Line. Item No. 6, Nowshehra Cantonment has ceased

to exist. The remaining six towns could not be classed as urban, either because they had lost their urban characteristics or due to the reason that their population, as returned at the 1961 Census was below 5,000. In consequence of these changes, the population of the remaining urban areas would have stood in 1941 at 3,67,932 only as against 4,14,435 representing the then total urban population. The corresponding population of the remaining areas, which were again classed as urban at 1961 Census, stands at 5,46,504 giving a net increase of 1,78,572 or a decennial growth of 16.35.

The 1941 Census Report does not give the urban area figures except so far as the two principal cities of Jammu and Srinagar are concerned. In the circumstances it is not possible to determine the extent of the area covered by the seven towns which are now on the other side of the Cease-fire Line. The other six towns, which have since ceased to exist as urban areas, account for a total area of 24.6 square miles or 63.96 square kilometers. The area occupied by the 25 towns, which have been again classified as urban in 1961 Census, stands at 58.7 square miles or 152.62 square kilometers, giving densities of 6268 and 9310.1 in 1941 and 1961 respectively.

The following urban areas of Classes IV, V and VI of 1941 Census have been eliminated in 1961 :-

	NAME OF TOWN	1941 POPULATION
Class IV (10,000-19,999)	Nil	
Class V (5,000-9999)	Mirpur	... 8,556
Class VI (less than 5000)	Manawar, Dist. Mirpur	... 2,580
	Bhimber, Distt. Mirpur	... 2,194
	Kotli, " "	... 2,761
	Nowshehra Cantonment	... 612
	Muzaffarabad	... 4,571
	Skardu, Dist. Ladakh	... 2,537
	Gilgit, Dist. Gilgit	... 4,671
	Parole, Dist. Kathua	... 2,966
	Chrari Sharief, Srinagar	... 4,037
	Pattan, Dist. Baramulla	... 3,032
	Duru, Dist. Anantnag	... 2,280
	Verinag, " "	... 2,219
	Machha Bhawan " "	... 3,487

As noted above, the towns of Mirpur, Manawar, Bhimber, Kotli, Muzaffarabad, Skardu and Gilgit do not fall within the jurisdiction of 1961 Census. The population of the villages of Parole, Charari Sharief, Pattan, Duru, Verinag and Machha Bhawan, which have not been classed as 1961, is given below :-

Parole	=4,243
Chrari Sharief	=5,173
Pattan	=4,028
Duru	=2,857
Verinag	=2,960
Machha Bhawan	=4,364

The following new areas only have been classed as urban in the 1961 Census* :-

	NAME OF TOWN	1961 POPULATION
Class IV	Nil	
Class V	Nil	
Class VI		
	1. Kulgam (TA)*2, Dist. Anantnag	4,599
	2. Pahalgam (NA) "	1,920
	3. Natipora-Hyderpora (NA) Dist. Srinagar	3,231
	4. Bandipur (TA). Dist. Baramulla	3,074
	5. Ajas (NA) "	3,584
	6. Palhalan (NA) "	2,755
	7. Hajin (NA) "	3,701
	8. Sumbal (NA) "	2,755
	9. Gulmarg (NA) "	206
	10. Banihal, (TA), Dist. Doda	803
	11. Ramban, (TA) "	1,490
	12. Batote (TA) "	1,780
	13. Doda (TA) "	3,148
	14. Bishna (TA), Dist. Jammu	2,672
	15. Arnia, (TA) "	3,827
	16. Hiranagar, Dist. Kathua	3,856
	17. Lakhenpore, (NA)	439
	18. Nowshehra, (TA) Dist. Poonch	1,964

The following statement gives the progress in the number of urban areas of the State during the last sixty years. The Figures do not include towns which, though falling in these districts before 1947, are now on the other side of the cease-fire line. For the purpose of this statement the number of towns

has for each decade been determined according to the 1961 jurisdiction of the/concerned district. The urban parts of such of the areas which being Jagirs only, were not being classed as districts, have been included in the districts with which they were merged after the abolition of Jagirs :-

*1The towns of Sumbal, Hajin, Palhalan, Ajas and Natipora Hyderpora were declassified as rural after 1961 and four more areas namely Muttan, Kargil, Chanani and Parole were transferred to the urban list,

*2 TA=Town Area
NA=Notified Area

Contd. on P. 38

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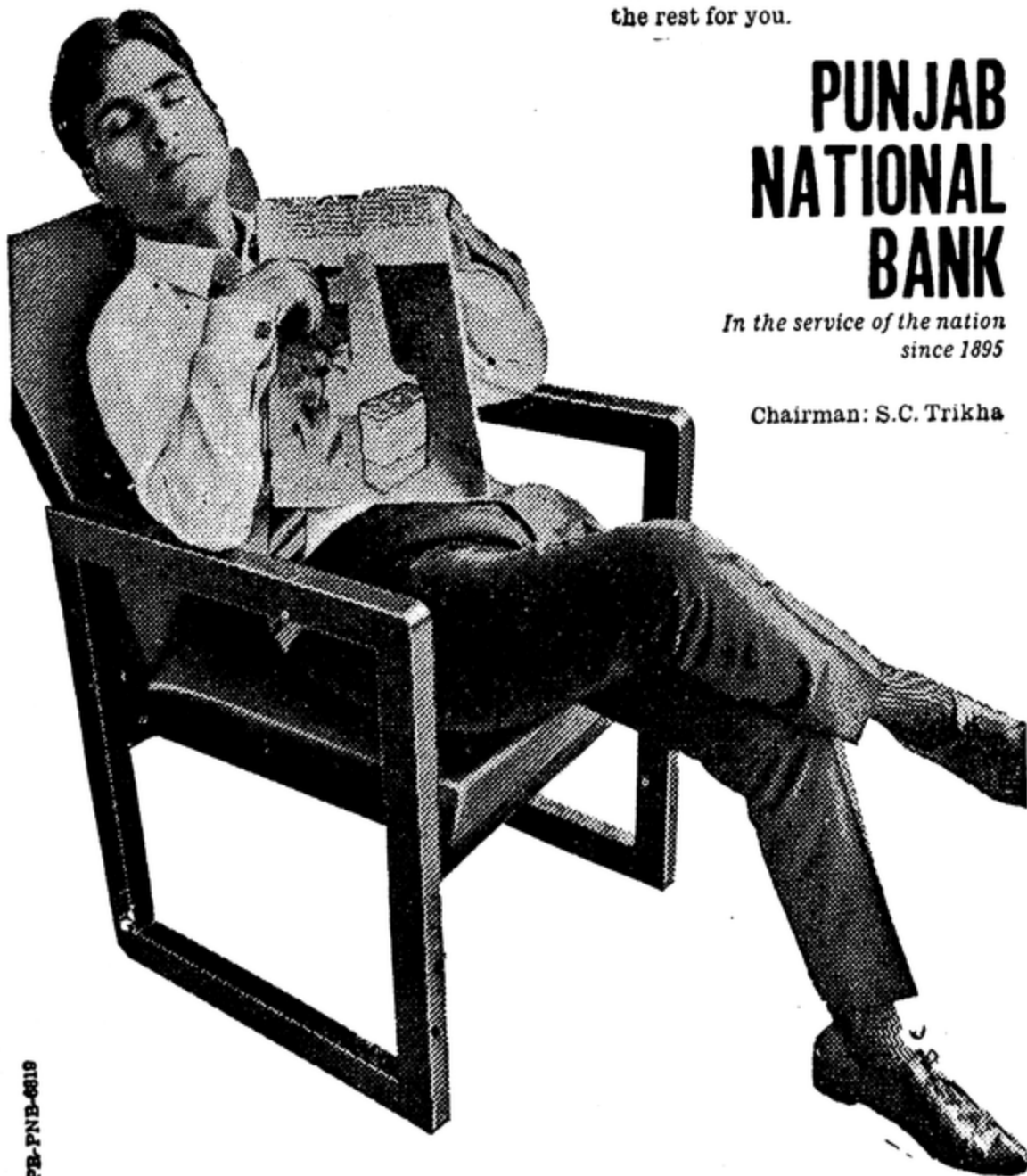
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(From P. 36)

State/Districts	1961	1951	1941	1931	1921	1911	1901
Jammu & Kashmir State	43	—	32	31	29	45	2
Anantnag District	6	—	7	7	6	8	1
Srinagar District	3	—	3	3	3	4	—
Baramulla District	9	—	4	4	3	8	—
Ladakh District	1	—	1	1	1	2	—
Doda District	6	—	2	2	2	4	—
Udhampur District	4	—	4	4	3	6	—
Jammu District	7	—	5	5	6	6	1
Kathua District	4	—	3	3	3	4	—
Poonch District	3	—	3	2	2	3	—

Rural Classification.

The conception of a regular village was originally evolved in this State when the first settlement operations were carried out in 1887. It seems that these operations were conducted district by district and not all at once with the result that the definition could not be applied earlier in such parts of the State which came under settlement long after it was started. That is why the Census Reports for the years 1901 and 1911 disclose a large variation in the number of villages. The Jagir of Bhaderwah, for instance, is said to have been composed of 133 inhabited villages only in 1901 (See Table III of Census of India, 1901, Volume XXIII—A, Part II). The corresponding figure in the Provincial Table I of the Census Report of 1911, Volume XX, Part II stands at 294. The 1901 Census Report does not give the definition of a village, but it appears that areas where residential houses were clustered together or if sparsely located were separated from other similar areas by natural barriers such as a hillock, a rivulet, a khul and the like were treated as Villages.

In 1911, a village was defined as an area already settled or under-settlement, a territorial or revenue village which had been duly surveyed, demarcated and treated as a unit for purpose of assessment. In forest areas, the smallest forest division was treated as a village. In the case of unsettled areas, every collection of houses having an independent existence and name was treated as a village. A hamlet was defined as a small group

of houses detached from the main Abadi of a village but still depending upon the same. Hamlets were not allotted any separate Census numbers and were shown below the principal village of which they formed a part.

In 1921, a village was defined as the smallest unit of administration which was separately assessed to land revenue. The definition, was not however strictly adhered to in 1911 and it was allowed to vary according to local conditions. Broadly speaking, a well-organized unit with definite boundaries which had been surveyed in the recent past was treated as a village for purposes of Census. The same definition was applied in 1941 Census.

In 1961 Census also, every village with well-defined boundaries for revenue assessment having residential houses densely or sparsely populated has been treated as a village irrespective of the number of hamlets of which it is constituted.

The splitting up of the State by the cease-fire line in 1947 has resulted in the parcelling of a number of villages on the border which have partly fallen in the territory known as "Azad Kashmir". Each of these residual parts has also been treated as a separate and independent village. Another effect of the splitting up of the State has been large scale migrations from the border areas to the inner sectors disturbing there by the average population of the village inhabited by the migrants as also of those where they settled.

TABLE I
Area, Population, Density & Literacy

Area, Population, Density & Literacy												
S.No.	Administrative Unit	Area in Sq.Km.	Area in Sq.Miles	Population		Total	Popula- tion per sq. mile	No. of villages	No. of occupied houses	No. of house- holds	Literate and educated person	
				Male	Female						Male	Female
1	Jammu & Kashmir State	138992.1	53,664.9	1896643	1664343	3,560,976	66	6726	566766	629455	321827	70934
2.	Anantnag District	5430.9	2,096.6	351932	302436	654,368	312	1222	96181	112441	48166	4422
3.	Anantnag Tehsil	2688.4	1,038.0	135502	114380	249,882	241	335	37035	43430	19521	1902
4.	Kulgam Tehsil	1570.8	606.5	112434	100864	213298	352	483	30583	35834	13870	1176
5.	Pulwama Tehsil	1171.7	452.1	103996	87192	191,188	423	404	28563	33177	14775	1344
6.	Srinagar District	3121.2	1,205.1	346434	293977	640,411	531	714	86986	102391	71852	21540
7.	Srinagar Tehsil	426.0	164.5	190071	163080	353,151	16473	89	43847	51857	55954	20267
8.	Ganderbal Tehsil	1453.2	561.1	43451	36012	79,453	142	137	12161	13501	4306	325
9.	Badgam Tehsil	1242.2	479.5	112912	94845	207,807	3793	488	30978	37033	11562	948
10.	Baramulla District	6568.2	2,536.0	324672	279987	604,659	238	1067	84944	103134	43541	4457
11.	Baramulla Tehsil	829.4	320.2	73655	62361	136,016	425	277	19337	23455	12187	1996
12.	Spore Tehsil	2652.4	1,024.1	80457	69454	149,911	146	218	19719	25595	11828	1583
13.	Handwara Tehsil	1588.4	613.3	98203	87357	185,565	303	336	26524	33096	11842	534
14.	Sonawari Tehsil	394.2	152.2	39782	32786	72,568	477	88	10778	12252	3940	179
15.	Uri Tehsil	697.2	269.2	22348	19743	42,091	156	100	5698	6676	2266	127
16.	Karnah Tehsil	406.6	157.0	10222	8286	18,508	118	48	2788	3060	1478	38
17.	Ladakh District	97782.4	37753.1	44972	43679	88,651	2	238	17661	18374	6911	458
18.	Leh Tehsil	82696.1	31,929.0	21686	21901	43587	1	109	9165	9501	4356	371
19.	Kargal Tehsil	15086.3	5,824.8	23286	21778	45064	8	129	8496	8873	2555	87
20.	Doda District	11344.7	4,380.2	141133	127270	268,403	61	661	44015	45249	20568	2423
21.	Ramban Tehsil	1076.1	432.2	38946	34700	73,646	174	101	12336	12899	4580	483
22.	Doda Tehsil	1072.0	413.9	30883	27497	58,380	141	127	9766	9973	4429	420
23.	Kishatwar Tehsil	7813.8	3,016.6	38991	35603	74,594	25	157	12183	12392	4749	533
24.	Bhaderwah Tehsil	1362.8	526.2	32313	29470	61,783	117	276	9730	9985	6810	917
25.	Udhampur District	4484.1	1,731.6	132936	121125	254,061	147	627	47443	42088	18400	4270
26.	Ramnagar Tehsil	1356.1	523.6	37140	34900	72,040	138	136	13313	13976	4743	737
27.	Udhampur Tehsil	1020.8	394.1	46050	40809	86,859	220	232	16953	17402	8353	2621
28.	Reasi Tehsil	2108.0	813.9	49746	45416	95,162	117	259	17177	17710	5304	912
29.	Jammu District	3233.8	1,248.6	274107	242825	516,932	414	1050	95769	99836	70457	25674
30.	Jammu Tehsil	985.2	349.5	126659	106652	233,311	668	308	42015	44347	43170	19785
31.	Samba Tehsil	833.2	321.7	411172	37846	79,018	246	274	14653	14828	8578	2026
32.	Ranbir Sing Pora	408.1	157.6	55559	51879	107,438	682	246	20357	21310	11223	2838
33.	Akhnoor Tehsil	1087.3	419.8	50717	46448	97,165	231	222	18744	19351	7486	1025
34.	Kathua Tehsil	2651.2	1023.6	108899	98531	207,430	203	585	38889	39627	19432	4458
35.	Basholi Tehsil	1587.9	613.1	45570	41495	87,065	142	139	16657	16940	6515	1336
36.	Kathua Tehsil	586.7	226.5	34156	29762	63,918	282	183	11777	11953	6113	1628
37.	Hiranagar Tehsil	476.6	184.4	29173	27274	56,447	307	263	10455	10734	6804	1494
38.	Poonch District	4374.8	1,689.1	171548	154513	326,061	193	562	54878	59315	22500	3232
39.	Haveli Tehsil	784.3	302.8	33374	29634	63,008	208	84	10481	11070	6042	1287
40.	Mandir Tehsil	1002.1	386.2	47849	43645	91,524	237	87	14631	15486	5486	279
41.	Rajouri Tehsil	1555.0	600.4	64141	56947	121,088	202	260	20339	22519	6871	958
42.	Nowshehra Tehsil	1033.4	399.0	26154	24287	50,441	126	131	9427	10241	4101	708

Source :—1961 Census

Table II
VILLAGES CLASSIFIED BY POPULATION

S.No.	Administrative Unit	Total No. of inhabited villages	Total Rural Popula- tion	Less than 200 Pop- ulation	No. of villages	200-499 Popu- lation	No. of villages	500-999 Popu- lation	No. of villages	1000- 1999 Popu- lation	No. of villages	20 0- 4999 Popu- lation	No. of villages	5000- 9999 Popu- lation	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	
1.	Anantnag Tehsil	6559	2967661	2275	244886	2317	761767	1320	920398	528	711558	114	295112	5	33940
2.	Kulgam Tehsil	327	220481	54	5440	113	40126	101	72347	42	56575	17	45993	—	—
3.	Pulwama Tehsil	474	202694	152	19041	183	59038	103	71292	33	46710	3	6613	—	—
4.	Srinagar Tehsil	390	185620	112	13463	158	51862	77	54403	38	52605	5	13287	—	—
5.	Ganderbal Tehsil	87	61298	29	1881	20	7338	17	12818	17	22097	3	8694	1	8469
6.	Badgam Tehsil	135	79453	39	4746	34	11255	42	31371	16	21476	4	10605	—	—
7.	Baramulla Tehsil	467	204576	178	20672	158	50900	81	55353	43	56945	6	15533	1	5173
8.	Sopore Tehsil	275	115956	85	9451	121	38785	46	32692	18	22112	5	12916	—	—
9.	Handwara Tehsil	211	126850	54	5836	73	25384	48	33222	25	36537	11	25871	—	—
10.	Sonawari Tehsil	330	185565	76	9097	138	47867	75	51765	28	37718	11	26074	2	13044
11.	Uri Tehsil	85	58766	12	1664	22	7602	35	24295	13	17685	3	7520	—	—
12.	Karnah Tehsil	93	41650	26	2919	35	11974	25	16420	6	8048	1	2289	—	—
13.	Leh Tehsil	48	18508	17	1956	21	6384	6	4446	4	5722	—	—	—	—
14.	Karfil Tehsil	108	39867	41	5529	38	12718	26	18157	3	3463	—	—	—	—
15.	Ramban Tehsil	129	42064	43	58 8	58	18673	24	15745	4	4868	—	—	—	—
16.	Doda Tehsil	98	69573	22	2759	30	9593	27	20825	12	18129	7	18277	—	—
17.	Kishtwar Tehsil	126	55232	47	4549	41	13350	26	18113	9	11671	3	7599	—	—
18.	Bhaderwa Tehsil	156	70454	58	7364	56	17413	23	15481	15	20361	4	9835	—	—
19.	Ramban Tehsil	274	57654	165	16265	87	25756	19	11576	3	3957	—	—	—	—
20.	Udhampur Tehsil	136	69833	19	2534	54	19092	54	36988	9	11219	—	—	—	—
21.	Reasi Tehsil	227	76596	95	9005	86	27991	31	22073	15	17527	—	—	—	—
22.	Jammu Tehsil	257	91215	122	12162	81	24612	40	29244	9	12788	5	12409	—	—
23.	Samba Tehsil	306	125054	116	11786	118	37788	45	30105	22	29496	5	15879	—	—
24.	Rambir Singhpora Tehsil	269	74657	152	16067	77	24766	33	22079	6	8960	1	2785	—	—
25.	Akhnor Tehsil	240	96119	79	7600	106	35300	32	20841	23	32378	—	—	—	—
26.	Basholi Tehsil	222	93326	72	8030	84	26715	52	35067	11	14548	3	8966	—	—
27.	Kathua Tehsil	139	84472	10	1393	51	18706	38	40304	20	24069	—	—	—	—
28.	Hiranagar Tehsil	163	53832	86	6755	42	13778	23	15444	11	15618	1	2237	—	—
29.	Haveli Tehsil	240	53591	152	13603	63	19427	20	14245	5	6316	—	—	—	—
30.	Mendhar Tehsil	83	52812	15	1602	28	10196	25	17787	12	14862	3	8365	—	—
31.	Rajouri Tehsil	86	91524	2	285	18	6879	29	20955	26	35267	11	28138	—	—
32.	Nowshera Tehsil	257	116892	96	10552	80	25867	57	40872	23	32343	—	—	—	—
		121	48477	49	5062	43	14682	20	13965	7	9541	2	5227	—	—

(40)

(40)

Table III
VARIATION IN POPULATION DURING SIXTY YEARS

Administrative Unit	Year	Persons	Decade Variation	Percentage decade Variation
1	2	3	4	5
Jammu and Kashmir	1901*	2139362	—	—
	1911	2292535	+153173	+ 7.16
	1921	2424359	+131824	+ 5.75
	1931	2670208	+245849	+10.14
	1941	2946728	+276520	+10.36
	1951	3253852	+307124	+10.42
	1961	3560976	+307124	+ 9.44
Anantnag District	1901	386228	—	—
	1911	429265	+43037	+11.14
	1921	453924	+24659	+ 5.74
	1931	497586	+43662	+ 9.62
	1941	526482	+22896	+ 5.80
	1951	590425	+63943	+12.15
	1961	654368	+63943	+10.83
Srinagar District	1901	313666	—	—
	1911	347349	+33683	+10.74
	1921	378989	+31640	+ 9.11
	1931	434728	+55739	+14.71
	1941	495987	+61259	+14.10
	1951	568199	+72212	+14.56
	1961	649411	+72212	+12.71
Baramulla District	1901	328825	—	—
	1911	369611	+40786	+12.40
	1921	408699	+ 9088	+10.58
	1931	455578	+46879	+11.47
	1941	504020	+48442	+10.63
	1951	554340	+50320	+ 9.98
	1961	604659	+50319	+ 9.08
Ladakh District	1901	60467	—	—
	1911	67994	+7527	+12.45
	1921	68886	+ 892	+ 1.31
	1931	72181	+3295	+ 4.78
	1941	76030	+3849	+ 5.33
	1951	82340	+6310	+ 8.30
	1961	88651	+6311	+ 7.66

*Population figures of earlier censuses have been adjusted according to the 1961 jurisdiction of the administrative units.

(Contd.)



1	2	3	4	5
Doda District	1901	151570	—	—
	1911	163840	+12270	+ 8.10
	1921	165262	+ 1422	+ 0.87
	1931	187864	+22602	+13.68
	1941	201630	+13766	+ 7.33
	1951	235016	+33386	+16.56
	1961	268403	+33387	+14.21
Udhampur District	1901	162732	—	—
	1911	175319	+12587	+ 7.73
	1921	183310	+ 7991	+ 4.56
	1931	194586	+11276	+ 6.15
	1941	211693	+17107	+ 8.79
	1951	232877	+21184	+10.01
	1961	254061	+21184	+ 9.10
Jammu District	1901	343369	—	—
	1911	328523	—14846	— 4.32
	1921	335891	+ 7368	+ 2.24
	1931	372850	+36959	+11.00
	1941	428719	+55869	+14.98
	1951	472826	+44107	+10.29
	1961	516932	+44106	+ 9.33
Kathua District	1901	151213	—	—
	1911	151802	— 2411	— 1.56
	1921	154209	+ 2407	+ 1.59
	1931	161232	+ 7023	+ 4.55
	1941	177672	+16440	+10.20
	1951	192551	+44879	+ 8.37
	1961	207430	+14879	+ 7.73
Poonch District	1901	238292	—	—
	1911	258832	+20540	+ 8.62
	1921	275189	+16357	+ 6.32
	1931	293603	+18414	+ 6.69
	1941	324495	+30892	+10.52
	1951	325278	+ 783	+ 0.24
	1961	326061	+ 783	+ 0.24

TABLE IV
SINGLE YEAR AGE RETURNS

Single Year Age Returns	Jammu & Kashmir State	Kashmir Province	Jammu Province
1	2	3	4
All ages	3,560,976	19,88,089	15,72,887
0 (Less than 1 year)	1,08,787	51,516	57,271
1	80,642	38,057	42,585
2	1,06,125	53,024	53,101
3	1,17,545	61,698	55,847
4	1,13,867	60,069	53,798
5	1,15,758	61,360	54,398
6	1,19,171	66,179	55,992
7	99,685	53,119	46,566
8	109,320	61,312	48,008
9	82,128	47,851	34,277
10	1,00,502	58,934	41,568
11	55,238	30,930	24,308
12	102,287	53,006	39,280
13	58,296	31,560	27,436
14	76,369	42,502	33,767
15	77,530	45,266	31,264
16	68,919	36,181	32,738
17	39,537	21,763	17,774
18	97,799	54,634	43,165
19	35,064	19,340	15,724
20	1,22,049	74,236	47,813
21	30,603	16,722	13,881
22	69,406	37,134	32,272
23	24,457	14,486	14,971
24	46,422	26,376	20,046
25	1,66,139	1,05,430	60,709
26	44,053	22,843	21,210
27	31,267	16,754	14,513
28	52,792	28,049	25,743
29	21,814	12,171	9,643
30	181,258	116,064	65,234
31	12,276	7,025	5,251
32	43,149	22,345	20,804
33	14,784	8,193	6,591
34	19,798	11,377	8,421
35	144,102	90,675	53,427
36	30,386	18,327	12,059
37	12,974	8,863	4,311
38	23,413	13,283	10,130
39	13,536	7,877	5,659
40	144,812	88,186	56,626
41	6,893	4,260	2,633
42	17,779	10,165	7,614
43	7,114	4,394	2,720
44	9,841	6,737	4,104
45	89,288	51,562	37,776
46	9,012	4,668	4,344
47	6,110	3,544	2,566

(Contd.)

1	2	3	4
48	14,374	7,794	6,580
49	7,954	4,283	3,671
50	102,687	35,919	46,768
51	4,265	2,516	1,749
52	8,209	4,166	4,043
53	3,870	2,227	1,643
54	5,689	3,175	2,514
55	40,769	20,644	20,125
56	5,548	2,710	2,838
57	3,156	1,788	1,361
58	4,843	2,307	2,536
59	5,159	2,88	2,671
60	74,457	37,458	36,999
61	2,660	1,499	1,161
62	3,771	1,658	2,113
63	1,899	1,079	820
64	2,362	1,167	1,195
65	18,967	8,042	10,925
66	2,241	1,112	1,129
67	1,217	5,98	619
68	1721	728	993
69	1969	843	1126
70	30212	12490	17803
71	772	431	341
72	1939	991	948
73	584	321	263
74	817	428	389
75	8388	4236	4152
76	699	252	447
77	323	162	161
78	690	247	443
79	737	296	441
80	14606	5503	9103
81	221	80	141
82	412	109	303
83	171	39	132
84	241	123	118
85	1895	636	1259
86	121	39	82
87	69	18	51
88	167	69	98
89	237	61	176
90	5735	1544	2191
91	67	27	40
92	55	14	41
93	25	16	10
94	36	13	23
95	382	190	192
96	83	27	56
97	18	9	9
98	69	27	42
99	124	70	54
100	1211	645	566
100 Above Age not started	241	165	76
	7005	4743	2262

Source—1961 Census

Table V

HOUSELESS AND INSTITUTIONAL POPULATION

Administrative Unit	Houseless Population	Institutional Population
1	2	3
Jammu and Kashmir State	27733	13484
Anantnag Tehsil	8	287
Kulgam Tehsil	1445	50
Pulwama Tehsil	34	163
Srinagar Tehsil	83	1484
Ganderbal Tehsil	16	50
Badgam Tehsil	12	122
Baramulla Tehsil	16	285
Sopore Tehsil	16	650
Handwara Tehsil	11	705
Sonawari Tehsil	×	93
Uri Tehsil	×	93
Karnah Tehsil	×	284
Leh Tehsil	3816	273
Kargil Tehsil	3	614
Ramban Tehsil	656	120
Doda Tehsil	573	38
Kishtwar Tehsil	1433	96
Bhaderwah Tehsil	1711	156
Ramnagar Tehsil	1369	317
Udhampur Tehsil	1062	437
Reasi Tehsil	2798	454
Jammu Tehsil	3876	2770
Samba Tehsil	319	907
Ranbirsingh Pora Tehsil	635	570
Akhnour Tehsil	932	861
Basholi Tehsil	2151	196
Kathua Tehsil	1463	397
Hiranagar Tehsil	211	212
Haveli Tehsil	250	314
Mendhar Tehsil	100	10
Rajouri Tehsil	631	238
Newshehra Tehsil	2103	238

Table VI

RELIGION-WISE POPULATION

S.No.	Administrative Unit	Total Population	Buddhists	Christians	Hindus	Jains	Muslims	Sikhs	Other Religions and Persuasions	Religion not Stated
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
1	Jammu and Kashmir state	3560976	48350	2848	1013193	1427	2432067	63069	3	9
2	Srinagar District	640411	10	230	53167	4	580538	6459	3	—
3	Srinagar City	285257	10	125	45687	4	235951	3480	—	—
4	Anantnag District	654368	—	6	23978	1	624373	6010	—	—
5	Baramulla District	604659	1	68	11957	—	588389	4244	—	—
6	Ladakh District	88651	47708	10	575	—	40275	83	—	—
7	Jammu District	516932	29	2010	428835	1418	51847	32788	—	5
8	Jammu City	10,738	—	872	74242	1018	17714	8892	—	—
9	Doda District	268403	612	13	92797	—	174 99	480	—	2
10	Kathua District	207430	—	202	177666	4	27005	2553	—	—
11	Poonch District	326061	—	72	58712	—	259082	8193	—	2
12	Udhampur District	254061	—	237	165506	—	86059	2259	—	—

(46)

Table VII
SCHEDULED CASTE'S POPULATION—CASTE-WISE

S No.	Name of Scheduled Caste	Jammu & Kashmir State					District Poonch
		1	2	3	4	5	
				Doda	Udhampur	Jammu	Kathua
1.	Barwata		10839	511	113	10135	80
2.	Basith		2494	—	—	428	1
3.	Batwala		12733	21	200	12236	270
4.	Chamar (Ramdasia)		69777	1563	12015	34335	15745
5.	Chura		1040	61	478	295	72
6.	Dhyar		3387	386	2354	—	—
7.	Doom (Mahasha)		57871	2711	14627	20967	19218
8.	Gardi		711	—	155	505	—
9.	Jolaha		128	116	6	6	—
10.	Megh (Kabir Panthi)		119225	19150	19147	70369	10217
11.	Ratal		903	27	266	8	602
12.	Saryara		4933	205	1191	2224	1263
13.	Watal		31	—	30	—	1

Source—1961 Census

Table VIII
POPULATION BY MARITAL STATUS

	J & K State	Kashmir Province	Anantnag District	Srinagar District	Baramulla District	Ladakh District	Jammu Province	Doda District	Udhampur District	Jammu District	Kathua District	Poonch District
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Total Population	35,60,976	1988089	654368	640411	604659	28651	1572887	268403	254061	516932	207430	226061
Never Married	1755174	959988	308304	321549	284066	43069	795186	132694	122085	267252	103454	169701
Married	1556403	896532	300137	575813	280917	39635	659901	116020	109740	212045	86414	135682
Widowed	225279	116285	40583	33480	35483	4739	108994	17748	20367	35644	16791	18444
Divorced or Separated	19843	14009	4725	3911	4143	1170	5834	1670	1363	884	439	1478
Unspecified Status	4277	1305	559	658	50	38	2972	271	506	1107	332	756

Source — 1961 Census

Source — 1961 Census

Table IX
MOTHER TONGUE (Alphabetical Order)

S. No.	Mother Tongue	Persons	S.No.	Mother Tongue	Person
1.	Afghani/Kabuli/Pakhto/ Pashto/Pathani	2244	52.	Kangri	14
2.	Agarwali	2	53.	Kannada	14
3.	Arabic/Arbi	1	54.	Karnataka	1
4.	Askardi	1	55.	Kashmiri	1896149
5.	Assamese	5	56.	Khasal	778
6.	Bahthi	52	57.	Khasbodi	7
7.	Bakerwali	5941	58.	Kishtwari	11632
8.	Balti	33458	59.	Kohistani	81
9.	Banarsi	1	60.	Kankani	4
10.	Bengali	480	61.	Kumadri	1
11.	Bhadrawahi	33318	62.	Kumanni	2
12.	Bhalesi	172	63.	Ladakhi	49950
13.	Bhali	115	64.	Ladhari	230
14.	Bharmauri/Gaddi	1832	65.	Logli	2
15.	Bhili	134	66.	Madrasi	184
16.	Bihari	14	67.	Madwali	30
17.	Bilni	10	68.	Malayalam	156
18.	Boria	208	69.	Marajee	16
19.	Brokpa	544	70.	Marathi	266
20.	Budhi	2763	71.	Mehari	4
21.	Bunjwali	550	72.	Mirpuri	98
22.	Chameali	22	73.	Multani	21
23.	Champa	1	74.	Nepali	623
24.	Chetori	2	75.	Ordial	13
25.	Chilasi	82	76.	Oriya	26
26.	Dakani/Musalmani	172	77.	Padari	6305
27.	Dardi	6998	78.	Pahari-Unspecified	243707
28.	Darwi	88	79.	Pathlu	44
29.	Desbadi	388	80.	Persian	12
30.	Deshi	234	81.	Pogul	9508
31.	Deswari	616	82.	Punchhi	1878
32.	Dogri	869199	83.	Punjabi	109174
33.	Dutch	7	84.	Punjwali	12
34.	English	200	85.	Purbi	5
35.	French	1	86.	Rajasthani	28
36.	Garhwali	197	87.	Rajputi	1
37.	German	2	88.	Rowdhari	531
38.	Gilgiti	76	89.	Sanskrit	3
39.	Gojri	209327	90.	Sarodhi	1354
40.	Gorkhuli	85	91.	Shina	856
41.	Gujarati	79	92.	Sindhi	96
42.	Gurmukhi	3	93.	Siraji-Kashmiri	19978
43.	Hindi	22323	94.	Spanish	3
44.	Hindustani	6	95.	Tamil	349
45.	Hungarian	18	96.	Telugu	172
46.	Italian	2	97.	Tibetan	2076
47.	Jatki	3	98.	Tilali	53
48.	Jord	1	99.	Turkish/Turkistani	1
49.	Kaghani	152	100.	Urdu	12445
50.	Kalwi	1	101.	Yagistni	4
51.	Kandiali	2	102.	Yarkhandi	4
			103.	Zindhari	63

Source—1961 Census

Table X
POPULATION CLASSIFIED BY NINE INDUSTRIAL CATEGORIES OF WORKERS AND NON-WORKERS

Administrative Unit	T. No. of Persons	As Cultivator	As Agri- cultural labourer	In min- ing live- stock orchards etc	As House hold Industry	In manu- facturing other than household Industry	In Construc- tion	In Trade & Comm- erce	In Storage & Commu- nication	In other Services	Non- Workers
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
J & K State	3560976	1153403	18417	25479	95628	33453	8734	33620	13230	141657	2037355
Kashmir Province	1988089	658237	11138	12868	50176	26575	3779	19498	8625	79664	1117529
Anantnag District	654368	234821	4385	3899	19577	3490	1025	4903	1376	13551	367341
Anantnag Tehsil	249382	86475	1948	1261	5956	1711	668	2474	603	6499	142287
Anantnag (TA)	1,1087	1716	118	132	531	763	91	808	354	2453	14121
Bijbehara (TA)	6394	423	2	31	264	323	20	383	28	625	4295
Pahalgam (NA)	1920	712	2	12	29	7	—	21	95	307	735
Pahalgam Tehsil	213298	80394	1196	1598	6602	733	296	1336	402	3161	117580
Kulgam (TA)	4599	897	22	13	111	138	8	126	24	341	2919
Shupiyan (TA)	6005	330	45	55	434	248	27	343	23	686	384
Pulwama Tehsil	191188	67952	1241	1040	7019	1046	61	1093	371	3891	107474
Pampore (TA)	5568	776	24	32	161	221	6	136	79	402	3731
Srinagar District	640411	136233	2453	3617	15452	20158	1494	10455	6392	46588	397569
Srinagar Tehsil	353151	21139	873	1244	11894	17113	1342	9171	5836	39524	245015
Srinagar (MB)	285257	2955	327	939	9609	16348	1308	8754	5547	24471	204999
Badambagh (Cantt)	6596	—	—	68	18	143	8	66	65	1569	4659
Ganderbal Tehsil	79453	33206	308	835	1400	362	42	456	156	2089	40599
Badgam Tehsil	207807	81888	1272	1538	2158	2683	110	828	400	4975	111955
Hyderpora (NA)	3231	343	30	22	1	137	15	15	22	429	2217
Baramulla District	604659	237214	4017	4586	10670	2762	638	3705	811	17714	322542
Baramulla Tehsil	136016	41921	1407	885	2892	1065	225	1111	340	5439	80731
Gulmarg (NA)	206	5	—	—	—	—	—	8	12	153	28
Baramulla (TA)	19854	1342	82	79	384	597	75	700	137	2761	13697
Sopore Tehsil	149911	56374	873	1855	3937	845	228	1624	288	6292	77595
Sopore (TA)	18987	1644	36	317	288	577	45	1005	122	2072	12881
Bandipora (TA)	4074	770	9	211	115	34	17	127	53	314	2429
Handwara Tehsil	185565	88380	874	385	2595	364	70	435	89	3152	89221
Sonawari Tehsil	72568	31735	393	493	801	298	59	420	63	1589	36717
Sumbal (NA)	2755	1313	6	1	3	19	1	30	3	120	1259
Hajin (NA)	3701	1710	—	8	23	26	3	49	3	106	1773
Palhalan (NA)	3762	1053	50	43	9	40	4	12	5	51	2495
Ajas (NA)	3584	1748	30	7	111	8	4	7	2	87	1580
Uri Tehsil	42091	13114	379	827	279	17	38	86	21	679	26651
Uri (TA)	441	77	—	2	11	—	4	15	1	78	253
Karnah Tehsil	18508	5690	91	141	166	173	18	29	10	563	11627
Ladakh District	88651	49969	283	766	4477	165	622	435	46	1811	30077
Leh Tehsil	43587	23353	112	283	3600	165	540	338	14	754	14428
Leh (TA)	3720	1141	17	28	467	28	2	18	6	538	1475
Kargil Tehsil	45064	26616	171	483	877	—	82	97	32	1057	15649

(50)

(Contd.)

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
40.	Jammu Province	1572887	495166	7279	12611	45452	6878	4955	14122	4605	61993	919826
41.	Doda District	268403	124217	615	3789	13019	485	394	1094	136	4681	119973
42.	Ramban Tehsil	73646	28195	212	1443	5829	101	227	423	55	1290	35871
43.	Banihal (TA)	803	90	—	2	91	—	6	45	8	124	437
44.	Ramban (TA)	1490	66	2	26	51	17	44	113	5	240	926
45.	Batote (TA)	1780	118	1	7	7	30	31	107	25	284	1170
46.	Doda Tehsil	58380	27261	87	703	3253	93	52	206	34	936	25683
47.	Doda (TA)	3148	325	—	8	37	58	24	102	29	438	2127
48.	Kishtwar Tehsil	74594	39912	135	181	1875	150	69	184	12	1240	30836
49.	Kishtwar (TA)	4140	1063	5	—	29	38	34	112	7	426	2426
50.	Bhaderwah Tehsil	61783	28849	181	1462	1990	141	46	281	35	1215	27583
51.	Bhaderwah (TA)	4129	528	—	8	36	115	20	160	28	495	2739
52.	Udhampur District	254061	103812	524	1810	13712	409	402	1757	265	6457	124913
53.	Ramnagar Tehsil	72040	38939	187	568	1150	62	35	292	18	1230	29559
54.	Ramnagar (TA)	2207	225	1	3	79	49	14	100	9	282	1445
55.	Udhampur Tehsil	86859	33390	149	341	1493	217	320	1041	211	3993	45704
56.	Udhampur (TA)	10263	117	2	12	39	183	143	677	117	1680	7293
57.	Reasi Tehsil	95162	31483	188	901	11069	130	47	424	36	1234	49650
58.	Katra (TA)	1529	155	—	—	9	4	8	115	12	162	1064
59.	Reasi (TA)	2418	125	—	1	30	79	32	152	15	312	1672
60.	Jammu District	516932	97108	4276	2257	4972	4966	3172	8493	3462	38285	349941
61.	Jammu Tehsil	233311	27629	2251	1158	1814	4153	1755	5995	2899	26391	159266
62.	Jammu (M. C.)	102738	180	19	192	248	3550	1418	4807	2215	17840	72 69
63.	Jammu (Cantt)	5519	131	6	25	60	49	29	63	47	1175	3934
64.	Samba Tehsil	79018	17179	463	622	856	190	151	763	164	3523	55107
65.	Samba (TA)	4361	27	—	5	69	121	65	283	41	524	3226
66.	Ranbirsinghpore Tehsil	107438	22758	1456	151	1248	462	124	1087	341	4466	75345
67.	Bishna (TA)	2672	196	65	3	62	79	20	128	32	199	1888
68.	Arnia (TA)	3827	582	107	13	106	14	3	52	25	206	2719
69.	Ranbirsinghpore (TA)	4820	419	54	7	108	53	29	250	48	400	3452
70.	Akhnoor Tehsil	97165	29542	106	326	1054	161	1142	648	58	3905	60223
71.	Akhnoor (TA)	3839	17	—	7	25	123	82	200	21	587	2777
72.	Kathua Dist ict	207430	64236	983	2523	5995	581	680	1625	496	7493	122818
73.	Basholi Tehsil	87065	40980	170	1268	3508	129	319	495	63	1223	38910
74.	Basholi (TA)	2593	115	3	4	90	47	29	85	7	299	1914
75.	Kathua Tehsil	63918	11925	447	933	1197	336	169	725	295	4122	43769
76.	Kathua (TA)	9847	414	5	13	—	316	160	361	168	1274	6936
77.	Lakhanpur (NA)	439	1	—	1	—	3	3	19	3	110	299
78.	Hiranagar Tehsil	56447	11331	366	322	1290	116	192	405	138	2148	40139
79.	Hiranagar (TA)	2856	113	10	2	10	68	38	74	23	353	2165
80.	Poonch District	326061	105793	881	2232	7754	437	307	1153	246	5077	202181
81.	Haveli Tehsil	63008	15551	160	302	913	156	80	366	114	2560	42806
82.	Poonch (M. C.)	10196	748	10	17	25	150	67	246	70	1185	7678
83.	Mendhar Tehsil	91524	29110	294	774	727	39	51	151	45	510	59823
84.	Rajouri Tehsil	121088	44373	407	650	4684	172	128	434	59	1286	68895
85.	Rajouri (TA)	4196	69	7	7	1	168	54	268	39	601	2982
86.	Now shehra Tehsil	50441	16759	20	506	1430	70	48	202	28	721	30657
87.	Nowshehra (TA)	1964	163	—	7	4	52	35	97	24	220	1362

Note :—TA=Town Area ; NA=Notified Area ; MC=Municipal Council ; Cantt=Cantonment (51)

WHEN SHOULD I HAVE MY NEXT CHILD

Doctors say the first 4 or 5 years of life are the most important for the development of the child. For the health of the mother also, it is desirable that she does not have another child for at least 3 or 4 years.

Many simple, safe and effective methods of birth-control are available today. Now you can have a child by choice, not by chance.

*Consult your nearest
Family Planning Centre
today for free advice
and services.*





**better
price
to
the farmer**

**better
food
to
the consumer**

Service to the Farmer and the Consumer is our business.



THE FOOD CORPORATION OF INDIA

1, Bahadur Shah Zafar Marg, New Delhi-1

TABLE

Occupational Classification by Sex

S.No.	Description	Jammu & Kashmir State		Anantnag District		Srinagar District	
		Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
1		2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Architects	6	—	—	—	4	—
2.	Civil Engineers (including overseers)	726	—	55	—	251	—
3.	Mechanical Engineers	16	—	—	—	11	—
4.	Electrical Engineers	83	—	9	—	22	—
5.	Chemical Engineers	5	—	—	—	5	—
6.	Mining Engineers	3	—	—	—	—	—
7.	Surveyors	84	—	5	—	13	—
8.	Architects, Engineers and Surveyors n. e. c.	5	—	—	—	2	—
9.	Chemists except Pharmaceutical Chemists	6	—	—	—	4	—
10.	Pharmaceutical Chemists	17	—	—	—	4	—
11.	Meteorologists	21	—	—	—	6	—
12.	Geologists and Geophysists	27	—	—	—	9	—
13.	Mathematicians	13	—	—	—	8	—
14.	Chemists, Physicists, Geologists and other Physical-scientists n. e. c.	12	—	—	—	8	—
15.	Biologists and Animal Scientists	26	—	—	—	12	—
16.	Veterinarians	102	—	15	—	23	—
17.	Silviculturists	12	—	—	—	8	—
18.	Agronomists and Agricultural Scientists	69	—	9	—	31	—
19.	Biologists, Veterinarians, Agronomists and Related Scientists, n. e. c.	5	—	—	—	5	—
20.	Physicians and Surgeons, Allopathic	255	48	11	5	133	21
21.	Physicians, Ayurvedic	160	5	15	1	25	2
22.	Physicians, Homeopathic	23	—	—	—	7	—
23.	Physicians, other	491	1	76	—	171	—
24.	Physiologists	3	—	—	—	3	—
25.	Dentists	58	—	7	—	18	—
26.	Physicians, Surgeons and Dentists, n. e. c.	61	—	—	—	27	—
27.	Nurses	—	254	—	15	—	79
28.	Midwives and Health Visitors	—	162	—	23	—	30
29.	Nursing Attendants and Related Workers	245	203	28	16	76	61
30.	Pharmacist and Pharmaceutical Technicians	1328	10	162	3	496	3
31.	Vaccinators	121	—	15	—	40	—
32.	Physiotherapists Masseurs & Related Technicians	1	—	—	—	1	—
33.	Sanitation Technicians	232	—	17	—	78	—
34.	Optometrists and Opticians	31	—	3	—	14	—
35.	Medical and Health Technicians, n.e.c. excluding Laboratory Assistants (see 63)	34	—	2	—	12	—
36.	Teachers, University	286	52	25	—	142	31
37.	Teachers, Secondary Schools	1851	445	445	41	610	220
38.	Teachers, Middle and Primary Schools	3479	681	871	53	919	291
39.	Teachers, Nursery and Kindergarten Schools	372	156	20	5	65	45
40.	Teachers, n. e. c.	1003	408	42	—	208	15
41.	Judges and Magistrates	54	—	5	—	14	—
42.	Legal Practitioners and Advisers	312	—	23	—	118	—
43.	Law Assistants	63	1	10	—	15	1
44.	Jurists and legal Technicians, n. e. c. (including Petition Writers)	457	—	70	—	116	—

XI

of Persons at work other than Cultivation

Baramulla District		Ladakh District		Doda District		Udhampur District		Jammu District		Kathua District		Poonch District	
Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—
57	—	4	—	21	—	40	—	239	—	45	—	14	—
1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	—
7	—	—	—	2	—	3	—	33	—	5	—	1	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—
6	—	—	—	3	—	12	—	17	—	14	—	14	—
2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	13	—	—	—	—	—
2	—	—	—	2	—	2	—	7	—	2	—	2	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	14	—	—	—	2	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	5	—	7	—	1	—
11	—	1	—	7	—	10	—	17	—	11	—	7	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	—
5	—	—	—	2	—	1	—	13	—	5	—	3	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
20	2	8	1	12	1	7	1	50	14	9	2	5	1
4	—	4	—	16	—	24	1	35	—	27	1	10	—
2	—	1	—	1	—	4	—	6	—	2	—	—	—
104	—	19	—	10	—	13	—	72	1	26	—	8	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
11	—	1	—	1	—	3	—	11	—	3	—	3	—
—	—	—	—	1	—	9	—	20	—	—	—	4	—
—	19	—	6	—	13	—	17	—	71	—	16	—	18
—	24	—	14	—	11	—	13	—	32	—	10	—	5
40	34	8	5	10	2	13	10	44	68	10	6	16	1
149	2	23	—	61	—	49	—	314	2	42	—	32	—
11	—	6	—	5	—	7	—	25	—	6	—	6	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
20	—	4	—	12	—	9	—	70	—	15	—	6	—
2	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	8	—	1	—	1	—
3	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	10	—	2	—	3	—
23	1	—	—	6	—	7	—	70	20	7	—	6	—
397	8	25	—	44	20	82	22	131	86	75	25	42	23
847	105	207	8	69	20	65	25	238	105	119	47	144	27
145	—	17	3	18	12	25	15	60	55	10	6	12	15
95	—	15	—	50	40	51	35	475	295	20	—	47	23
4	—	1	—	4	—	3	—	17	—	3	—	3	—
32	—	—	—	15	—	13	—	85	—	14	—	12	—
23	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	12	—	—	—	—	—
39	—	11	—	34	—	35	—	90	—	32	—	30	—

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
45. Economists	9	—	—	—	—	3	—
46. Accountants and Auditors	396	—	35	—	—	137	—
47. Statisticians and Actuaries	14	—	1	—	—	2	—
48. Psychologists	3	—	—	—	—	2	—
49. Personnel Specialists	3	—	—	—	—	2	—
50. Labour and Social Welfare Workers	132	24	28	—	—	24	3
51. Historians, Archeologists, Political Scientists and Related Workers	7	—	—	—	—	4	—
62. Social Scientist and Related Workers, n.e.c.	45	2	7	—	—	16	—
53. Authors	45	2	9	—	—	10	—
54. Editors, Journalists and Related Workers	129	2	24	—	—	46	—
55. Translators, Interpreters and Language Specialists	4	1	—	—	—	2	1
56. Painters, Decorators and Commercial Artists	119	—	18	—	—	30	—
57. Sculptors and Modellers	8	—	—	—	—	8	—
58. Actors and Related Workers	10	—	—	—	—	6	—
59. Musicians and Related Workers	374	29	28	—	—	138	11
60. Dancers and Related Workers	207	14	10	—	—	25	—
61. Artists, Writers and Related Workers, n.e.c.	20	5	2	—	—	8	2
62. Draughtsmen	101	—	20	—	—	23	—
63. Laboratory Assistants	72	1	9	—	—	24	—
64. Science and Engineering Technicians, n.e.c.	10	—	—	—	—	3	—
65. Ordained Religious Workers	1522	17	373	—	—	332	2
66. Non-Ordained Religious Workers	303	1	36	—	—	52	—
67. Astrologers, Palmists and Related Workers	173	1	54	—	—	29	—
68. Librarians, Archivists and Related Workers	32	—	3	—	—	15	—
69. Other Professional, Technical and Related Workers n.e.c.	32	—	—	—	—	26	—
70. Administrators, and Executive Officials, State Govt.	5936	1	195	—	—	210	—
71. Administrators and Executive Officials, State Govt.	1278	12	37	—	—	615	2
72. Administrators and Executive Officials, Local Bodies	144	—	57	—	—	26	—
73. Administrators and Executive Officials, Quasi Govt.	3	—	—	—	—	2	—
74. Village Officials	2494	3	659	—	—	295	—
75. Administrators and Executive Officials Govt. n.e.c.	290	15	69	—	—	49	15
76. Directors and Managers, Wholesale Trade	68	1	3	—	—	25	1
77. Directors and Managers, Retail Trade	181	1	17	—	—	71	1
78. Directors, Managers and Working Proprietors, Banks	40	—	4	—	—	15	—
79. Directors, Managers and Working Proprietors, Insurance	12	—	2	—	—	3	—
80. Directors, Managers and Working Proprietor, Financial Institutions n.e.c.	3	—	—	—	—	2	—
81. Directors, Managers and Working Proprietors, Mining, Quarrying and Well Drilling	26	—	—	—	—	10	—
82. Directors, Managers & Working Proprietors, Construction	851	—	13	—	—	317	—
83. Directors, Managers and Working Proprietors, Electricity, Gas, Water and Sanitary	25	—	3	—	—	12	—
84. Directors, Managers & Working Proprietors, Mfg.	228	—	7	—	—	138	—
85. Directors, Managers and Working Proprietors, Transport and Communication	106	—	4	—	—	37	—
86. Directors, Managers & Working Proprietors, Recreation, Entertainment and Catering Services	786	—	29	—	—	296	—
87. Directors, Managers & Working Proprietors, others services	540	—	24	—	—	216	—
88. Directors, Managers and Working Proprietors n.e.c.	539	3	13	—	—	199	3
89. Book-Keepers, Book-Keeping and Accounts Clerks	2205	8	123	—	—	920	6
90. Cashiers	310	—	62	—	—	86	—
91. Ticket Sellers & Ticket Inspectors including Usher and Ticket Collectors (excluding thereon moving Transport)	155	—	10	—	—	66	—
92. Stenographers	101	2	7	—	—	32	1
93. Typists	400	1	17	—	—	102	—
94. Computing Clerks & Calculating Machine Operators	13	—	1	—	—	10	—
95. Office Machine Operators n.e.c.	21	—	1	—	—	13	—

8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	—	—	—	—	—
23	—	7	—	15	—	27	—	117	—	17	—	13	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	10	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
14	—	3	—	12	2	13	3	18	10	9	2	11	4
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—
5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	155	2	1	—	1	—
19	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	5	2	—	—	—	—
5	—	—	—	2	—	5	—	36	2	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—
7	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	52	—	4	—	4	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	—
120	—	3	—	2	—	2	—	72	18	4	—	5	—
53	—	—	—	40	—	25	—	22	14	12	—	20	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10	3	—	—	—	—
16	—	—	—	3	—	3	—	29	—	4	—	3	—
5	—	—	—	4	—	2	—	23	1	2	—	3	—
2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	—	—	—	—	—
301	2	63	10	82	—	75	—	168	3	48	—	80	—
16	—	—	—	29	—	43	1	90	—	17	—	20	—
—	—	3	—	15	—	20	—	44	2	4	—	4	—
3	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	6	—	1	—	2	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	—	—	—	1	—
252	—	9	—	195	—	749	—	3301	1	325	—	501	—
47	—	22	—	16	—	23	—	475	9	18	—	21	1
16	—	6	—	7	—	5	—	17	—	5	—	5	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
680	3	38	—	108	—	102	—	284	—	125	—	203	—
125	—	—	—	—	—	10	—	34	—	—	—	3	—
1	—	—	—	—	—	8	—	22	—	6	—	3	—
9	—	2	—	—	—	12	—	50	—	10	—	10	—
4	—	—	—	3	—	1	—	10	—	2	—	1	—
3	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	14	—	—	—	—	—
32	—	—	—	46	—	76	—	274	—	55	—	38	—
2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	—	—	—	—	—
10	—	—	—	2	—	8	—	56	—	6	—	1	—
6	—	—	—	1	—	2	—	52	—	2	—	2	—
55	—	—	—	53	—	85	—	180	—	43	—	45	—
29	—	7	—	1	—	35	—	195	—	12	—	20	—
26	—	—	—	11	—	18	—	255	—	8	—	9	—
109	—	16	—	64	—	91	—	730	2	89	—	63	—
26	—	9	—	9	—	11	—	80	—	12	—	15	—
10	—	3	—	2	—	2	—	58	—	2	—	2	—
3	—	1	—	2	—	2	—	49	—	3	—	2	—
12	—	5	—	7	—	13	—	228	1	9	—	7	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—
1	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	3	—	1	—	—	—

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
96. General and other Ministerial Assistants and Clerks	13040	51	871	9	7251	31
97. Miscellaneous Office workers including Record Keeper Muharrers, Despatchers, Packers and Binders of Office Papers	1109	6	174	—	490	5
98. Office attendants, Ushers, hall porters, etc., n. e. c.	7496	399	558	48	2046	128
99. Working Proprietors Wholesale Trade	1819	2	421	—	771	2
100. Working Proprietors, Retail Trade	24100	430	3487	31	7099	206
101. Agents and Salesmen, Insurance	190	5	69	—	45	3
102. Agents, Brokers and Salesmen, Real Estate	102	—	44	—	33	—
103. Brokers and Agents Securities and Shares	177	—	129	—	20	—
104. Auctioneers	262	—	97	—	81	—
105. Valuers and Appraisers	31	—	26	—	5	—
106. Insurance and Real Estate Salesmen, Salesmen of Securities and service, and Auctioneers, n. e. c.	505	—	118	—	178	—
107. Commercial Travellers,	36	—	—	—	20	—
108. Manufacturer's Agents	25	—	10	—	10	—
109. Commercial Travellers and Manufacturer's Agents n.e.c.	81	—	37	—	28	—
110. Salesmen & Shop Assistants, Wholesale & Retail Trade	1212	3	123	—	419	—
111. Hawkers, Padlars and Street Vendors	1412	91	171	—	330	15
112. Salesmen, Shop Assistants and Related Workers, n.e.c.	318	—	60	—	100	—
113. Money-lenders (including indigenous Bankers)	115	3	14	—	30	—
114. Pawn-Brokers	68	2	9	—	27	1
115. Farm Managers, Inspectors and Overseers	192	—	43	—	34	—
116. Planters and Plantation Managers	24	1	—	1	6	—
117. Farmers and Farm Managers, Animals, Birds and Insects Rearing	20103	26167	2384	594	1608	1059
118. Farm and Farm Managers, n. e. c.	88	8	10	3	19	—
119. Farm Machinery Operators	9	—	—	—	4	—
120. Farm Workers, Animals, Birds and Insect Rearing	943	315	145	75	324	48
121. Gardners (Malis)	930	22	113	8	383	—
122. Plantation Labours	40	29	6	29	—	—
123. Farm Workers n.e.c.	506	646	52	7	147	—
124. Hunters	125	—	27	—	50	—
125. Trappers	53	—	—	—	—	—
126. Hunters and Related Workers n.e.c.	164	—	—	—	13	—
127. Fishermen Inland Coastal Waters	1149	106	219	—	440	23
128. Fishermen and Related Workers n.e.c.	266	87	62	—	31	5
129. Forest Rangers and Related Workers	833	—	75	—	255	—
130. Harvesters and Gatherers of Forest Product (including lac except logs)	241	44	20	6	32	16
131. Log Fellers and Wood Cutters	2822	92	15	—	195	—
132. Charcoal Burners and Forest Product Processors	93	—	3	—	10	—
133. Loggers and other Forestry Worker, n.e.c.	232	—	2	—	86	—
134. Miners	35	—	—	—	—	—
135. Quarrymen	89	—	—	—	14	—
136. Drillers, Mines and Quarries	8	—	—	—	—	—
137. Well Drillers, other than Petroleum and Gas	6	—	—	—	—	—
138. Deck Ratings (Ship) Barge Crews and Boatmen	1568	731	207	29	1371	700
139. Aircraft Pilots	7	—	—	—	5	—
140. Flight Engineers	4	—	—	—	4	—
141. Flight Navigators	3	—	—	—	3	—
142. Motor Vehicle and Motor Cycle Drivers	3254	—	304	—	945	—
143. Animal Driller Vehicle Drivers	2318	—	477	—	966	—
144. Drivers, Road Transport, n.e.c. (including Palki Doli-Bearers)	806	6	42	—	466	—
145. Inspectors, Supervisers, Station Master and Permanent Way Inspectors.	75	—	4	—	36	—
146. Traffic Controllers.	3	—	—	—	2	—

8	9	10	11	12	13	4	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
1214	5	89	1	291	—	657	—	2 83	—	345	2	239	3
126	—	19	—	19	—	123	—	103	1	45	—	10	—
812	49	133	1	355	13	433	32	2475	83	401	25	283	20
61	—	—	—	29	—	45	—	450	—	21	—	21	—
2710	81	377	7	812	5	1274	4	6313	66	1191	19	837	11
16	—	1	—	4	—	8	1	37	1	5	—	5	—
9	—	—	—	1	—	2	—	10	—	2	—	1	—
8	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	16	—	—	—	—	—
20	—	—	—	2	—	5	—	46	—	6	—	5	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
76	—	—	—	14	—	16	—	75	—	15	—	13	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	16	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	4	—	—	—	—	—
11	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	—	—	—	—	—
119	—	2	—	16	—	56	—	390	3	49	—	38	—
265	55	19	—	95	—	67	5	270	5	109	7	86	—
84	—	—	—	6	—	6	—	50	—	5	—	7	—
17	—	—	—	6	—	14	—	20	3	8	—	6	—
8	—	—	—	1	—	5	—	11	1	4	—	3	—
33	—	—	—	23	—	10	—	28	—	13	—	8	—
1	—	—	—	6	—	11	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1389	419	416	282	3190	7879	3550	9865	1656	600	2474	2085	3733	3384
45	5	—	—	1	—	—	—	12	—	—	—	1	—
2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—
152	81	19	22	28	14	20	10	210	35	25	8	20	22
85	—	3	—	66	—	33	—	193	14	28	—	26	—
5	—	—	—	—	—	14	—	—	—	15	—	—	—
148	562	15	20	28	6	26	16	40	15	35	10	15	10
18	—	6	—	5	—	5	—	8	—	5	—	1	—
30	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	15	—	8	—	—	—
151	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
442	83	—	—	6	—	—	—	22	—	13	—	7	—
158	82	—	—	—	—	4	—	11	—	—	—	—	—
110	—	8	—	95	—	65	—	102	—	56	—	67	—
20	12	5	—	11	—	8	—	18	—	117	10	10	—
443	—	7	—	1761	40	64	—	175	17	34	25	78	10
5	—	—	—	6	—	12	—	20	—	25	78	12	—
98	—	—	—	10	—	1	—	—	—	35	—	—	—
5	—	—	—	—	—	10	—	—	—	—	—	21	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	45	—	10	—	20	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	—
41	1	—	—	5	—	5	—	30	—	9	1	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
189	—	8	—	30	—	77	—	1529	—	122	—	50	—
296	—	—	—	5	—	35	—	375	—	123	—	41	—
64	—	—	—	3	—	3	—	198	1	20	1	10	4
8	—	—	—	3	—	4	—	13	—	4	—	4	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
147. Telephone Operators	111	1	20	—	45	—	—
148. Telegraphists and Signaliers	117	—	10	—	46	—	—
149. Radio Communication and Wireless Operators	55	—	2	—	35	—	—
150. Telephone, Telegraph and Related Tele-Communication Operators, n. e. c.	126	—	6	—	93	—	—
151. Postmen	841	—	100	—	371	—	—
152. Messengers (including Dak Peons)	266	—	35	—	70	—	—
153. Ticket Sellers, Ticket Inspectors, including Ushers and Ticket Collectors on moving Transport	94	—	9	—	36	—	—
154. Conductors, Road Transport	1308	—	35	—	599	—	—
155. Workers in Transport Occupations, n. e. c.	66	—	7	—	36	—	—
156. Inspectors, Traffic Controllers and Despatchers, Communication	210	—	35	—	85	—	—
157. Workers in Communication Occupation, n.e.c.	229	2	10	—	124	—	2
158. Fibre Processors, Ginners, Cleaners, Scourers, etc.	1686	108	51	9	1353	16	—
159. Blow-room Workers and Carders	50	1	18	—	32	—	—
160. Spinners, Piecers and Winders	1530	26131	339	10708	439	1758	—
161. Drawers and Weavers	4050	2727	1328	1212	1554	123	—
162. Pattern Card Preparers	2	—	—	—	2	—	—
163. Bleachers, Dyers and Finishers	696	27	270	1	292	6	—
164. Knitters and Lace Makers	206	343	19	16	101	57	—
165. Carpet Makers and Finishers	1535	501	23	—	1420	—	—
166. Spinners, Weavers, Knitters, Dyers and Related Workers n.e.c.	86	1	45	1	35	—	—
167. Tailors, Dress Makers and Garment Makers	7372	1201	752	30	3810	62	—
168. Hat and Heap-gear Makers	775	53	232	1	355	9	—
169. Furriers	505	12	8	—	475	—	—
170. Upholsterers and Related Workers	50	—	—	—	35	—	—
171. Pattern Makers, Markers and Cutters, Textile Products, Leather Garments and Gloves	261	—	21	—	168	—	—
172. Sewers Embroiders & Darners Textile & Fur Products	8280	419	594	65	7191	271	—
173. Tailors, Cutters, Furriers and Related Workers n.e.c.	114	—	13	—	64	—	—
174. Shoe Makers and Shoe Repairers	3787	339	886	—	773	1	—
175. Cutters, Lasters, Sewers, Footwear and Related Workers	88	—	11	—	20	—	—
176. Harness and Saddle Makers	146	—	14	—	46	—	—
177. Leather Cutters, Lasters and Sewers, (Except Gloves and Garments) and Related Workers, n.e.c.	140	9	—	—	97	9	—
178. Blacksmiths, Hammersmiths and Forgemen	2587	13	162	—	1020	—	—
179. Metal Drawers and Extruders	2	—	—	—	1	—	—
180. Precision Instruments Makers, Watch and Clock Makers and Repairmen	204	—	10	—	94	—	—
181. Jewellers, Goldsmiths and Silversmiths	2426	—	360	—	855	—	—
182. Jewellery Engravers	42	—	8	—	20	—	—
183. Fitter Machinists, Tool-Makers & Machine Tool Setters	88	—	3	—	57	—	—
184. Machine Tool Operators	32	—	6	—	12	—	—
185. Fitter-Assemblers & Machine Erectors (Except Electrical & Precision Instrument Fitter-Assemblers)	81	—	5	—	25	—	—
186. Mechanics-Repairmen (Except Electrical & Precision Instrument Repairmen)	1037	—	45	—	486	—	—
187. Sheet Metal Workers	1250	—	272	—	815	—	—
188. Plumbers and Pipe Fitters	92	—	10	—	31	—	—
189. Welders and Flame Cutters	10	—	—	—	6	—	—
190. Metal Plate and Structural Metal Workers	11	—	1	—	8	—	—
191. Electro Platers, Dip platers and Related Workers	110	—	31	—	35	—	—
192. Tool Makers, Machinists, Plumbers Welders, Platers and Related Workers, n.e.c. (including Metal-engravers other than Printing)	129	—	1	—	84	—	—

8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
6	—	—	—	2	—	5	—	25	—	5	1	3	—
6	—	—	—	6	—	5	—	36	—	5	—	3	—
—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	18	—	—	—	—	—
6	—	—	—	2	—	3	—	10	—	4	—	2	—
49	—	23	—	31	—	39	—	136	—	52	—	40	—
24	—	4	—	21	—	18	—	57	—	22	—	15	—
10	—	—	—	—	—	6	—	23	—	5	—	5	—
28	—	—	—	8	—	27	—	544	—	49	—	18	—
3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	20	—	—	—	—	—
14	—	5	—	5	—	8	—	45	—	9	—	4	—
5	—	—	—	4	—	9	—	52	—	9	—	7	—
53	—	25	22	9	3	2	4	184	48	7	3	2	3
—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
294	6405	221	1747	43	2705	13	909	65	140	44	599	18	1160
346	84	80	885	79	11	38	26	253	144	277	162	95	80
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
28	—	—	20	10	—	16	—	55	—	18	—	7	—
15	35	25	178	10	4	5	3	24	49	7	—	—	1
57	—	27	501	—	—	—	—	8	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	—	—	—	—	—
1350	69	25	—	205	31	152	169	658	494	242	184	177	162
62	23	5	20	15	—	15	—	65	—	14	—	12	—
10	—	3	12	—	—	—	—	8	—	—	—	1	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	15	—	—	—	—	—
8	—	7	—	2	—	—	—	55	—	—	—	—	—
410	5	4	20	9	17	5	1	52	8	6	12	9	20
17	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	20	—	—	—	—	—
363	2	22	1	226	35	62	54	926	44	352	122	177	80
2	—	—	—	2	—	6	—	41	—	6	—	—	—
13	—	3	—	10	—	10	—	23	—	15	—	12	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	5	—	25	—	6	—	7	—
396	3	9	1	85	—	67	—	554	9	179	—	115	—
1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
9	—	—	—	2	—	8	—	66	—	7	—	8	—
322	—	17	—	54	—	118	—	430	—	167	—	103	—
14	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2	—	—	—	4	—	8	—	11	—	3	—	—	—
9	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	3	—	—	—	—	—
2	—	—	—	7	—	6	—	23	—	6	—	7	—
40	—	—	—	11	—	9	—	422	—	16	—	8	—
34	—	2	—	9	—	7	—	90	—	15	—	6	—
8	—	—	—	1	—	2	—	35	—	3	—	2	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—
24	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	20	—	—	—	—	—
10	—	—	—	2	—	4	—	19	—	7	—	2	—

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
193. Electrician Electrical Repairmen and Related Electrical Workers	55	—	—	—	25	—	—
194. Electrical and Electronic Fitters	45	—	19	—	15	—	—
195. Mechanics Repairmen, Radio and Television	173	—	6	—	85	—	—
196. Installers and Repairmen, Telephone and Telegraph	33	—	1	—	12	—	—
197. Linemen and Cable Jointers	475	—	68	—	251	—	—
198. Electrician and Related Electrical and Electronics Workers, n.e.c.	55	—	—	—	38	—	—
199. Carpenters, Joiners, Pattern Makers (Wood)	5035	—	531	—	2402	—	—
200. Shipwrights and Body Builders (Wood)	119	—	16	—	95	—	—
201. Sawers and Wood Working Machinists	596	—	116	—	209	—	—
202. Coach and Body Builders	53	—	5	—	30	—	—
203. Cart Builders and Wheel Wrights	73	—	19	—	26	—	—
204. Cabinet Makers	265	—	62	—	83	—	—
205. Carpenters, Joiners, Cabinet Makers, Cooper and Related Workers n.e.c.	1502	1	290	1	832	—	—
206. Painters and Paper Hangers	229	—	4	—	165	—	—
207. Stone Cutter Carvers and Stone Dresses	893	—	236	—	483	—	—
208. Bricklayers, Plasterers and Masons	2196	19	432	6	609	6	—
209. Glaziers	40	—	—	—	20	—	—
210. Cement Finishers and Terrazo and Mosaic Workers	40	—	10	—	20	—	—
211. Hut Builders and Thatchers	682	168	93	—	87	—	—
212. Well Diggers	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
213. Bricklayers, Plasterers and Construction Workers, n.e.c.	155	—	50	—	64	—	—
214. Type-setting Machine Operators	4	—	—	—	4	—	—
215. Compositors	73	—	6	—	45	—	—
216. Proof readers and Copy Holders	44	—	4	—	26	—	—
217. Printers (Paper)	144	—	21	—	74	—	—
218. Printers (Textile)	167	—	70	—	34	—	—
219. Photo-Litho Operators, Photo Lithographers	20	—	—	—	12	—	—
220. Engravers, Etchers and Block Makers (Pointing)	19	—	—	—	16	—	—
221. Stereotypers	5	—	—	—	4	—	—
222. Book Binders	209	—	14	—	104	—	—
223. Compositors, Printers, Engravers, Book Binders and Related Workers, n.e.c.	85	—	—	—	84	—	—
224. Furnacement, Kilnmen and Ovenmen	226	—	30	—	42	—	—
225. Potters and Related Clay Formers,	4128	962	850	211	1234	263	—
226. Blowers and Benders Glass	1	—	1	—	—	—	—
227. Grinders, Cutters, Decorators and Finishers	21	—	6	—	15	—	—
228. Pulverisors & Mixers, Cement, Clay and other ceramics	4	—	4	—	—	—	—
229. Potters, Kilnmen, Glass and Clay Formers and Related Workers, n.e.c.	12	12	10	12	2	—	—
230. Millers, Pounders, and Purchasers, Grain and Related Food Workers	2778	355	784	184	440	11	—
231. Crushers and Pressers, Oil Seeds	1363	183	380	—	264	26	—
232. Dairy Workers (Non-Farm)	461	208	13	12	140	15	—
233. Khandsari, Sugar Gur Makers	11	14	—	1	—	10	—
234. Bakers, Confectioners, Candy and Sweetmeat Makers	3940	453	857	140	1354	226	—
235. Makers of Aerated Water and Brewers	104	—	10	—	20	—	—
236. Food Canners, Preservers and Related Workers	69	4	13	—	45	—	—
237. Butchers	1390	—	227	—	683	—	—
238. Millers, Bakers, Brewmasters and Related Food and Beverage Workers, n.e.c.	92	—	—	—	56	—	—

8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
—	—	—	—	1	—	3	—	18	—	6	—	2	—
6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	—	—	—	—	—
4	—	—	—	2	—	4	—	63	—	6	—	3	—
—	—	—	—	3	—	2	—	10	—	3	—	2	—
9	—	3	—	7	—	24	—	87	—	16	—	10	—
—	—	—	—	1	—	2	—	12	—	2	—	—	—
740	—	6	—	48	—	75	—	962	—	168	—	103	—
8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
148	—	—	—	17	—	5	—	77	—	7	—	17	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	18	—	—	—	—	—
12	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	12	—	4	—	—	—
23	—	7	—	10	—	12	—	40	—	20	—	8	—
35	—	—	—	10	—	—	—	300	—	20	—	15	—
—	—	—	—	2	—	3	—	39	—	5	—	5	—
23	—	60	—	18	—	9	—	30	—	25	—	9	—
180	—	14	7	64	—	127	—	639	—	87	—	44	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	20	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10	—	—	—	—	—
35	—	373	168	—	—	—	—	60	—	24	—	10	—
—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	9	—	—	—	32	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
4	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	16	—	—	—	—	—
2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	12	—	—	—	—	—
4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	45	—	—	—	—	—
17	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	46	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
11	—	1	—	8	—	6	—	53	—	8	—	4	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
10	—	—	—	5	—	1	—	125	—	13	—	—	—
460	120	676	—	69	21	53	21	427	158	262	97	97	71
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
199	66	21	2	234	14	173	16	447	26	299	17	181	19
250	14	—	—	68	20	129	81	79	—	111	22	82	20
27	—	—	—	11	11	9	113	214	14	42	39	5	4
—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	9	—	2	—	—	—
432	54	6	—	26	—	174	—	881	33	165	—	45	—
10	—	—	—	2	—	6	—	45	—	5	—	6	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	—	6	4	—	—
126	—	21	—	65	—	35	—	134	—	43	—	56	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	35	—	—	—	1	—

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
239. Batch and Continuous Still Operators	8	—	—	—	8	—
240. Cookers, Roasters and other Heat Treaters, Chemical and Related Processes	12	—	—	—	—	—
241. Paper Makers	3	—	—	—	3	—
242. Chemical and Related Process workers, n.e.c.	2	—	—	—	2	—
243. Curers, Graders and Blenders, Tobacco	2	—	—	—	1	—
244. Snuff and Zarda Makers	85	—	6	—	30	—
245. Tobacco Preperers and Product Makers, n.e.c.	267	—	6	—	40	—
246. Basketry Weavers and Related Workers	2419	372	530	77	1114	144
247. Tyre Builders, Vulcanisers and Related Rubber Products Makers	64	—	—	—	35	—
248. Tenders Fellmongers, Pelt Dressers & Related Workers	157	18	—	—	49	—
249. Photographic Dark Room Workers	209	—	5	—	153	—
250. Makers of Musical Instrument and Related Workers	15	—	—	—	10	—
251. Paper Product Makers	102	—	30	—	60	—
252. Craftsmen and Production Process Workers, n.e.c.	86	4	23	—	59	—
253. Checkers, Testers, weighers and counters	14	—	—	—	9	—
254. Packers, Labellers. and Related Workers	68	5	—	—	19	—
255. Operators, Stationary Engineers and Related Equipment	12	—	—	—	7	—
256. Boilermen and Firemen	3	—	—	—	—	—
257. Crane and Hoist Operators	2	—	—	—	—	—
258. Operators of Earth-moving and other Construction Machinery, n.e.c.	6	—	—	—	4	—
259. Oilers and Grears Stationery Engines, Motor Vehicles and Related Equipments	26	—	—	—	15	—
260. Stationary Engine and Excavating and Lift equipment operators and related workers, n.e.c.	6	—	—	—	3	—
261. Loaders and unloaders	1315	—	25	—	562	—
262. Labourers, n.e.c.	4630	1469	1642	37	14287	45
263. Fire Fighters and Related workers	398	—	32	—	188	—
264. Police Constables, Investigators and Related workers	6196	—	647	—	1840	—
265. Customs Examiners, Patrollers Related workers	364	—	66	—	105	—
266. Watchmen and Chowkidars	5142	—	1510	—	1147	—
267. Fire, Fighters, Policemen, Guards and Related workers, n.e.c.	126	—	66	—	30	—
268. House Keepers, Matrons, Stewards (Domestic and Institutional)	194	2	99	—	57	2
269. Cooks, Cook Bearer (Domestic and Institutional)	3184	376	589	33	1406	208
270. Butlers, Bearers, Waiters, Maids and other Servants (Domestic)	7147	944	764	359	2149	57
271. Ayas, Nurse-Maids	—	128	—	7	—	54
272. House Keepers, Cooks, Maids & Related Workers n.e.c.	140	116	47	—	1	59
273. Waiters, Bastenders & Related Workers (Institutional)	1530	—	39	—	703	—
274. Building Care-Takers	177	—	57	—	75	—
275. Cleaners, Sweepers and Watermen	4677	553	479	31	1867	94
276. Barbers Hairdressers, Beauticians and Related workers	3903	2	770	—	977	2
277. Laundrymen, Washermen and Dhobies	2230	129	292	12	610	60
278. Dry-Cleaners and Pressers	214	—	28	—	80	—
279. Athletes, Sportsmen and Related Workers	19	—	—	—	9	—
280. Other Photographers	138	—	11	—	66	—
281. Embalmers and Undertakers	248	—	30	—	91	—
282. Service, Sport and Recreation Workers n.e.c.	977	—	15	—	735	—
283. Workers Reporting Occupations Unidentifiable or Unclassifiable	180	16	32	16	14	—
284. Workers not Reporting Occupation.	559	49	123	27	301	14

8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	12	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
6	—	3	—	7	—	3	—	15	—	—	—	15	—
5	—	—	—	17	—	36	—	95	—	42	—	26	—
392	40	1	—	11	—	33	2	127	37	198	65	13	7
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	29	—	—	—	—	—
20	—	—	—	6	—	2	—	51	—	16	—	13	18
4	—	—	—	3	—	6	—	30	—	5	—	3	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	12	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	4	—	—	—	—
1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	—
42	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	—	—	—	—	—
5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—
2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	11	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—
105	—	24	—	10	—	—	—	505	—	30	—	33	—
5119	70	95	—	1417	25	1817	50	16403	745	3931	268	1655	29
21	—	—	—	4	—	7	—	35	—	6	—	5	—
831	—	178	—	311	—	253	—	1491	—	270	—	375	—
37	—	26	—	20	—	10	—	62	—	22	—	16	—
1068	—	84	—	183	—	219	—	603	—	180	—	148	—
8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	21	—	1	—	—	—
3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	35	—	—	—	—	—
339	36	81	2	112	36	100	6	391	33	84	17	82	5
1058	126	50	37	394	20	179	46	2087	194	195	75	273	30
—	25	—	—	—	7	—	—	—	35	—	—	—	—
—	—	47	25	—	—	29	12	—	19	16	10	—	—
58	—	79	—	15	—	12	—	602	—	12	—	10	—
10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	35	—	—	—	—	—
724	20	19	53	104	11	298	33	888	254	130	35	168	22
950	—	77	—	98	—	116	—	685	—	140	—	90	—
559	15	70	6	124	—	96	25	305	8	107	2	67	1
17	—	4	—	4	—	5	—	66	—	6	—	4	—
1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	5	—	2	—	1	—
6	—	—	—	4	—	3	—	42	—	4	—	2	—
25	—	12	—	25	—	25	—	10	—	20	—	10	—
10	—	—	—	39	—	13	—	120	—	25	—	20	—
52	—	—	—	10	—	2	—	42	—	5	—	23	—
114	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	19	8	—	—	2	—

TABLE
Industrial Classification by Sex

S.No.	Description	Jammu & Kashmir State		Anantnag District		Srinagar District	
		Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Production of other crops (including vegetables) not covered above.	423	131	58	97	232	28
2.	Production of fruits and nuts in plantation. vines and orchards	175	—	27	—	5	—
3.	Production of wood, bamboo, cane, reeds, thatching grass etc.	8	—	—	—	—	—
4.	Production of other agricultural produce (including fruits, nuts and flowers) not covered above	235	19	3	—	5	—
5.	Production of tobacco plantation	355	116	—	—	192	9
6.	Production of ganja, cinchona, opium	40	20	—	—	—	—
7.	Production of other plantation crops not covered above	561	1	192	—	320	1
8.	Planting, replanting and conservation of forests	304	—	29	—	166	—
9.	Felling and cutting of trees and transportation of logs	2069	28	5	—	—	—
10.	Preparation of Timber	325	—	—	—	—	—
11.	Production of Fuel including charcoal by exploitation of forests	289	102	—	—	—	—
12.	Production of fodder by exploitation of forests	28	—	—	—	—	—
13.	Production of gums, resins, lac, barks, herbs, wild fruits and leaves by the exploitation of forests	62	5	—	—	2	—
14.	Production and gathering of other forests products not covered above	32	4	1	—	4	—
15.	Production of fish by fishing in inland waters including the operation of fish farms and fish hatcheries	2006	187	29	20	494	29
16.	Production and rearing of livestock (large hands only mainly for milk and animal power. such as cow, buffalo, goat)	21731	26201	3526	650	1645	310
17.	Rearing of sheep and wool	1433	1129	250	200	70	84
18.	Rearing and production of other animals (mainly for slaughter) such as pig	125	—	—	—	102	—
19.	Production of ducks, hens and other small birds, eggs by rearing and poultry farming	310	165	34	10	30	—
20.	Rearing of bees for the production of honey, wax and collection of honey	137	85	35	4	41	20
21.	Rearing of silk worms and production of cocoons and raw silk	248	28	9	—	164	—
22.	Rearing of other small animals and insects	49	—	—	—	11	—
23.	Trapping of animals or games propagation	15	—	—	—	14	—
24.	Production of other animals husbandry products, such as skin, bone, ivory and teeth	30	20	1	—	9	—
25.	Mining of coal	237	—	—	—	10	—
26.	Quarrying of stone (including slate) clay, sand, gravel, limestone	33	—	—	—	14	—
27.	Mining and quarrying of non-metallic products not classified above such as precious and semi-precious stones, asbestos, gypsum, sulphur, asphalt	4	—	—	—	—	—
28.	Production of rice, att, flour, etc., by milling dehusking and processing of crops and food grains	2879	384	430	53	582	71
29.	Production of sugar and syrup from sugar cane in mills	3	—	—	—	—	—

XII
of Persons at work other than Cultivation

Baramulla District		Ladakh District		Doda District		Udhampur District		Jammu District		Kathua District		Poonch District	
Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
35	5	10	—	10	—	25	1	35	—	10	—	18	—
96	—	—	—	11	—	14	—	7	—	6	—	—	—
7	—	9	—	—	—	×	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	6	—	—	—	203	17	10	—	8	2
13	107	—	—	30	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	40	20	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
48	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
87	—	—	—	81	—	×	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
24	—	—	—	1658	16	64	—	76	2	222	—	20	10
—	—	—	—	36	—	2	—	56	—	251	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	16	—	11	—	149	22	48	80	65	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	14	—	14	—
—	—	20	—	—	4	20	—	6	1	14	—	—	—
3	—	—	—	5	2	—	—	13	2	3	—	3	—
1174	138	—	—	—	—	4	—	40	—	1	—	—	—
1871	1276	936	946	3063	7362	2999	9807	1531	628	2306	1985	3854	3237
150	90	150	40	203	500	137	35	264	—	167	66	42	114
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	22	—	—	—	1	—
70	50	15	5	50	40	50	50	16	—	20	10	25	20
24	17	—	—	5	1	5	5	17	—	10	2	—	36
21	15	—	—	6	—	7	—	35	—	3	10	3	3
—	—	28	—	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	10	20	—	—	10	—	—	—	—	—
36	—	—	—	—	—	150	—	—	—	—	—	41	—
—	—	10	—	—	—	—	—	9	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	—
322	79	33	102	250	14	267	17	476	21	332	4	187	23
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
30. Production of indigenous sugar, gur from sugar cane or palm juice and production of candy	8	—	—	—	8	—	—
31. Production of fruit products, such as jam, jelly sauce and canning and preservation of fruits	29	100	1	98	16	2	—
32. Slaughtering, preservation of meat and fish and canning of fish	269	3	100	—	62	3	—
33. Production of bread, biscuits, cake and other bakery products	2517	334	748	141	1326	158	—
34. Production of butter, ghee, cheese and other dairy products	176	254	25	12	19	2	—
35. Production of edible fats and oils (other than hydrogen oil)	1195	140	332	31	406	23	—
36. Production of other food products such as sweetmeat and condiments, muri, muski, chira, khoi, cocoa, chocolate, coffee, lozenge	460	—	—	—	23	—	—
37. Production of distilled spirits, wines, liquor from alcoholic malt, fruits and malts in distillery and brewery	70	—	—	—	69	—	—
38. Production of country liquor	17	1	—	—	15	1	—
39. Production of other liquors not covered above	3	3	—	—	2	3	—
40. Production of aerated and mineral water	21	—	—	—	1	—	—
41. Production of ice	14	—	—	—	2	—	—
42. Production of ice-cream	17	1	—	—	9	1	—
43. Processing of other beverages	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
44. Manufacture of hookah tobacco	—	29	—	—	—	—	—
45. Manufacture of other tobacco products	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
46. Cotton ginning, cleaning, pressing and baling	308	1	12	—	256	—	—
47. Cotton spinning (other than in mills)	204	3,882	1	—	101	20	—
48. Cotton dyeing, bleaching	174	14	1	—	152	3	—
49. Cotton weaving in power looms	2	—	—	—	2	—	—
50. Cotton weaving in handlooms	1379	1369	275	168	553	128	—
51. Manufacture of khadi textile in handlooms	2	253	—	252	2	—	—
52. Printing of cotton textile	8	—	—	—	7	—	—
53. Manufacturing of cotton nets	24	19	28	14	—	—	—
54. Manufacturing of cotton, cordage, rope and twine	37	52	—	12	32	—	—
55. Jute pressing and baling	3	—	—	—	3	—	—
56. Dyeing and bleaching of jute	68	—	8	—	60	—	—
57. Manufacture of other products like rope, cordage from jute and similar fibre such as hemp, mesta	53	6	—	—	36	—	—
58. Wool baling and pressing	53	31	10	6	26	—	—
59. Wool cleaning and processing (scouring)	168	260	29	50	—	—	—
60. Wool spinning and weaving in mill	51	—	1	—	50	—	—
61. Wool spinning other than in mills	1130	19610	115	10690	577	1379	—
62. Wool weaving in power loom	57	2	—	2	56	—	—
63. Wool weaving in hand loom	2025	2537	279	566	1127	117	—
64. Embroidery and art work in woollen textile	4039	131	8	—	3917	115	—
65. Spinning and weaving of silk textile in mill	529	6	—	—	518	6	—
66. Dyeing and bleaching of silk	77	4	—	—	73	—	—
67. Spinning of silk other than in mill	447	13	4	—	443	—	—
68. Weaving of silk textile by power loom	544	1	—	—	450	—	—
69. Weaving of silk textile by hand loom	663	8	—	2	634	5	—
70. Printing of silk textile	51	—	—	—	51	—	—
71. Manufacture of silk cordage, rope and twine	47	16	—	—	47	—	—
72. Manufacture of carpet and all other similar type of textile products	1395	65	290	2	1064	58	—
73. Manufacture of hosiery and other knitted fabrics and garments	98	200	2	7	29	67	—

8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	14	—	5	—	59	—	6	—	23	—
326	35	—	—	18	—	21	—	29	—	16	—	23	—
—	4	—	—	11	18	5	125	80	10	21	27	15	56
244	13	—	—	24	7	22	31	51	25	92	7	24	3
30	—	—	—	11	—	19	—	348	—	26	—	3	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	20	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	11	—	—	—	1	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
—	—	29	—	—	—	35	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
34	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	2	1
4	...	...	...	34	2025	9	745	29	78	18	225	8	789
1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	9	3	5	...	1	8
...
9	8	3	...	53	358	22	114	222	181	224	155	68	217
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	2	3	37	1
...
...
...
...	...	2	...	...	...	...	1	15	...	...	5	...	...
16	25	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
40	50	28	...	...	...	...	...	7	2	...	...	7	2
...
148	5251	255	1761	16	218	4	39	6	...	7	172	2	1
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
337	650	46	840	59	95	29	67	87	10	35	134	26	58
100	15	...	...	10	...	...	1	4	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	4	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	94	1	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	29	1	...	...	...	...
...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16	...	...	...	...	...
41	4	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
20	6	...	25	...	19	...	3	45	55	1	6	1	1

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
74. Embroidery and making of crepe lace and frings.		4979	121	297	15	3788	91
75. Making of textile garments including rain coats and gear		7474	1131	1374	29	3312	71
76. Manufacture of made up textile goods except wearing apparel such as curtains, pillow cases, bedding materials, mattress, textile bags		12	...	11	...	1	...
77. Manufacture of water proof textile products such as oil-cloth tarpaulin		3	...	...	...	3	...
78. Manufacture of coir and coir products		...	2	...	...	...	...
79. Manufacture of umbrella		100	...	30	...	50	...
80. Processing and manufacture of textile products not covered above		161	3	...	...	101	1
81. Sawing and planing of wood		919	3	192	...	499	...
82. Manufacture of wooden furniture and fixtures		3444	3	639	...	1897	...
83. Manufacture of structural wooden goods (including treated-tamber such as beams, posts, doors windows							
84. Manufacture of wooden industrial goods other than transport equipment and similar equipment and fixtures		1257	14	31	...	218	...
85. Manufactures of other wooden products such as utensils, toys, artwares		113	...	22	...	24	...
86. Manufacture of veneer and plywood		1278	2	167	...	1094	1
87. Manufacture of plywood products such as tea chest		9	2	..	...	...	...
88. Manufacture of boxes and packing cases other than plywood		2	...	...	...	2	...
89. Manufacture of materials from cork bamboo, cane, leaves and other allied products		1	1	1	...	50	...
90. Manufacture of other wood and allied products not covered above		2151	1148	506	64	893	913
91. Manufacture of pulp from wood, rags, waste paper and other fibres and the conversion of such pulp into any kind of paper and paper board in mill		66	...	1	...	23	...
92. Manufacture of pulp from wood, rags, waste paper and other fibres and the conversion of such pulp into any kinds of paper and paper board hand loom		52	—	—	—	52	—
93. Manufacture of products, such as paper bags, boxes, cards, envelopes and moulded pulp goods from paper, paper board and pulp		55	—	—	—	50	—
94. Printing and publishing of news papers and periodicals		734	26	55	—	655	2
95. Printing and publishing of books		45	—	—	—	31	—
96. All other types of printing including lithography, engraving etching, block making and other work connected with printing industry		47	—	1	—	23	—
97. All types of binding, stitching, sizing and other allied work connected with binding industry		163	—	9	—	115	—
98. Currying, tanning and finishing of hides and skins and preparation of finished leather		202	5	20	—	120	5
99. Manufacture of shoes and other leather footwear		258	39	5	1	28	—
100. Manufacture of clothing and wearing apparel (except foot wear) made of leather and fur		2,141	402	319	6	322	8
101. Manufacture of leather products such as leather upholstery, suitcases, pocket books, cigarette and key cases, purses, saddlery, whip and other articles		262	—	—	—	260	—
102. Repair of shoes and other leather foot wear		48	—	1	—	45	—
103. Repair of all other leather products except foot wear		1,280	41	411	8	351	4
104. Manufacture of tyres and tubes		4	—	2	—	1	—
		29	—	—	—	18	—

8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
413	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	81	10	...	...	...	1
901	28	32	...	193	34	161	165	1060	487	235	240	205	77
...
...
10	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	59	...	1	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...
110	...	...	...	8	...	5	...	78	3	20	...	7	...
478	...	9	...	12	...	38	...	250	...	72	1	49	2
31	...	...	...	46	...	37	...	705	5	176	8	23	1
35	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	30	...
15	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	2	...	...	...	...
...
15	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	25	...	...	...	...	...
384	49	1	...	8	5	44	8	118	34	189	68	8	7
4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	36	...	2	...	...	...
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
24	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	24	—	—	—	—
2	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	14	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	36	—	—	—	2	—
—	—	—	—	1	—	7	—	53	—	—	—	1	—
60	—	—	—	4	—	6	—	103	1	22	18	30	19
205	—	15	1	184	34	112	52	532	24	319	76	133	201
1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—
97	1	2	—	38	—	8	—	273	4	35	18	65	6
1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	11	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
105. Manufacture of rubber foot wear		24	—	—	—	22	—
106. Manufacture of rubber goods used for industrial purpose		2	—	—	—	—	—
107. Manufacture of all kinds of other rubber products from natural or synthetic rubber including rubber rain coat		1	—	—	—	—	—
108. Manufacture of dyes, paints, colours and varnishes		76	14	—	—	8	—
109. Manufacture of ammunition explosives and fire works		2	—	—	—	—	—
110. Manufacture of matches		100	—	—	—	—	—
111. Manufacture of medicines pharmaceutical preparations, perfumes, cosmetics and other toilet preparations except soap		35	1	—	—	5	—
112. Manufacture of soap and other washing and cleaning compounds		113	—	—	—	25	—
113. Manufacture of structural clay products such as bricks, tiles		199	24	9	10	67	—
114. Manufacture of cement and cement products.		2	—	2	—	—	—
115. Manufacture of line		11	—	—	—	4	—
116. Manufacture of structural stone goods, stone dressing and stone crushing		193	—	48	—	94	—
117. Manufacture of stone wares, other than images		41	—	10	—	31	—
118. Manufacture of stone images		2	—	—	—	—	—
119. Manufacture of mica products		1	—	—	—	1	—
120. Manufacture of earth ware and earthen pottery		2,898	806	832	126	699	201
121. Manufacture of porcelain and its products		1	13	—	—	—	—
122. Manufacture of glass bangles and heads		23	58	—	52	15	6
123. Manufacture of earthen image, busts and statues		16	—	—	—	15	—
124. Manufacture of earthen toys and art wares		38	31	...	...	7	31
125. Manufacture of glanced glass products except optical and photographic lenses and glass products covered above		46	...	...	...	46	...
126. Manufacture of other non-metallic mineral products not else where specified		1	6	...	...	1	6
127. Manufacture of iron and steel including smelting, refining rolling, conversion in to basic forms such as billets, blooms, tubes, rods		194	5	2	...	3	...
128. Manufacture including smelting, refining of non-ferous metals and alloys in basic forms.		10	...	...	...	...	...
129. Manufacture of armaments		117	...	52	...	33	...
130. Manufacture of structural steel products such as joint, rail, sheet, plate		1	...	...	...	...	...
131. Manufacture of iron and steel furniture		116	...	...	...	10	...
132. Manufacture of brass and bell metal products		367	4	32	...	259	4
133. Manufacture of aluminium products		2	...	1	...	1	...
134. Manufacture of metal products (other than of iron brass bell metal and aluminium) such as tin can.		172	1	50	...	86	1
135. Enamelling, galvanising, plating (including electro-plating) polishing and welding of metal products		990	27	207	6	569	...
136. Manufacture of sundry hardwares such as G. I. pipe, wire nut, bolt, screw, bucket, cutlery (This will also include the manufacture of sundry ferrous engineering products done by jobbing engineering concerns which can not be classified in major groups 36, 37, 38, 39)		2,915	29	529	9	1026	...
137. Manufacture and assembling of machinery (other than electrical) except textile machinery.		4	—	...	...	...	...

8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	4	14	64	—	—	—	—	—
100	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—
—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	28	—	—	—	2	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	85	—	—	—	—	—
8	—	—	—	5	—	6	—	85	13	19	1	—	—
2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	—	—	—	—	—
15	—	—	—	—	—	15	—	5	—	16	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
481	121	—	—	64	20	53	11	429	159	238	99	102	69
1	13	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	31	...	...	...	...	...
...
...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	178	5	11	...	...	...
1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	6	...	2	...	13	...	...	...	11	...
1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	106	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	46	...	22	...	2	...
...
9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15	...	12	...	...	...
125	18	...	...	8	...	6	...	52	...	16	...	7	3
...
438	8	12	1	83	...	85	...	488	6	163	5	91	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
138. Manufacture and assembling of prime mover and boilers, other than electrical equipment, such as diesel engines, roads rollers, tractors	1	...	...	...	...	...
139. Manufacture of machine tools	6	...	...	...	6	...
140. Manufacture of textile machinery and accessories	5	...	...	...	5	...
141. Manufacture of electric lamps and fans	10	...	...	...	10	...
142. Manufacture of insulated wires and cables	2	...	...	...	...	...
143. Manufacture of electronic equipment such as radio, microphone	110	...	...	...	68	...
144. Manufacture of electric machinery and apparatus appliances not specified above	15	...	...	...	13	...
145. Manufacture and assembling of motor vehicles of all types (excepting motor engines)	1	...	...	...	...	...
146. Repairing and servicing of motor vehicles	555	9	30	...	69	8
147. Manufacture of bicycles and tricycles and accessories such as saddle, seat frame, gear.	25	...	...	...	1	...
148. Building and repairing of water transport equipment such as ships, boats and manufacture of marine engines	31	...	25	...	...	...
149. Repairing of bicycles and tricycles	210	...	30	...	122	...
150. Manufacture of other transport equipment not covered above such as animal drawn and hand drawn vehicles.	44	11	10	...	27	...
151. Manufacture of optical instruments and leveres, ophthalmic goods and photographic equipment and supplies	58	...	4	...	43	...
152. Assembling and repairing of watches and clocks	173	...	6	...	89	...
153. Manufacture of jewellery, silverware and wares using gold and other precious metals	2,801	18	497	...	1032	3
154. Manufacturing and tuning of musical instruments	39	2	...	...	32	...
155. Manufacture of stationery articles not covered elsewhere such as pencil, pen holder, fountain pen	2	...	...	...	2	...
156. Manufacture of sports goods	93	...	...	...	57	...
157. Manufacture and repair work of goods not assisable to any other group.	130	3	1	...	106	3
158. Construction and maintenance of buildings including erection flooring decoration constructions, electrical and sanitary installations	3,272	88	448	7	757	...
159. Construction and maintenance of roads, railways, bridges, tunnels	3,649	167	535	...	616	1
160. Construction and maintenance of telegraph and telephone lines.	375	...	35	...	69	...
161. Construction and maintenance of water ways and water reservoirs such as bund, embankments, clame, canal, tank, tube wells, wells.	1,174	9	...	...	54	...
162. Generation and transmission of electric energy	1,337	—	—	—	938	—
163. Distribution of electric energy	939	...	18	...	363	—
164. Manufacture of gas in gas works and distribution to domestic and industrial consumers	19	...	—	—	—	...
165. Collection, purification and distribution of water to domestic and industrial consumers	416	...	5	...	203	—
166. Garbage and sewage disposal, operation of drainage system and all other types of work connected with public health and sanitation.	1,219	323	...	—	283	...
167. Wholesale trading in cereals and pulses	76	...	10	...	10	...

8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
...	1	...	...	...	...	...
...	—
...	—
...
...	2	...	...	—	—	...
1	—	...	—	—	—	9	—	27	...	3	...	2	...
2
...	1	...	...	...	...	...
5	3	...	2	...	466	1	...	...	...	...
...	24	...	...	...	...	...
6
15	3	...	...	...	35	...	5	...	...	...
1	...	4	10	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	...
10	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	6	—	56	...	5	...	9	...
370	...	4	...	67	4	131	...	474	6	181	5	75	...
...	4	2	...	...	...	...
...	—	—	...	—
...	36	...	...	...	...	...
14	3	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	4	...
425	...	25	50	75	3	163	1	1,059	4	204	23	116	...
412	125	301	7	301	7	223	...	846	5	368	2	179	2
11	...	10	...	15	10	...	175	...	...	40	...	10	...
5	3	...	5	—	1064	9	43	...	...	...
170	—	...	—	4	—	19	—	145	...	50	—	11	—
386	—	...	—	2	—	5	...	62	...	102	—	1	...
—	...	—	...	3	...	15	...	1	—	—	—	—	...
33	...	—	—	17	—	20	—	118	...	20	—	—	...
167	43	12	49	28	560	248	53	16	54	21
...	4	...	8	...	33	...	3	...	8	...

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
168. Wholesale trading in vegetables, fruits, sugar, spices, oil, fish, dairy products, eggs, poultry and food stuff (not covered else where)	347	13	57	7	134	5
169. Wholesale trading in all kinds of fabrics and textiles products such as garments, hessian, gunny bag, silk and woollen yarn, shirtings suitings, hosiery products	86	...	12	...	14	...
170. Wholesale trading in beverages such as tea (leaf) coffee (seed and powder), aerated water	27	...	...	...	9	...
171. Whole sale trading in toxicants such as wines, liquor	15	...	1	...	5	...
172. Whole sale trading in other intoxicants such as opium, ganja, etc.	1	...	1	...	...	...
173. Whole sale trading in tobacco, bidi, cigarettes and other tobacco products	30	...	4	...	8	...
174. Whole sale trading in animals	77	...	7	...	12	...
175. Whole sale trading in straw and fodder	68	...	7	...	12	...
176. Whole sale trading in medicines and chemicals	18	...	1	...	8	...
177. Whole sale trading in fuel and lighting products such as coke coal, kerosene, candle	53	—	1	...	8	...
178. Whole sale trading in toilets, perfumery and cosmetics	41	...	2	...	18	...
179. Wholesale trading in metals, porcelain and glass utensils, crockery, chinaware	18	...	1	...	8	...
180. Wholesale trading in wooden, steel and other matallic furniture and fiting	11	...	...	...	7	...
181. wholesale trading in foot wear	10	...	2	...	3	...
182. Wholesale trading in tyres, tubes and allied rubber products	10	...	...	...	8	...
183. Wholesale trading in petrol, mobil oil and allied products	9	...	...	...	8	...
184. Wholesale trading in other house hold equipment not covered above	29	...	11	...	5	...
185. Wholesale trading in bricks, tiles and other building materials	8	...	...	...	2	...
186. Wholesale trading in wood, bamboo, cane thatches and similar products	26	...	...	...	11	...
187. Wholesale trading in paper and other stationary goods	15	...	1	...	8	...
188. Wholesale trading in agricultural gnd industrial machinery equipment and tools and appliances other than electrical	8	...	2	...	5	...
189. Wholesale trading in electrical machinery and equip-ment like motor, battery, electric fan, bulb	17	...	2	...	7	...
190. Wholesale trading in all kinds of transport and storage equipment	31	...	1	...	19	...
191. Wholesale trading in skins, leather and fur	36	...	4	...	15	...
192. Wholesale trading in clocks, eye glasses, frames	7	...	...	...	5	...
193. Wholesale trading in hardware and sanitary equipment	39	...	1	...	15	...
194. Wholesale trading in scientific, medical and surgical instruments	3	...	...	...	3	...
195. Wholesale trading in precious metals and stones, gold and silverwares and jewellery	31	...	...	...	8	...
196. Wholesale trading in all goods not covered above	252	5	56	...	39	5
197. Retail trading in cereals, pulses vegetables, fruits, sugar, spices, oil, fish, dairy products, eggs, poultry.	14954	421	2509	22	4045	169
198. Retail trading in beverages such as tea (leaf), coffee (seed and powder), aerated water	755	3	126	...	176	...
199. Retail trading in intoxicants such as wires, liquors	67	...	4	...	25	...

8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
64	1	5	...	1	...	7	...	71	...	2	...	6	...
5	...	8	...	...	...	4	...	42	...	1	...	...	...
...	3	...	15	...	...	...	...	...
...	9	...	...	...	...	...
...
4	4	10	...	...	...	...	...
4	6	...	4	...	40	...	4	...	...	...
3	—	...	2	...	41	...	1	...	2	...
2	7	...	...	...	...	...
...	44	...	...	...	...	...
3	18	...	...	...	...	...
...	9	...	...	...	...	...
...	1	...	3	...	...	...	...	...
...	5	...	...	...	...	...
...	5	...	...	...	...	...
...	1	...	...	...	...	...
2	11	...	...	...	...	...
...	6	...	...	...	3	...
...	1	...	13	...	1	...	...	...
...	6	...	...	...	...	...
...	1	...	...	...	...	...
...	8	...	...	...	...	...
...	11	...	...	...	...	...
4	1	...	...	...	8	...	1	...	...	...
...	2	...	...	...	...	...
...	23	...	...	...	...	...
...
...	23	...	...	...	...	...
16	3	...	28	...	85	...	6	...	19	...
1739	121	268	4	556	5	952	3	3477	62	899	20	509	15
38	3	16	...	32	...	49	...	238	...	39	...	41	...
3	2	...	3	...	25	...	2	...	2	...

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
200. Retail trading in other intoxicants such as opium, ganja etc.	28	1	...	...	25	...	
201. Retail trading in tobacco, bidi, cigarettes and other tobacco products	1104	7	124	...	493	...	
202. Retail trading in fuel, such as coke, coal, firewood and kerosene	340	7	25	...	109	...	
203. Retail trading in foodstuffs like sweetmeat, condiments, cakes, biscuits etc.	1572	14	100	...	389	...	
204. Retail trading in animals	312	...	41	...	150	...	
205. Retail trading in straw and fodder	467	5	21	...	285	...	
206. Retail trading in fibres, yarns, dhoti, saree, readymade garments of cotton, wool, silk and other textiles and hosiery products, (This includes retail trading in piece goods of cotton, wool, silk and other textiles)	2190	14	249	—	337	—	
207. Retail trading in toilet goods, perfumes and cosmetics	1046	1	125	—	161	—	
208. Retail trading in medicines and chemicals	326	—	52	—	87	—	
209. Retail trading in footwear, head-gear such as hat, umbrella, shoes and chappals	272	—	37	—	78	—	
210. Retail trading in tyres, tubes and allied rubber products	45	—	10	—	15	—	
211. Retail trading in petrol, mobiloil and allied products	201	—	13	—	91	—	
212. Retail trading in wooden, steel and other metallic furniture and fittings	222	—	16	—	192	—	
213. Retail trading in stationery goods and paper	438	—	22	—	390	—	
214. Retail trading in metal, porcelain and glass utensils	177	—	4	—	90	—	
215. Retail trading in earthenware and earthen toys	506	—	41	—	320	—	
216. Retail trading in other household equipment not covered above	30	—	4	—	—	—	
217. Retail trading in bricks, tiles and other building materials	44	...	...	—	8	...	
218. Retail trading in hardware and sanitary equipments	191	...	12	...	78	...	
219. Retail trading in wood, bamboo cane, bark and thatches	478	...	62	...	292	...	
220. Retail trading in other building materials	62	...	2	...	30	...	
221. Retail trading in agricultural and industrial machinery equipment, tools and appliances	47	—	9	—	20	—	
222. Retail trading in transport and storage equipments	207	—	21	—	120	—	
223. Retail trading in electrical goods like electric fan,	369	—	5	—	250	—	
224. Retail trading in skins, leather and furs and their products excluding footwear and headgear	297	—	41	—	155	—	
225. Retail trading in clock and watch, eye glass, frame	103	—	6	—	60	—	
226. Retail trading in scientific medical and surgical instruments	46	—	—	—	40	—	
227. Retail trading in precious stones and jewellery	105	—	10	—	55	—	
228. Retail trading in musical instruments, gramophone record, pictures and paintings including curio dealing	70	—	4	—	35	—	
229. Book selling	399	—	10	—	296	—	
230. Retail trading in goods unspecified	3451	64	926	2	719	52	
231. Importing and exporting of goods and commodities	39	—	3	—	17	—	
232. Real estate and properties	4	—	1	—	3	—	
233. Providents and insurances	44	—	—	—	18	—	
234. Money lending (indigenous)	101	—	25	—	18	—	
235. Banking and similar type of financial operation	206	—	23	—	80	—	
236. Auctioneering	53	—	4	—	20	—	

8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	1	...	...	...	...
106	...	10	3	67	...	49	4	212	...	21	...	22	...
27	...	8	...	25	5	20	...	89	2	29	...	8	...
58	...	3	...	42	...	151	...	621	14	178	...	39	...
28	...	12	...	19	...	14	...	3	...	7	...	7	...
35	5	6	...	22	...	21	...	51	...	9	...	7	...
194	—	64	—	147	—	126	3	768	4	169	6	145	—
74	—	1	—	42	—	90	—	448	1	71	—	34	—
18	—	1	—	12	—	27	—	94	—	16	—	19	—
27	—	10	—	4	—	24	—	81	—	11	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	18	—	2	—	—	—
8	—	—	—	12	—	8	—	51	—	12	—	6	—
5	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	25	—	1	—	4	—
13	—	1	—	8	—	3	—	90	—	5	—	6	—
2	—	—	—	4	—	10	—	54	—	10	—	3	—
62	—	3	—	21	—	—	—	37	—	13	—	9	—
5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	20	—	—	—	1	—
3	—	—	—	...	—	—	—	30	—	3	—	—	—
6	...	...	...	2	...	8	...	74	...	4	...	7	...
34	...	3	...	9	...	18	...	53	...	7	...	...	...
...	...	1	...	...	...	5	...	24	...	...	...	...	...
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	17	—	—	—	1	—
3	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	53	—	8	—	—	—
7	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	100	—	4	—	1	—
27	—	8	—	8	—	23	—	27	—	4	—	4	—
4	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	24	—	7	—	1	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	—	1	—	—	—
6	—	—	—	2	—	3	—	24	—	2	—	—	—
2	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	23	—	3	—	—	—
6	—	—	—	8	—	7	—	64	—	4	—	3	—
884	—	—	—	9	—	7	—	700	4	10	—	2	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	18	—	—	—	4	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	22	—	—	—	—	—
20	—	—	—	—	—	20	—	3	—	15	—	2	—
16	—	—	—	3	—	14	—	40	—	20	—	—	—
2	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	17	—	3	—	10	—

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
237. All other activities connected with trade and commerce not covered above, including hiring out of durable goods such as electric fan, microphone, rickshaw etc.	165	—	—	—	40	—
238. Transporting by tram way and bus service	2550	—	17	—	126	—
239. Transporting by motorvehicles (other than omnibus)	2197	—	309	—	1374	—
240. Transporting by road through other means of transport such as hackney, carriage, bullock cart, ekka	648	—	113	—	121	—
241. Animal transporting by animals such as horses, elephant, mule, camel	2027	5	454	—	599	—
242. Transporting by man such as carrying of luggage, hand cart driving, pulling cycle, rickshaw driving	423	—	10	—	168	—
243. Transporting by boat, steamer, ship, cargo boat by sea of ocean	2 37	716	188	29	2189	687
244. Transporting by air	35	—	—	—	23	—
245. Transporting by other means not covered above	9	—	4	—	—	—
246. Services incidental to transport such as packing, carting travel agency	508	—	61	—	360	—
247. Operation of storage such warehouses	84	1	29	—	40	1
248. Operation of storage such as cold storage	8	—	—	—	—	—
249. Operation of storage of other type	49	—	—	—	—	—
250. Postal, telegraphic, wireless and signal communications	1125	—	111	—	487	—
251. Telephone communication	286	1	51	—	123	—
252. Information and broadcasting	105	16	—	—	80	15
253. Public service in police	7389	—	897	—	2135	—
254. Public service in administrative departments and offices of central government	13136	44	461	8	2085	20
255. Public service in administrative departments and offices of quasi government organisation, municipal-ities, local boards etc.	1831	125	227	—	1267	89
256. Public services in administrative departments and offices of State Government	32605	392	3500	51	11105	160
257. Educational services such as those rendered by technical schools and similar technical and vocational institutions	143	—	22	—	66	—
258. Educational services such as those rendered by colleges schools and similar other institutions of non technical type	8974	1989	1378	133	2224	578
259. Scientific services and research institutions not capable of classification under any individual group	23	2	5	—	6	—
260. Public health and medical services rendered by organisations and individuals such as by hospitals sanatoria, nursing homes, maternity and child welfare clinic as also by hakimi, unani ayurvedic, allopathic and homeopathic practitioners	2661	497	279	19	884	140
261. Veterinary services rendered by organisation and individuals	432	3	84	—	119	—
262. Religious services rendered by religious organisations and their establishments maintained for worship or promotion of religious activities; this includes missions, ashrams and other allied organisations	240	9	10	9	111	—
263. Religious and allied services rendered by pandit, priest, preacher, fakir, monk	2351	30	535	1	556	5
264. Welfare services rendered by organisations operating on a non-profit basis for the promotion of welfare of the community such as relief societies, red-cross organisation for a collection and allocation of contributions for charity	452	30	10	—	55	4

8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
—	—	—	—	—	—	19	—	103	—	—	—	3	—
30	—	—	—	20	—	109	—	2049	—	136	—	63	—
194	—	—	—	28	—	49	—	182	—	42	—	19	—
85	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	266	—	56	—	6	—
283	—	9	—	35	—	25	—	377	1	178	1	67	—
—	—	—	—	2	—	2	—	227	—	8	—	6	—
60	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	12	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	—	—	—
54	—	—	—	5	—	5	—	12	—	1	—	—	—
1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	14	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	4	—	6	—	30	—	—	—	9	—
87	—	37	—	39	—	59	—	202	—	46	—	57	—
16	—	—	—	3	—	9	—	70	—	8	1	6	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	25	1	—	—	—	—
673	—	111	—	535	—	496	—	1886	—	284	—	372	—
1517	—	380	—	249	—	1734	2	5335	14	680	—	695	2
166	24	24	2	10	—	11	5	100	3	14	—	12	2
5 02	63	569	3	1046	5	1099	11	7885	68	1095	14	1104	17
5	—	—	—	1	—	3	—	36	—	10	—	—	—
1420	180	194	11	520	111	482	150	1691	630	571	109	494	87
1	2	—	—	1	—	—	—	10	—	—	—	—	—
245	42	55	17	149	13	152	29	635	189	170	23	92	25
84	—	5	—	36	2	33	—	41	1	24	—	6	—
15	—	16	—	—	—	9	—	30	—	14	—	35	—
520	1	95	21	115	—	92	—	219	2	62	—	157	—
26	—	9	—	80	1	68	5	1 6	11	62	3	26	—

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
265. Legal services rendered by barrister, advocate, solicitor, mukteer, pleader, mukurie munshi	1320	2	239	—	606	—	
266. Matrimonial services rendered by organisations and individuals	273	—	8	—	180	—	
267. Engineering services rendered by professional organisations or individuals	160	1	40	—	88	—	
268. Business services rendered by organisations of accountants, auditors, book-keepers or like individuals	2650	4	280	—	852	2	
269. Business services rendered by professional organisations individuals such as those of advertising and publicity agencies	105	1	12	—	61	1	
270. Business services rendered by professional organisations or individuals such as those rendered by news-agency, news paper correspondent, columnist, journalists, editors, authors	236	3	47	—	93	1	
271. Services rendered by trade associations, chambers of commerce trade unions and similar other organisations	188	1	50	1	108	—	
272. Services rendered by civic, social, cultural, political and fraternal organisations such as rate payers association, club, library	206	7	33	—	38	1	
273. Community services such as those rendered by public libraries, museums, botanical and zoological gardens etc.	288	—	61	—	127	—	
274. Production of motion picture and allied services such as processing, editing, etc.	4	—	—	—	4	—	
275. Recreation services rendered by cinema houses by exhibition of motion pictures	144	—	15	—	37	—	
276. Recreation services rendered by organisations and individuals such as those of theatres, operacompanies, ballet and dancing parties, musicians, exhibitions, circus, carnivab	507	5	21	—	160	3	
277. Recreation services rendered by indoor and outdoor sports by organisations and individuals including horse, motor, etc. racing	5	—	2	—	3	—	
278. Services rendered to house holds such as those by domestic servants, cook	7650	1401	478	415	3253	329	
279. Services rendered to households such as those by governess, tutor, private secretary	1523	54	188	—	1174	34	
280. Services rendered by hotels, boarding houses, eating houses, cafes, §restaurants and similar other organisations to provide lodging facilities	1902	20	100	—	1008	—	
281. Laundry services rendered by organisations and individuals, this includes all types of cleaning, dying, bleaching, dry cleaning, services	2589	129	362	14	1562	47	
282. Hair dressing, other services rendered by organisations and individuals such as those by barber, hairdressing saloon and beauty shops	2793	3	510	2	1111	1	
283. Services rendered by portrait and commercial photographic studios	280	—	58	—	77	—	
284. Services rendered by organisations or individuals not elsewhere classified	36941	1332	2853	34	11031	89	
285. Activities unspecified and not adequately described including activities of such individuals who fail to provide sufficient information about their industrial affiliation to enable them to be classified	1190	127	42	34	1013	88	

8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
96	1	---	1	30	—	42	—	250	—	32	—	25	—
51	—	—	—	—	—	26	—	8	—	—	—	—	—
1	1	3	—	1	—	4	—	20	—	—	—	—	—
280	—	1	—	184	—	72	—	844	2	112	—	25	—
6	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	17	—	3	—	4	—
16	—	3	—	1	—	9	—	55	2	7	—	5	—
4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	25	—	—	—	1	—
30	—	1	—	8	—	9	—	72	5	7	1	8	—
15	—	---	—	—	—	9	—	76	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
16	—	—	—	7	—	8	—	46	—	10	—	10	—
121	—	3	—	32	—	9	—	128	1	27	1	6	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
766	171	35	38	452	39	233	46	1953	275	231	68	249	20
28	2	6	2	1	—	3	—	110	14	3	1	10	1
100	—	14	—	80	1	76	—	416	1	47	—	61	18
164	11	20	10	39	25	26	—	319	14	34	3	63	5
434	—	15	—	37	—	56	—	533	—	67	—	30	—
43	—	2	—	7	—	10	—	67	—	6	—	10	—
4256	51	73	67	781	4	1231	70	12261	706	3171	286	1279	25
108	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	24	5	—	—	2	—

Table XIII
MONTHLY AND ANNUAL RAINFALL (IN MILLIMETRES) JAMMU PROVINCE*

No.	Year/Item	Jammu	Reasi	Udhampur	Ramban	Kathua	Poonch	Kishtwar	Rajouri	Katra
	1	2	2	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	1958	54	56	75	6	52	—	—	—	—
	No. of rainy days		(10 month)		(2 months)					
	Rainfall	1551.2	1623.3	1823.3	121.6	1848.3	—	—	—	—
	Normal Rainfall	1069.4	1661.9	1267.3	1158.2	1180.3	—	—	—	—
2.	1959									
	No. of rainy days	63	95	87	n. a.	47	—	—	—	—
	Rainfall	1721.3	3161.7	2526.0	n. a.	1882.2	—	—	—	—
	Normal Rainfall	1069.4	1661.9	1467.3	1158.2	180.3	—	—	—	—
3.	1960									
	No. of rainy days	47	61	44	18	39	—	—	—	—
	Rainfall	1110.2	1989.2	947.4	(11 months) 368.6	1060.0	—	—	—	—
	Normal Rainfall	1069.4	1661.9	1467.3	1158.2	1180.3	—	—	—	—
4.	1961									
	No. of rainy days	49	98	85	n. a.	59	59	34	—	—
	Rainfall	1491.2	3036.4	2137.2	n. a.	1943.5	1718.9	495.2	—	—
	(10 months)	1069.4	1661.9	1467.3	n. a.	1180.3	(9 months) n. a.	(8 months) n. a.	—	—
5.	Normal Rainfall									
	1962									
	No. of rainy days	A 27	B 52	C 55	54	63	41	52	83	61
	Rainfall	945.2	1052.6	1108.3	1519.6	1290.9	937.3	1454.7	1255.6	820.7
	Normal Rainfall	1062.5	—	113.3	1661.9	1467.4	1158.2	1129.5	1479.3	926.3
6.	1963									
	No. of rainy days	A —	B —	C 55	53	51	51	36	78	40
	Rainfall	—	—	1057.1	1735.1	1345.8	1310.0	829.9	1347.6	786.7
	Normal Rainfall	1062.5	—	1132.3	1661.9	1467.4	1158.2	1129.5	1479.4	926.3
7.	1964									
	No. of rainy days	37	52	51	54	52	44	42	59	n. a.
	Rainfall	734.0	—	163.3	1739.1	1436.0	1044.4	1281.1	1058.3	n. a.
	Normal Rainfall	1062.5	—	1132.3	1661.9	1467.4	1158.2	1129.5	1479.3	926.3
8.	1965									
	No. of rainy days	44	45	56	17	29	64	49	8	n. a.
	Rainfall	679.2	706.9	2136.1	271.9	485.2	1491.5	926.1	329.5	n. a.
	Normal Rainfall	1062.5	—	1132.3	1661.9	1467.4	1158.2	1129.5	1479.3	926.3
	(10 months)	1062.5	—	1132.3	1661.9	1467.4	1158.2	1129.5	1479.3	926.3
	(10 months)	1062.5	—	1132.3	1661.9	1467.4	1158.2	1129.5	1479.3	926.3
	(10 months)	1062.5	—	1132.3	1661.9	1467.4	1158.2	1129.5	1479.3	926.3
	(10 months)	1062.5	—	1132.3	1661.9	1467.4	1158.2	1129.5	1479.3	926.3
	(10 months)	1062.5	—	1132.3	1661.9	1467.4	1158.2	1129.5	1479.3	926.3
	(10 months)	1062.5	—	1132.3	1661.9	1467.4	1158.2	1129.5	1479.3	926.3
	(10 months)	1062.5	—	1132.3	1661.9	1467.4	1158.2	1129.5	1479.3	926.3
	(10 months)	1062.5	—	1132.3	1661.9	1467.4	1158.2	1129.5	1479.3	926.3
	(10 months)	1062.5	—	1132.3	1661.9	1467.4	1158.2	1129.5	1479.3	926.3
	(10 months)	1062.5	—	1132.3	1661.9	1467.4	1158.2	1129.5	1479.3	926.3
	(10 months)	1062.5	—	1132.3	1661.9	1467.4	1158.2	1129.5	1479.3	926.3
	(10 months)	1062.5	—	1132.3	1661.9	1467.4	1158.2	1129.5	1479.3	926.3
	(10 months)	1062.5	—	1132.3	1661.9	1467.4	1158.2	1129.5	1479.3	926.3
	(10 months)	1062.5	—	1132.3	1661.9	1467.4	1158.2	1129.5	1479.3	926.3
	(10 months)	1062.5	—	1132.3	1661.9	1467.4	1158.2	1129.5	1479.3	926.3
	(10 months)	1062.5	—	1132.3	1661.9	1467.4	1158.2	1129.5	1479.3	926.3
	(10 months)	1062.5	—	1132.3	1661.9	1467.4	1158.2	1129.5	1479.3	926.3
	(10 months)	1062.5	—	1132.3	1661.9	1467.4	1158.2	1129.5	1479.3	926.3
	(10 months)	1062.5	—	1132.3	1661.9	1467.4	1158.2	1129.5	1479.3	926.3
	(10 months)	1062.5	—	1132.3	1661.9	1467.4	1158.2	1129.5	1479.3	926.3
	(10 months)	1062.5	—	1132.3	1661.9	1467.4	1158.2	1129.5	1479.3	926.3
	(10 months)	1062.5	—	1132.3	1661.9	1467.4	1158.2	1129.5	1479.3	926.3
	(10 months)	1062.5	—	1132.3	1661.9	1467.4	1158.2	1129.5	1479.3	926.3
	(10 months)	1062.5	—	1132.3	1661.9	1467.4	1158.2	1129.5	1479.3	926.3
	(10 months)	1062.5	—	1132.3	1661.9	1467.4	1158.2	1129.5	1479.3	926.3
	(10 months)	1062.5	—	1132.3	1661.9	1467.4	1158.2	1129.5	1479.3	926.3
	(10 months)	1062.5	—	1132.3	1661.9	1467.4	1158.2	1129.5	1479.3	926.3
	(10 months)	1062.5	—	1132.3	1661.9	1467.4	1158.2	1129.5	1479.3	926.3
	(10 months)	1062.5	—	1132.3	1661.9	1467.4	1158.2	1129.5	1479.3	926.3
	(10 months)	1062.5	—	1132.3	1661.9	1467.4	1158.2	1129.5	1479.3	926.3
	(10 months)	1062.5	—	1132.3	1661.9	1467.4	1158.2	1129.5	1479.3	926.3
	(10 months)	1062.5	—	1132.3	1661.9	1467.4	1158.2	1129.5	1479.3	926.3
	(10 months)	1062.5	—	1132.3	1661.9	1467.4	1158.2	1129.5	1479.3	926.3
	(10 months)	1062.5	—	1132.3	1661.9	1467.4	1158.2	1129.5	1479.3	926.3
	(10 months)	1062.5	—	1132.3	1661.9	1467.4	1158.2	1129.5	1479.3	926.3
	(10 months)	1062.5	—	1132.3	1661.9	1467.4	1158.2	1129.5	1479.3	926.3
	(10 months)	1062.5	—	1132.3	1661.9	1467.4	1158.2	1129.5	1479.3	926.3
	(10 months)	1062.5	—	1132.3	1661.9	1467.4	1158.2	1129.5	1479.3	926.3
	(10 months)	1062.5	—	1132.3	1661.9	1467.4	1158.2	1129.5	1479.3	926.3
	(10 months)	1062.5	—	1132.3	1661.9	1467.4	1158.2	1129.5	1479.3	926.3
	(10 months)	1062.5	—	1132.3	1661.9	1467.4	1158.2	1129.5	1479.3	926.3
	(10 months)	1062.5	—	1132.3	1661.9	1467.4	1158.2	1129.5	1479.3	926.3
	(10 months)	1062.5	—	1132.3	1661.9	1467.4	1158.2	1129.5	1479.3	926.3
	(10 months)	1062.5	—	1132.3	1661.9	1467.4	1158.2	1129.5	1479.3	926.3
	(10 months)	1062.5	—	1132.3	1661.9	1467.4	1158.2	1129.5	1479.3	926.3
	(10 months)	1062.5	—	1132.3	1661.9	1467.4	1158.2	1129.5	1479.3	926.3
	(10 months)	1062.5	—	1132.3	1661.9	1467.4	1158.2	1129.5	1479.3	926.3
	(10 months)	1062.5	—	1132.3	1661.9	1467.4	1158.2	1129.5	1479.3	926.3
	(10 months)	1062.5	—	1132.3	16					

*Source Meteorological Department

Table XIV

MONTHLY AND ANNUAL RAINFALL (IN MILLIMETERS) KASHMIR PROVINCE*

Year/Item	Srinagar	Anantnag	Baramulla	Langet	Kukernag	Pahalgam	Gulmarg	Leh	Drass
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1. 1958									
No. of rainy days	59	20 (5 months)	6 (1 months)	59	—	—	45 (6 months)	20	n. a.
Rainfall	562.5	269.2	37.4	720.5	—	—	649.3	132.8	n. a.
Normal Rainfall	660.3	686.3	969.3	929.6	—	—	905.9	82.8	991.8
2. 1959									
No. of rainy days	50	5 (2 months)	n. a.	55	—	—	35 (4 months)	20	32
Rainfall	823.1	16.1	n. a.	1188.9	—	—	698.8	171.0	814.6
Normal Rainfall	660.3	686.3	969.3	929.6	—	—	905.9	82.2	991.8
3. 1960									
No. of rainy days	45	18	50	53	—	—	10 (5 months)	11	17
Rainfall	603.3	291.0	614.3	839.0	—	—	104.9	98.3	184.4
Normal Rainfall	660.3	686.3	969.3	929.6	—	—	905.9	82.8	591.8
4. 1961									
No. of rainy days	24	66	69	27	40	41	n. a.	n. a.	n. a.
Rainfall	243.7	696.7	834.0	508.9	550.1	367.0	n. a.	n. a.	n. a.
Normal Rainfall	66.3	686.3	969.3	929.6	n. a.	n. a.	n. a.	n. a.	n. a.
5. 1962									
No. of rainy days	18	27	56	37	50	74	n. a.	2	9
Rainfall	229.3	212.9	756.4	481.5	749.3	544.9	n. a.	20.3	54.7
Normal Rainfall	658.9	663.0	955.3	953.3	n. a.	—	n. a.	92.6	673.0
6. 1963									
No. of rainy days	55	45	67	64	62	86	14	4	6
Rainfall	734.4	598.8	1014.4	1092.2	1053.5	872.5	185.8	44.6	35.9
Normal Rainfall	658.9	663.3	955.3	953.0	—	n. a.	—	92.6	673.0
7. 1964									
No. of rainy days	32	—	64	72	63	85	22	8	n. a.
Rainfall	369.3	—	849.9	1065.1	1164.0	950.2	291.8	55.5	4.3
Normal Rainfall	658.9	663.0	955.3	953.3	n. a.	n. a.	—	92.6	673.0
8. 1965									
No. of rainy days	13	9	43	73	71	93	14	1	n. a.
Rainfall	178.7	99.6	701.3	1042.2	965.1	865.1	98.5	3.1	n. a.
Normal Rainfall	658.9	663.0	955.3	953.3	—	—	—	92.6	673.0

*Source Meteorological Department

Table XV
MEAN MAXIMUM AND MEAN MINIMUM TEMPERATURE AT SRINAGAR AND JAMMU
(In centigrade)

No.	Srinagar	Jan.	Feb.	March	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Year
1.	M. Max.	7.2	5.1	13.9	17.5	23.9	27.5	30.5	29.7	29.8	21.4	12.7	9.2	1961
	M. Min.	(-1.3)	(-1.9)	3.9	7.5	10.9	15.7	20.0	18.2	15.9	5.2	.08	(-2.2)	
2.	M. Max.	8.0	9.7	15.8	18.0	23.1	28.8	30.3	30.6	25.2	20.5	12.0	4.7	1962
	M. Min.	(-3.1)	0.9	4.0	8.3	10.5	14.2	18.7	18.1	13.4	5.6	1.4	(-1.0)	
3.	M. Max.	(-1.5)	8.3	11.8	17.1	22.7	30.8	31.1	30.7	27.4	23.5	12.5	5.7	1963
	M. Min.	(-4.1)	(-0.4)	N. A.	7.0	9.9	14.6	16.9	17.3	12.2	6.1	3.3	(-0.7)	
4.	M. Max.	1.7	4.7	14.7	18.2	23.8	26.2	28.3	30.0	27.4	24.6	16.1	2.2	1964
	M. Min.	(-3.0)	(-0.9)	5.0	8.8	9.5	13.5	17.7	18.6	13.3	5.7	(-2.1)	(-4.0)	
5.	M. Max.	1.4	6.1	13.0	15.4	21.9	27.8	29.4	27.7	27.5	22.0	15.2	8.7	1965
	M. Min.	(-3.0)	0.1	3.2	6.9	9.8	13.5	17.7	15.0	11.0	6.6	2.5	(-3.4)	
6.	M. Max.	3.5	8.7	13.1	17.4	22.9	28.9	29.8	29.8	24.7	18.3	14.4	9.0	1966
	M. Min.	(-2.5)	0.8	4.0	7.7	10.6	16.3	17.4	17.6	12.1	6.5	0.4	(-2.9)	
7.	M. Max.	4.3	9.4	13.0	19.3	22.9	29.2	32.1	30.2	28.9	19.0	13.7	6.3	1967
	M. Min.	(-2.3)	1.4	2.9	7.4	9.6	14.6	19.2	17.5	13.1	5.4	1.9	0.1	
8.	M. Max.	0.8	3.7	14.3	19.5	21.5	30.8	30.6	29.8	30.3	19.6	12.7	7.5	1968
	M. Min.	(-4.8)	(-4.3)	3.3	7.5	9.7	14.5	18.2	16.9	11.4	5.1	0.3	(-2.0)	

No.	Jammu	Jan.	Feb.	March	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Year
1.	M. Max.	18.6	18.6	27.2	32.1	37.9	39.9	35.0	33.2	32.1	30.3	23.7	18.2	1961
	M. Min.	7.7	7.0	13.6	18.6	23.9	28.2	26.0	25.6	24.4	18.3	11.5	6.3	
2.	M. Max.	19.1	23.2	24.8	35.3	38.7	39.6	35.0	35.9	33.3	30.4	28.4	21.8	1962
	M. Min.	N. A.	9.0	8.8	17.6	26.2	26.0	22.8	20.9	19.6	16.7	9.6	7.1	
3.	M. Max.	20.9	25.2	24.9	31.6	38.6	41.8	38.6	32.3	33.1	33.1	28.5	22.9	1963
	M. Min.	4.4	8.4	9.9	14.6	24.5	26.6	24.3	25.4	23.2	19.0	14.7	7.8	
4.	M. Max.	17.0	21.7	29.4	33.8	37.3	40.1	34.4	33.8	32.8	33.0	27.4	21.1	1964
	M. Min.	5.8	9.4	16.2	20.9	23.3	27.5	24.4	25.1	21.9	18.2	11.0	7.8	
5.	M. Max.	21.5	20.8	27.4	29.8	34.9	42.1	36.8	34.9	35.7	33.1	28.2	23.0	1965
	M. Min.	7.9	8.4	12.1	16.0	20.8	26.2	24.3	21.6	22.0	19.1	—	—	
6.	M. Max.	22.7	23.5	27.1	31.9	39.3	39.1	35.6	33.4	32.0	31.7	27.8	22.1	1966
	M. Min.	—	—	14.3	19.0	24.5	27.1	25.1	24.2	22.0	17.9	12.2	7.5	
7.	M. Max.	19.2	25.6	27.4	32.0	37.9	40.7	34.4	33.1	33.2	31.3	26.2	20.9	1967
	M. Min.	6.7	11.3	12.9	18.4	23.2	27.2	24.7	24.3	22.8	17.2	12.4	9.4	

Table No. XVI
HOURS OF BRIGHT SUNSHINE AT SRINAGAR

(ong 47°.50°E, Lat. 34°.05 N)

S.No.	Year/Month	Number of days with duration					Bright Sunshine	
		Nil or trace	0.1 to 3 hours	3.1 to 6 hours	6.1 to 9 hours	Above 9 hours	Total hours of sunshine during the year or month	Percentage of possible hours of sunshine in the month or year.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1.	1947	...	50	36	59	94	125	2575.3
2.	1948	...	69	61	58	83	95	1768.3
3.	1949	...	49	54	71	82	109	2133.4
4.	1950	...	40	55	64	134	72	2130.2
5.	1951	...	50	34	59	101	121	2334.6
6.	1952	...	44	53	45	116	107	2286.6
7.	1953	...	43	47	61	96	118	2314.5
8.	1954	...	46	46	59	101	112	2300.9
9.	1955	...	27	46	67	88	137	2400.5
10.	1956	...	46	55	35	108	122	n.a.
11.	1957	...	50	95	56	67	96	n.a.
12.	1958	...	37	57	55	103	113	1909.8
13.	1959	...	34	59	64	76	132	2305.5
14.	1960	...	44	51	50	76	145	2362.5
15.	1961	...	25	60	50	99	122	2401.1
16.	1962	...	12	44	51	76	88	2378.8
17.	1963	...	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	53
18.	1964	...	6	11	12	41	83	1754.3
	January	...	19	7	5	—	...	50
	February	...	7	7	4	6	...	31.8
	March	...	3	9	5	5	9	75.4
	April	...	7	7	5	6	6	156.7
	May	...	4	1	5	4	17	146.8
	June	...	1	2	3	4	21	240.9
	July	...	1	3	4	7	16	283.0
	August	...	0	3	7	7	14	253.3
	September	...	0	0	3	7	20	236.6
	October	...	0	1	3	8	17	273.6
	November	...	3	5	8	11	3	238.7
	December	...	6	5	0	20	0	159.2
	Total 1965	...	48	50	52	85	123	158.3
								50

M. G.=Not available.

Source :—Meteorological Department.

Table No.
TOTAL AREA AND ITS

Year/Ad. Unit	Total area according to the village papers	Forests	Not available for cultivation		Total
			Land put to non Agricul- tural uses	Barren and un-culturable land	
1	2	3	4	5	6
J & K State					1872
1954-55	5924	1400	882	990	1805
1955-56	5923	1398	979	826	1770
1956-57	5923	1398	908	862	1805
1957-58	5940	1395	984	821	1829
1958-59	5926	1397	997	832	1824
1959-60	5925	1397	993	831	1356
1960-61	5969	1674	699	657	1322
1961-62	5969	1679	663	659	
1962-63					234
Jammu	798	119	87	147	248
Udhampur	1060	457	120	128	186
Kathua	654	178	118	68	180
Doda	1043	554	46	135	175
Poonch-Rajouri	905	342	109	66	123
Total Jammu Province	4460	1650	481	544	
Baramulla	526	4	59	31	9
Anantnag	544	3	82	26	108
Srinagar	305	4	48	10	58
Total Kashmir Province	1375	11	1890	67	256
Ladakh District	138	...	7	65	73
Total J & K State	5973	1661	676	675	1358

XVII
CLASSIFICATION

Other cultivated land excluding current fallows.					Fallow lands		
Permanent pastures and other grazing lands	Land under Misc. Tree Crops & Groves not included in net area sown	Culturable wastes	Total	Fallow lands other than current fallow	Current fallows	Total	Net area sown
7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
311	103	296	710	151	166	316	1625
326	80	294	700	221	282	503	1517
323	40	302	674	174	255	429	1652
352	52	375	779	177	190	367	1594
350	45	375	770	146	186	332	1598
360	43	362	765	107	180	287	1652
299	321	400	1020	28	267	295	1623
324	309	326	960	66	240	306	1702
27	15	62	104	7	82	89	252
42	96	45	183	4	27	31	141
26	65	26	117	3	14	17	155
20	79	47	146	15	16	31	132
71	38	79	188	8	25	33	167
186	293	259	138	37	164	201	848
48	6	30	84	7	12	19	329
48	7	28	83	2	23	25	325
25	6	21	52	7	1	8	183
121	19	79	219	16	36	52	837
2	3	19	24	1	2	3	39
309	315	357	981	54	202	256	1724

Source : Digest of statistics 1965-66

Table No.
Sowing, Harvesting and Peak Marketing

S. No.	Principal crops	Item of agricultural activity	Srinagar	Baramulla	Anantnag
0	1	2	3	4	5
1.	Rice	Sowing	20th May to 20th June	15 April to end of May	15 April to 30 May
		Harvesting	1st Sept. to 15 Oct.	1st Sept. to 5 October	1st Sept. to 15 October
		peak-marketing	November and December	November and December	1st Nov., to 15 December
2.	Maize	Sowing	20 May to 20 June	15 April to end May	1st April to end April
		Harvesting	1 Sept. to 15 Oct.	1 Sept. to 15 Oct.	15 August to 15 Sept.
		Peak-marketing	1 November to end Nov.	November	October
3.	Wheat	Sowing	15 Oct. to end Oct.	15 Oct. to 1st November	1st Oct. to end October
		Harvesting	20 May to end June	15 June to end July	15 May to end June
		Peak-marketing	July and August	July and August	July
4.	Barley	Sowing	15 Oct. to end Oct.	Same as far wheat	Same as far wheat
		Harvesting	20 May to end June	—do—	—do—
		Peak-marketing	June and August	—do—	—do—
5.	Small millets I. Kharif	Sowing	1st May to 1st June	Same as far maize	Same as far maize
		Harvesting	1st Sept. to 15 Oct.	—do—	—do—
		Peak-marketing	1st Nov. to end Nov.	—do—	—do—
	II. Rabi	Sowing	N. G.	N. G.	N. G.
		Harvesting	N. G.	N. G.	N. G.
		Peak-marketing	N. G.	N. G.	N. G.
6.	Pulses I. Urd	Sowing	1st June to July	N. G.	N. G.
		Harvesting	15 Sept. to 15 Oct.	N. G.	N. G.
		Peak-marketing	November and Dec.	N. G.	N. G.

XVIII
Seasons of Principal Crops

Jammu	Udhampur	Kathua	Doda	Poonch- Rajouri	Ladakh
6	7	8	9	10	11
15 June to end of July	May to July	15 June to 15 July	1 May to 15 June	May and June	N. G.
15 Oct. to 15 Nov.	October	15 Sept. to 15 Oct.	15 Sept. to 15 Oct.	September	N. G.
December and January	November	December	Nov. and Dec.	November	N. G.
April and May and Sept., Oct.	April and June 15 Sept. to end Oct.	June 1st Oct. to 20 Oct.	15 May to end June 15 Sept. to 15 Oct.	May and June September	N. G. N. G. N. G. N. G.
October	November	November	Nov. and Dec.	October	March and April
Oct. and Nov.	October	Oct. and Nov.	15 Oct. to 15 Nov.	Oct. and Nov.	March and April
April May	April to June	April to May	1 May to 15 June	April and May	August and Oct.
June	June and July	June	July and August	June	Oct. and November
Same as far wheat	October	Oct. and Nov.	1st Oct. to 15 Nov.	Oct. and November	N. G.
—do—	April to June	April to May	1st May to 15 June	April	N. G.
—do—	June	June	August and September	June	N. G.
April—May	N. G.	15 June to 15 July	15 May to end June	June and July	April to August
September	N. G.	1st Oct to 20 Oct.	15 Sept. to 15 Oct.	September	August and Oct.
October	N. G.	November	Nov. and Dec.	November	Oct. and November
Oct. and Nov.	N. G.	15 Oct. to end Nov.	1st Oct. to 15 Nov.	October	N. G.
April	N. G.	1st April to 15 May	1st May to 15 June	April	N. G.
May	N. G.	June	July—August	June	N. G.
July	July	June	15 June to end of June	June	N. G.
October	November	Sept. to Oct.	15 Sept. to 15 Oct.	September	N. G.
November	December	Nov. and December	Nov. to Dec.	November	N. G.

	1	2	3	4	5
	II. Mung	Sowing	N. G.	15 April to end May	15 June to end June
		Harvesting	N. G.	Sept. and Oct.	1st Oct. to end October
		Peak-marketing	N. G.	November	1st Nov. to end Nov.
7.	Chillies	Sowing	15 May to 15 June	May	1st April to end April
		Harvesting	15 Sept. to 15 Oct	September	15 Sept. to 15 Oct.
		Peak-marketing	November	November	1st Nov. to end Dec.
8.	Rape and Mustard	Sowing	15 Oct. to end Oct.	October	October
		Harvesting	May	June	June
		Peak-marketing	June	August	August
9.	Linseed	Sowing	1st June to July	September	April
		Harvesting	15 Oct. to 15 Nov.	May	July
		Peak-marketing	December	June	September
10.	Onions	Sowing	1st June to 20 June	15 March to 15 April	N. G.
		Harvesting	up to 15 Oct.	July	N. G.
		Peak-marketing	November	September	N. G.

CHENAB TEXTILE MILLS

KATHUA (J & K)

Props : The Birla Cotton Spg. & Wvg. Mills Ltd.,
P.O. Birla Lines, Delhi-7.

Quality Spinners of :

STAPLE YARN AND BLENDED YARN

Contributing to the Prosperity of :

J & K STATE

by providing direct employment to

600 Workers

THE BIGGEST SINGLE UNIT IN THE STATE

6	7	8	9	10	11
N. G.	July	June	15 May to 15 June	July	N. G.
N. G.	November	Sept. to Oct.	1st Sept. end Oct.	October	N. G.
N. G.	December	Oct. and Nov.	Nov. to Dec.	November	N. G.
April	June	June	1st May to 15 June	March to end June	N. G.
July	October	September	1st Nov. to 15 Jan.	September	N. G.
August	November	November	15 Nov. to end Dec.	Oct. and Nov.	N. G.
November	Oct.—Nov.	December	15 Oct. to 15 Nov.	Oct. and Nov.	N. G.
March	April to June	April and May	15 June to 1st July	March	N. G.
April	June	June	July and August	March—April	N. G.
November	Oct.—Nov.	15 Oct. to end Nov.	N. G.	N. G.	N. G.
April	April to June	April and May	N. G.	N. G.	N. G.
May	June	June	N. G.	N. G.	N. G.
January	February	January	15 Oct. to 15 Dec.	January	N. G.
May	June	May	15 June to 15 July	April and May	N. G.
June	July	June	July to September	April and May	N. G.

N. G.=Not grown small millets include China, Trumba, Kangni and Ganler.

Source : Financial Commissioner.

Phone : 4132

**KASHMIR'S ONLY UNIT MANUFACTURING TIN CONTAINERS, DRUMS,
STEEL BOXES AND IRON STOVES**

Printed and Plain of all sizes & specifications

New Kashmir Tin Industries

**Hari Nagar, Talab Tillo,
Box No. 64,
JAMMU.**

(93)

Table

Total Area Sown under different crops (Net area Sown, represents net area sown with crop and

Year/Ad. Unit	Rice	Wheat	Barley	Jawar	Bajra	Ra_i	Maize	Other food grains including pulses and millets	Fruits and vegetables
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
J & K State									
1934-35	459	518	68	3	114	12	607	282	29
1935-36	477	524	67	3	114	10	642	260	30
1936-37	521	586	68	4	108	2	794	275	28
1937-38	528	587	65	4	108	3	787	279	32
1938-39	512	528	53	4	107	4	780	252	9
1949-50	441	204	54	1	48	7	351	188	33
1950-51	424	247	78	1	48	—	364	231	29
1951-52	465	289	95	1	46	—	391	216	38
1952-53	475	290	88	1	50	—	414	202	40
1953-54	466	312	67	1	44	—	419	228	44
1954-55	487	325	67	1	45	—	424	177	44
1955-56	485	371	52	1	47	—	502	191	43
1956-57	527	373	53	1	44	8	551	181	42
1957-58	523	87	52	2	39	9	226	167	42
1958-59	522	392	53	2	49	16	519	150	50
1959-60	533	416	58	1	49	17	512	170	47
1960-61	560	425	51	1	44	17	534	183	51
1961-62	562	418	48	1	47	17	572	164	53
1962-63									
Jammu	75	161	7	1	55	3	33	36	3
Udhampur	24	6	7	—	—	5	89	14	1
Kathua	46	69	7	—	7	2	33	15	1
Doda	10	18	17	—	—	—	71	31	2
Poonch	20	56	1	—	—	—	134	4	—
Total Jammu Province :	175	360	39	1	62	10	360	100	7
Baramulla	122	25	1	—	—	1	119	29	11
Anantnag	177	16	—	—	—	—	89	10	16
Srinagar	89	17	—	—	—	—	50	8	15
Total Kashmir Province :	388	58	1	—	—	1	258	47	42
Ladakh District :	—	7	2	—	—	17	—	7	—
Total J & K State :	563	425	42	1	62	28	618	154	49

No. XIX

Orchards, the area sown more than once during the year being counted once only.)

(Figures in thousand acres)

Other food crops.	Oil Seeds	Sugar cane	Condiment & spices	Fibres.	Dyes and Tanning material	Drugs and Narcotics	Other non-food crops	Area cropped more than once	Total area cropped	Net area sown
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
5	100	8	6	24	—	5	47	362	2284	1922
3	119	7	6	26	—	5	47	341	2340	1991
2	137	9	6	33	—	5	43	382	2621	2239
2	103	8	7	32	—	5	44	360	2594	2233
24	133	6	6	31	1	5	34	358	489	2132
110	88	1	5	8	—	3	73	33	1635	1556
1	92	2	3	10	—	3	67	64	1600	1536
6	79	3	3	11	—	1	58	171	1702	1532
20	88	3	3	12	—	4	59	151	1749	1598
85	87	3	4	10	—	2	46	137	1818	1681
44	96	3	5	8	—	2	121	224	1849	1625
2	92	3	5	10	—	2	34	323	1841	1517
3	92	3	5	8	—	1	44	254	1906	1652
3	84	4	5	9	1	—	26	286	1880	1594
25	64	3	3	6	2	—	23	281	1879	1598
24	96	3	4	6	2	—	35	321	1973	1652
2	79	4	4	6	2	2	35	377	2000	1623
10	94	5	4	8	2	1	42	346	2048	1702
—	7	2	1	3	—	1	17	152	405	252
—	8	—	1	1	—	—	—	65	204	141
—	17	1	—	1	—	—	7	50	206	156
—	4	—	—	—	—	—	1	23	154	132
—	3	—	—	1	—	—	1	54	270	167
—	39	3	2	6	—	1	26	344	1191	848
—	18	—	—	—	—	—	5	2	331	329
—	14	—	1	—	2	—	2	1	327	325
1	8	—	1	—	—	1	2	9	192	183
1	40	—	2	—	2	1	9	12	850	837
1	1	—	—	—	—	—	7	3	42	39
2	80	3	4	6	2	2	42	359	2083	1724

Table No. XX

PRODUCTION OF CEREALS

(Figures in Lakh Maunds)

Crop	1951-52	1952-53	1953-54	1954-55	1955-56	1956-57	1957-58	1958-59	1959-60	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63	1963-64	1964-65	1965-66
2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
43.80	50.76	49.07	56.50	53.16	57.75	43.91	62.49	59.95	67.47	68.19	69.70	71.79	70.39	45.54	
20.40	23.63	42.74	22.80	36.72	34.53	27.92	51.68	47.11	54.29	58.40	65.54	50.88	59.32	42.64	
12.17	15.81	16.95	18.86	22.87	23.47	21.24	26.89	29.68	28.09	27.69	29.80	30.43	29.92	32.60	
0.02	0.03	0.06	0.06	0.07	0.07	0.06	0.09	0.04	0.07	0.06	0.04	0.08	0.06	0.03	
4.61	5.30	4.31	3.62	3.61	3.90	3.28	3.14	3.63	3.88	3.62	3.06	5.72	2.71	2.67	
2.48	3.99	2.84	2.11	2.97	2.44	1.77	2.41	2.11	2.08	2.45	3.34	3.37	4.10	1.00	
0.94	0.91	0.87	0.35	0.58	0.50	0.41	0.33	0.19	0.38	0.64	0.52	0.38	0.42	0.35	
0.12	0.81	0.69	0.21	0.41	0.30	0.24	0.26	0.81	0.55	0.32	0.50	0.12	0.07	0.20	
0.49	0.35	0.25	0.26	0.34	0.34	0.19	0.31	0.31	0.43	0.44	0.41	0.42	0.40	0.36	
1.38	1.35	1.38	1.37	1.22	1.23	1.37	1.43	1.38	1.43	1.40	1.39	1.41	1.45	1.36	
1.44	1.41	1.54	2.35	1.73	1.15	1.00	1.13	1.13	1.03	0.99	0.67	0.64	1.07	0.66	
0.12	0.08	0.13	0.06	0.07	0.07	0.10	0.10	0.12	0.10	0.20	0.13	0.11	0.11	0.08	
87.97	104.43	120.83	108.53	128.75	125.75	102.12	160.25	146.51	159.70	164.40	175.10	165.35	170.02	127.49	

ded from paddy by applying 0.662 ratio.)

(96)

Source :—Financial Commissioner.

INCIDENCE OF LAND REVENUE ASSESSMENT

(Area in thousand acres)

Year/Ad. Unit	Total area according to village papers	Area not fully assessed	Area for which the returns required for the table are not available.	Balance that is fully assessed.		Total revenue from land excluding cesses of district in lakhs (Rs.)	Revenue from land per head of population (Rs.)	Incidence on per acre of land (fully assessed area.)	
				Total area	Cultivated area			Total area according to village papers (Rs.)	Cultivated area (Rs.)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
J & K State									
1949.50	5799	1629	—	4170	N A.	5350	2.05	1.28	3.52
1950.51	5823	1678	—	4.45	1536	5236	1.81	1.27	3.41
1951.52	5997	1283	—	4714	1532	5004	1.69	1.06	3.27
1952.53	5937	1229	—	4708	1598	5069	1.70	1.08	3.17
1953.54	5902	1267	—	4635	1681	5573	1.87	1.20	3.32
1954.55	5923	1266	—	4657	1625	5878	1.93	1.26	3.62
1955.56	5923	1813	—	4110	1517	5576	1.81	1.36	3.68
1956.57	5923	2345	—	3578	1652	5596	1.78	1.55	3.39
1957.58	5940	2426	—	3514	1593	5583	1.60	1.58	3.50
1958.59	5926	2424	—	3502	1598	5575	1.80	1.59	3.49
1959.60	5925	2425	—	3500	1652	5463	1.76	1.56	3.31
1960.61	5969	2609	—	3360	1623	5560	1.56	1.66	3.42
1961.62	5969	3591	—	2378	1702	5521	1.55	2.32	3.24
1962.62	5973	3543	71	2359	1724	6455	1.81	2.73	3.74
1963.64									
Jammu	799	455	—	344	256	799	1.55	2.32	3.11
Udhampur	1060	819	—	241	141	313	1.23	1.29	2.21
Kathua	654	491	—	163	157	367	1.77	2.24	2.33
Doda	1043	878	—	165	139	193	0.72	1.17	1.39
Poonch	915	690	—	215	121	380	1.16	4.76	3.15
Total Jammu Province	4461	3333	—	1128	814	2052	1.30	1.82	5.52
Baramulla	525	232	—	293	317	1115	1.84	3.81	3.52
Anantnag	544	—	—	544	328	1532	2.34	2.34	4.67
Srinagar	305	—	—	305	186	782	1.22	2.56	4.18
Total Kashmir province	1374	232	—	1142	831	3429	1.81	3.00	4.12
Ladakh	128	27	2	99	40	096	1.08	0.96	2.42
Total J & K State :	5963	3592	2	2369	1685	5577	1.57	2.35	3.31

Source :—Financial Commissioner

Table XXII
AREA IRRIGATED FROM DIFFERENT SOURCES

(Figures in thousand area)

Year/District.	Govt. Canals	Private	Tanks	Wells	Other sources	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1934-35	180	542	6	7	20	755
1935-36	202	542	6	7	17	774
1936-37	124	649	6	7	17	803
1937-38	115	629	5	7	17	773
1938-39	118	610	6	7	19	760
1949-50	97	516	5	8	29	655
1950-51	93	510	8	8	25	644
1951-52	93	519	...	8	31	651
1952-53	110	533	...	8	32	683
1953-54	109	505	...	9	26	649
1954-55	167	519	2	6	20	714
1955-56	136	549	2	6	23	716
1956-57	141	569	3	7	24	743
1957-58	143	558	...	7	26	734
1958-59	143	557	...	7	27	734
1959-60	157	559	...	7	22	745
1960-61	154	480	...	12	32	678
1961-62	151	536	...	5	19	711
1962-63	157	494	1	3	17	672
1963-64	156	531	1	6	18	712

Source :—Financial Commissioner

Established : 1888

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Srinagar - Kashmir

Grams—NEDOUS KASHMIR

Phones—2124 & 2848

Centrally located and close to Shopping Centre

AMERICAN PLAN (Boarding and lodging)

Single	Rs. 45 a day
Double (two person)	Rs. 80 00 a day
Double Single occupancy	Rs. 55-00 a day
Suite (two person)	Rs. 100-00 to Rs. 150-00 a day
Suite single occupancy	Rs. 75 00 to Rs. 125-00 a day
Extra Beds	Rs. 30 00 to Rs. 35 00 a day
CHILDREN when accommodated in Parents room will be charged upto 5 years Rs. 10/- a day; Five to eight years Rs. 15/- a day; Eight to twelve years Rs. 20/- a day.	
Service charges 10%	
Sales-Tax on board 7%	
Firewood charges extra for health Residential Rooms	

A HOME AWAY FROM HOME

Table No. XXIII
CROPS IRRIGATED

(Area in thousand Acres)

Year/District	Rice	Maize	Wheat	Barley	Other cere- a's pulses and millets	Sugarcane	Other food crops.	Cotton	Other non- food crops	Total Crops irrigated.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	0	11
1934-35	420	77	88	20	145	3	66	4	36	859
1935-36	452	87	89	19	35	3	114	4	38	841
1936-37	479	82	95	18	37	4	108	4	39	866
1937-38	487	83	97	17	82	3	60	4	34	867
1938-39	472	82	96	17	65	3	81	4	25	845
1939-40	424	51	56	16	81	1	18	2	56	705
1950-51	386	52	47	18	56	1	27	2	67	651
1951-52	431	52	56	20	55	1	26	2	35	678
1952-53	440	56	61	32	40	1	25	2	52	709
1953-54	428	57	66	15	58	1	20	2	37	684
1954-55	452	56	67	15	57	1	32	3	61	744
1955-56	443	73	75	11	49	1	26	2	58	738
1956-57	461	77	81	15	47	2	28	2	63	776
1957-58	465	82	92	12	51	2	31	1	51	787
1958-59	480	77	93	12	51	3	42	1	45	805
1959-60	493	73	81	9	52	3	33	1	5	798
1960-61	511	54	56	8	37	4	39	1	53	763
1961-62	512	53	52	7	36	2	43	1	59	765
1962-63	510	55	51	5	34	1	35	1	34	726
1963-64	63	5	36	1	2	1	3	...	14	125
Jammu	12	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	15
Udhampur	26	1	1	...	1	...	1	...	3	33
Kathua	9	3	1	1	5	...	1	...	...	20
Doda	18	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	1	22
Poonch & Rajouri	128	10	42	2	9	1	5	...	18	215
Total Jammu Province	89	2	2	...	2	...	14	...	11	127
Srinagar	124	21	1	...	2	...	6	...	2	156
Baramula	175	9	1	...	1	...	10	...	33	229
Anantnag	388	40	4	...	5	...	30	...	46	512
Total Kashmir Province	...	...	7	3	22	...	3	...	9	43
Ladakh	516	50	53	5	36	1	38	...	74	773
Total J. & K. State	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Table No. XXIV
Area Under Forests By Composition (In sq. miles)

S. No.	Division	Commercial				Mixed broad leaved	Sub total (colms. 3,4,5,6&7)	Un-Commercial Wooded	Un- wooded Blanks/ Alpine	Sub- total (colms. 9 & 10)	Total (colms. 8 & 11)
		Deodar	Kail	Fir	Chair						
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	11
I. KASHMIR PROVINCE											
1.	Kamraj	70.13	69.48	66.88	...	4.11	209.60	51.90	90.04	141.90	351.50
2.	Langet	51.93	38.74	76.49	...	0.39	167.55	37.39	46.38	83.77	251.32
3.	Sindh	3.90	80.00	127.70	...	21.10	232.70	...	556.70	@556.70	789.40
4.	Gurez Range	...	5.84	10.35	...	0.25	16.44	41.74	37.36	79.10	95.54
5.	Jhelum Valley	36.50	24.00	43.70	...	...	103.20	361.14	18.36	380.50	483.50
6.	Pir-panjal	6.28	104.59	238.68	...	9.04	258.68	39.49	633.39	672.88	571.47
7.	Kashmir	10.60	121.60	86.90	...	21.30	240.40	546.30	20.00	466.30	706.70
8.	Plantation	...	15.45	10.40	...	28.51	54.36	...	32.37	32.37	86.73
9.	Leh	...	...	...	...	1.80	1.80	...	...	...	1.80
Total I—Kashmir Province :		175.71	407.01	533.62	...	82.46	1198.80	962.65	1120.04	2082.69	3231.49
II. JAMMU PROVINCE											
10.	Kishtwar	42.96	37.09	73.42	...	38.28	182.75	701.65	273.76	975.41	1,158.16
11.	Bhaderwah	76.60	58.10	109.30	6.60	...	250.60	53.75	120.65	174.40	450.00
12.	Doda	86.19	80.55	136.15	1.07	...	303.96	...	194.40%	194.40	498.36
13.	Ramban	17.76	49.79	29.87	50.03	32.00	179.55	45.09	62.51	107.60	287.15
14.	Reasi	2.200	31.10	51.60	85.70	£	170.40	...	313.10	13.10	483.50
15.	Udhampur	10.63	18.32	30.11	83.49	35.00	177.55	27.61	43.16	70.76	248.31
16.	Poonch SC and Rajouri	0.88	19.77	118.77	252.12	36.56	428.17	448.43	...	@448.43	876.60
17.	Billawar	23.50	0.60	53.30	84.52	11.25	†173.05	111.40	103.11	214.51	387.57
18.	S. C. Jammu	...	...	...	49.50	166.92	216.42	...	...	...	216.43
Total II—Jammu Province		259.42	295.32	602.52	613.18	312.01	2082.45	1387.93	1110.68	2498.61	4581.06
Grand Total											
J & K State		435.13	702.03	1136.14	613.18	394.47	3281.25	2350.58	2230.72	4581.30	7862.55

Source : Forest Digeset 1969

@ Includes wooded and unwooded area

£ Not separately given

† Represents Bamboo forests of Jasrota

% Includes Broad-leaved and wooded areas

TIES WITH INDIA

—g. d. sharma

Director Information

KASHMIR has politically as well as culturally been a vital part of India since very early times. It has been the fountain-head of various cultural movements in the country. Paying glowing tributes to the Kashmiri genius, the late Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru observed :—

“Kashmir has always been in history for thousands of years-not always politically but essentially a part of India. For hundreds of years it was politically a part of India long before the British came. Culturally, of course, it has been one of the biggest seats of Indian culture and learning throughout history for about 2,000 years. Some of the finest books on Indian history were written in Kashmir”.

The ancient Aryans, when they set their foot on the Indian soil, made Kashmir with the high mountain ranges of the Himalayas one of their earliest homes. Ancient India has nothing more worthy of its early civilization than the grand remains of Kashmir.

Grecian influences from the Budhist-Gandhara are penetrated into Kashmir from very early days. Similarly, Budhist elements from Indian art and later on Hindu art traditions and Islamic architecture influenced the mode and method of Kashmiri architects. All these varied ideas and symbols, in the form of Budhist stupas and viharas, Hindu architectural decoration and relief-sculptures Islamic simplicity and massiveness, and the slender and elegant Grecian Pillars and columns, have survived to this day in spite of neglect and upheavals.

Cultural harmony and spiritual unity have been thus the proud background of ancient Kashmir against which many of its historic ruins and symbolic antiquities have come to be associated.

The name of Kashmira, as the designation of country and its inhabitants, is first mentioned in Panani's great grammatical work, and in Patanjali's comments thereon. The Mahabharata too refers in several passages to Kasmir and its rulers. Kashmiris are referred to in the Puranas, along with the tribes inhabiting the northern territories of India. Varahmihra (500 A.D.) in his Brihatsamhita includes Kashmir in the northern division of India. Among tribes inhabiting this region and its neighbourhood can be identified the Abhisaras, Daradas, Darvas, Khasas and Kiras.

The first clear reference to Kashmir is contained in a record dating from A. D. 541, which is based on the account of an Indian envoy who reached China during the early part of the reign of the T'ang dynasty. It describes Kashmir as belonging to the northern portion of India and enveloped on all sides like a precious jewel by the snow-covered mountains, with a Valley in the south which leads up to it and serves as the gateway of the Kingdom.

A full and detailed account of Kashmir is recorded by the great Chinese Pilgrim Hieum-Tsang who reached the Valley from Urusha (Hazara) in the west in 631 A. D. and stayed on for two years to study Sanskrit and Buddhistlore. Not only does he accurately describe the routes by which he entered and left the Valley, but he mentions the names of several viharas and stupas whose identity has been now established with several ancient sites in Kashmir. His account of the climate and soil of the Valley is as accurate as the description of the people who inhabited it. The tolerant nature of the king and his subjects, the geographical limits of his jurisdiction and the current tradition about the origin of the Valley recorded by him throw a flood of light on the early history of the land.

Another account of Kashmir and its people is furnished by Ou-Kong, the Chinese pilgrim who visited Kashmir in 759 A.D. He also came from Urusha by the Jehlum valley route and stayed in the Valley for four years. His description of the people, though not as accurate as that of Hieum Tsang, is valuable inasmuch as it corroborates some statements made by Kalhan with regard to the foundation of temples and viharas by king

Avantivaraman (9th century A. D.). He mentions the three routes leading to the Valley and speaks of more than three hundred Budhists convents here.

Alberuni the great Muslim scholar, visited northern India in the train of Mahmud Ghaznavi and his interest in Kashmir was roused by the reports that following his master's victories "the Hindus had fled to places which our hand cannot yet reach, to Kashmir, Banaras and other places." In another passage he mentions Banaras and Kashmir as the high schools of Hindu science.

With the rise of the Moghuls, Muslim historians of India took greater interest in Kashmir and its people. The earliest historical reference to this part of India is in Zafar-nama, the history of Timur. It throws light on Sikandar's relations with Timur when the latter invaded India. It also gives a brief description of the geography and people of Kashmir. Similarly in the Malfuzati-Timuri, which is said to have been written by Timur himself, there are references to his relations with Sultan Sikandar and to the topography of the Valley.

A detailed account, however, of Kashmir, its people, agriculture, religion, architecture, arts and crafts is given by Mirza Haider Dughlat in his Tarikhi-i-Rashidi. Mirza Dughlat, a cousin of Babar and an adherent of Humayun, twice invaded Kashmir; once from Kashghar in 1533 and again from Lahore in 1540 when he ruled the Valley for ten years. It was during these years of his stay in Kashmir that he wrote his Tarikh-i-Rashidi which gives a detailed account of his invasion of Kashmir and draws a contemporary picture of the land and its people.

The Tabaqat-i-Akbari contains a section dealing with the history of Kashmir from the earliest times to the conquest of the Valley by Akbar. Tarikh-i-Farishta also contains a chapter on Kashmir.

Useful information about Akbar's relations with Chak rulers of Kashmir is contained in Abdul Qadir Badayani's Muntakhab-ut-Tawarikh.

Abul Fazal's Akbar-Nama and Ain-i-Akbari give detailed information on Kashmir, its geo-

graphy, history, antiquities, administration, agriculture, arts and industries and the general economic and social condition of the people under the Shahmiri and early Mogul rules.

Tuzk-i-Jahangiri gives a description of Kashmir, and throws side-light on the economic condition of its people under Jahangiri's rule.

Kashmir figures prominently thereafter in the works of writers on the history of India and particularly of the Punjab. Afghans captured the Valley in 1752 A.D. and their rule lasted till 1819 when Maharaja Ranjit Singh's forces drove them away and ushered in the Sikh regime.

The early Europeans to visit Kashmir were Father Jerome Xavier, a Navarese of high birth, and Benoist de Gois who appeared at the court of Akbar and accompanied the Emperor to Kashmir. Short sketches of Kashmir and its people have been recorded by Father Xavier which were published in Antwerp in 1605.

A more detailed and accurate account of Kashmir under the Moguls is from the French Physician, Francois Bernier, who accompanied Aurangzeb to Kashmir in 1665. He has given interesting details of the route the royal cavalcade followed from Delhi to Kashmir. His portrayal of the habits and life of Kashmiris appears as real now as it was then.

Afghans were followed by the Sikhs who ruled for a brief period of twenty-seven years-1819-46. Valuable accounts of their rule and the condition of the people under them have been left by several European travellers to the Valley, particularly Vigne (1835) who besides the general description of the Valley, gives details of the devastating earthquake of 1828. Vigne also narrates interesting folklore and the odd superstitions. Moorcraft, another traveller, besides giving a general description of Kashmir and Ladakh narrates the political and economic set-up prevailing in Kashmir then. He gives an interesting account of the Shawl trade which had reached its peak. Interesting and illuminating travel diaries have also been left by Baron Hugel and Baron Von Schonberg who visited the Valley during this time.

In 1846, the Valley came under the Dogra

rulers of Jammu and the suzerainty of the British India Government.

With the lapse of British Paramountcy on August 15, 1947, Jammu and Kashmir State became free. It did not decide upon the issue of accession for quite some time after the British withdrawal from sub-continent. The Maharaja, however, entered into a stand-still agreement with Pakistan in order to ensure free flow of trade and communications as before with the areas that constituted Pakistan. Soon, the State leaders were released from Jails. While negotiations for a stand-still agreement with India were going on, Pakistan imposed an economic blockade to pressurise the Maharaja into signing the Instrument of Accession in favour of Pakistan. Massive armed tribal attack for which meanwhile preparations were going on in Pakistan was launched on the State, aided and abetted by the regular Pakistan Army.

The peace-loving people of Jammu and Kashmir though unarmed offered a heroic resistance to the invaders. The invasion from Pakistan precipitated the issue of Accession. It was on October 26, 1947, that the Government of India accepted the Instrument of Accession signed by the Maharaja with the popular backing in the State. Jammu and Kashmir State thus became an integral part of India legally and constitutionally. Indian troops rushed into fight against the hordes let loose by Pakistan.

The accession to India was the logical conclusion of the identity of ideals and aspiration of the people of Jammu and Kashmir State with those in the rest of India. The history of the political movement in the State and the support it consistently got from the leaders of India like Mahatma Gandhi, Pandit Nehru, Maulana Azad, Khan Abdul Gaffar Khan and the people in general in the strengthening of democracy, socialism and secularism in the State, constituted an overwhelmingly weighty consideration with the people of Jammu and Kashmir in joining the free India.

The ties with India have been since cemented with their blood by the people of Jammu and Kashmir. They rose as one man against the Pak-marauders in 1947 and again in 1965 when Pakistan launched another unprovoked aggression

on the State. They helped the defence forces tremendously and many of them laid down their lives in the defence of the motherland immortalizing themselves.

In 1951, had come into being the State Constituent Assembly which adopted the Constitution of Jammu & Kashmir on November 17, 1956. The following are the salient sections of the State Constitution :—

THE STATE

3. Relationship of the State with the Union of India:—The State of Jammu and Kashmir is and shall be an integral part of the Union of India.

4. Territory of the State:—The territory of the State shall comprise all the territories which on the fifteenth day of August, 1947 were under the sovereignty or suzerainty of the Ruler of the State.

PERMANENT RESIDENTS

6. Permanent residents.—(i) Every person who is, or is deemed to be, a citizen of India shall be a permanent resident of the State, if on the fourteenth day of May 1954—

- a. he has a State subject certificate of Class I or of Class II ; or
- b. having lawfully acquired immovable property in the State he has been ordinarily resident in the State for not less than ten years prior to that date.

(ii) Any person who, before the fourteenth day of May, 1954, was a State subject of Class I or of Class II and who having migrated after the first day of March, 1947, to the territory now included in Pakistan, returns to the State under a permit for resettlement in the State or for permanent return issued by or under the authority of any law made by the State Legislature shall on such return be a permanent resident of the State.

(iii) In this section, the expression "State Subject of Class I or of Class II" shall have the same meaning as in State Notification No. I—L/84 dated the twentieth April, 1927, read with State Notification No. 13/L dated the twenty-seventh June, 1932.

13. State to establish a socialist order of society for the promotion of welfare of the people.

The prime object of the State consistent with the ideals and objectives of the freedom movement envisaged in "New Kashmir" shall be the promotion of the welfare of the mass of the people by establishing and preserving a socialist order of society wherein all exploitation of man has been abolished and wherein justice-social, economic and political—shall inform all the institutions of national life.

14. Economy of the State to be developed in a planned manner.—Consistently with the objectives outlined in the foregoing section, the State shall develop in a planned manner the productive forces of the country with a view to enriching the material and cultural life of the people and foster and protect :—

- a. the public section where the means of production are owned by the State ;
- b. the co-operative section where the means of production are co-operatively owned by individuals or groups of individuals ; and
- c. the private section where the means of production are owned by an individual or a corporation employing labour ; provided that the operation of this section is not allowed to result in the concentration of wealth or of the means of production to the common detriment.

15. State to ensure speedy improvement in standard of living of rural masses. The State shall endeavour to organise and develop agriculture and animal husbandry by bringing to the aid of the cultivator the benefits of modern and scientific research and techniques so as to ensure a speedy improvement in the standard of living as also the prosperity of the rural masses.

20. Rights of free and compulsory education in certain cases.—The State shall endeavour :—

- a. to secure to every permanent resident the right to free education upto the University standard ;
- b. to provide, within a period of ten years from the commencement of this Constitution, compulsory education for all children until they complete the age of fourteen years ; and

- c. to ensure to all workers and employees adequate facilities for adult education and part-time technical, professional and vocational courses.
- 21. Rights of children.—The State shall strive to secure—
 - a. to all children the right to happy childhood with adequate medical care and attention ; and
 - b. to all children and youth equal opportunities in education and employment, protection against exploitation and against moral or material abandonment.
- 22. Rights of women.—The State shall endeavour to secure to all women :—
 - a. the right to equal pay for equal work ;
 - b. the right to maternity benefits as well as adequate medical care in all employments ;
 - c. the right to reasonable maintenance, extending to cases of married women who have been divorced or abandoned ;
 - d. the right to full equality in all social, educational, political and legal matters ;
 - e. special protection against discourtesy, defamation, hooliganism and other forms of misconduct.
- 23. Protection of educational, material and cultural interests of socially and economically backward sections :—The State shall guarantee to the socially and educationally backward sections of the people special care in the promotion of

their educational, material and cultural interests and protection against social injustice.

25. Duty of the State to foster equality and secularism:—The State shall combat ignorance, superstition, fanaticism, communalism, racialism, cultural backwardness and shall seek to foster brotherhood and equality among all communities under the aegis of a Secular State.

144. Flag of the State:—The Flag of the State shall be rectangular in shape and red in colour with three equidistant white vertical strips of equal width next to the staff and a white plough in the middle with the handle facing the stripes.

The ratio of the length of the flag to its width shall be 3:2.

145. Official language of the State.—The official language of the State shall be Urdu, but the English language shall unless the Legislature by law otherwise provides, continue to be used for all the official purposes of the State for which it was being used immediately before the commencement of this Constitution.

146. Academy for development of Arts, Culture and Languages. The Governor shall as soon as may be, after the commencement of the Constitution, establish an Academy of Arts, Culture and Languages where opportunities will be afforded for the development of Art and Culture of the State and for the development of Hindi, Urdu and other regional languages of the State, namely Kashmiri, Dogri, Balti (Pali), Dardi, Punjabi, Pahari and Ladakhi.

"In the modern age of rapid technological progress and high industrial development what India, to come to her own, needs is an army of skilled and trained workers of which there is no dearth in the country."

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economy



Confidence In Stability

—p. k. dave
Chief Secretary

THE last year has been rightly described as the year of 'adjustments for the better and the indications are that the country can now face the future with greater confidence. The 'Green Revolution' that started in 1967-68, has made further progress. Industrial production which had suffered deceleration and was sagging, made a significant recovery, though some of the industries, particularly engineering, have yet to recover fully. Exports have reached a new high and the stock market is looking up. The inflationary trends which had assumed alarming dimensions, were contained during the year. The philosophy of social control of banks was invested with a new content by laying increasing emphasis on agricultural financing by the commercial banks. The economy thus seems well set for a period of steady growth.

In our own State, these trends have also been quite apparent. Except in certain hilly areas of Jammu Province where the rains failed, agricultural production has been very satisfactory. The tempo of working in forests has quickened. And greater interest is being shown in the industrialisation of the State.

During the last year, the Corporation sanctioned 184 loans for Rs. 77.35 lakhs, and after taking into account the loans subsequently cancelled due to a variety of reasons, the net sanctions amounted to Rs. 68.45 lakhs, as against Rs. 60.24 lakhs the previous year. The disbursements at Rs. 60.29 lakhs, were also high as compared to Rs. 54.42 lakhs last year; the loans outstanding now amount to Rs. 125.16 lakhs as against Rs. 102.87 lakhs last year. The total income of the Corporation at Rs. 11.28 lakhs, registered a sharp increase of Rs. 3.37 lakhs i.e. by 42.6% compared with that of the last year at Rs.

*Extracts from the speech delivered by Mr. Dave as the Chairman, J and K State Financial Corporation at its Ninth Annual General Meeting at Srinagar on June 28, 1969.

7.91 lakhs. The net profit before taxation increased to Rs. 6.78 lakhs as against Rs. 5.30 lakhs last year, and Rs. 3.23 lakhs in 1966-67, thus more than doubling itself within a span of two years. The total reserves of the Corporation now stand at Rs. 9.11 lakhs.

Another noteworthy feature of the working of the Corporation during the year has been the successful issue of bonds of the face value of Rs. 55 lakhs. This was for the first time that the Corporation, or any other institution in the State, entered the public market with any issue of bonds of this size and its complete success on the very first day of its opening bears eloquent testimony if any testimony was at all needed, to the sound and prudent policies followed by the Corporation. What is all the more gratifying, is the wide-spread response which the issue evoked—subscribers to it are not merely the financial institutions confined to and functioning in the State, but widely dispersed throughout the length and breadth of the country. The significance of this confidence shown from all corners of the country should not be lost on us. It is confidence in our Corporation no doubt, but what is more important by far, it is an expression of confidence in the stability and viability of our State. As in future the Corporation will have increasingly to rely on this mode for augmenting its resources to carry on its operations, the contacts that it has now established with the various financial institutions in the country, will be of immense help to it.

While the last year has witnessed all round improvement in the working and status of the Corporation, it has not been completely free from stresses and strains. There have emerged certain trends in its working which I would like to share with you. Although the year witnessed record disbursements of Rs. 60.29 lakhs, the figures are below our expectations. You are aware that in the absence of other developed industries in the State, the transport industry takes the major share of the Corporation's loan operations. The year started well with brisk disbursements of transport loans, but the process got somewhat distorted in July/August, 1968, when an unusually

large number of route permits was issued. After that, not only were the disbursements significantly slowed down, but another and perhaps more serious tendency towards defaults in the payment of monthly instalments, set in. And this tendency is still persisting. As you are aware, in a State lacking in communications, with a long lead from the nearest railhead, road transport plays a very important part in the economy. The Corporation considers this industry, therefore, as fully deserving of its continued support. But if the tendency referred to by me persists, the policy may have to be reviewed. What seems necessary at the moment is a realistic and expert re-appraisal of the transport policy and a purposeful and consistent implementation of the policy that may emerge, over a period of time.

The Corporation is very anxious to diversify its loan operations and bring within its fold more and more industrial units. Last year the State Government announced a package programme of incentive to the industrialists. An Industrial Conference was held at Srinagar in June 1968, when machinery of considerable value was committed to be supplied on Hire Purchase basis by the National Small Industries Corporation. A similar Conference was held at Jammu in March 1969, again with very promising results. These steps have so far had no impact on the working of our Corporation. I hope that a fair number of the schemes sanctioned will mature, and the entrepreneurs will have our support in full measure in meeting their financial needs.

All this effort notwithstanding, the industrial development of Jammu and Kashmir is hampered by its weak infra-structure. Apart from the difficulty of rail and road communications, there are two major factors to which I would draw attention. One is the inability of commercial banks in financing industrial and agricultural schemes because of the constraints imposed by the land laws of the State. I am glad to say that the State Government has appreciated this serious difficulty, and has recently decided to amend the law suitably to enable the commer-

cial banks to play a more active role in the development of the State.*

The second factor, which is by far the most important one, is the acute shortage of power supply. No doubt, work is in progress on a number of power projects which will mature from about the middle of 1971, and the position will gradually ease thereafter. However, the intervening period is vital not only for consolidating the gains already made in the economy through better agriculture production and increased activity all round, but also to make an impact on the problem of the educated unemployment which is assuming serious proportions. The State Government should seriously consider the feasibility of implementing immediately a scheme for the production of sufficient power for the industrial needs during the next two years. The generation of power under such a scheme may be somewhat expensive, but I feel that the gains in building up a tempo of industrial growth, providing employment for the educated, and developing a potential load demand for the hydro electric projects at present in hand, will be quite considerable.

Another aspect of the Corporation's working deserves attention. The number of sanctions of loans to non-transport industries is not increasing adequately. Even so, there are cases where the sanctioned loans are not being lifted. I can assure you that, in the interests of accelerated industrial growth, your Corporation adopts a liberal and sympathetic attitude towards its clients. But principles of ordinary financial prudence require that the Corporation must insist on certain minimum institutional requirements. Some of our clients have found it difficult to

subject themselves to monetary and other disciplines which medium and long term credit entails, although, initially they invariably accept the terms stipulated. This somewhat unbusinesslike approach is regrettable. I trust that with growing awareness of the industrial prospect and sound management practices, we will get over this difficulty.

The preponderance of transport loans in the loans operation of the Corporation is keeping the net outstanding figures of the Corporation's advances at a low figure despite substantial disbursements year after year. For example, during the year 1967-68 when the Corporation disbursed loans for amounts totalling Rs. 54.42 lakhs, the net outstanding advances increased from Rs. 75.29 lakhs to Rs. 102.87 lakhs, or by Rs. 27.58 lakhs only. During the last year, while the disbursements were stepped up to Rs. 60.29 lakhs, the net outstanding advances increased from Rs. 102.87 lakhs to Rs. 125.16 lakhs or by Rs. 22.29 lakhs only. The trend can change only when non-transport loans, which are of much longer duration and payable in yearly or half yearly instalments take the lead over transport loans which are for not more than a period of 3 years and are repayable in monthly instalments. This would, of course, be possible only if there is sufficient diversification in the industrial pattern of the State.

As the net outstanding figures of advances are increasing at a very low pace, the process is also inevitably postponing the stage when the Corporation would be in a position to do away with subvention from the State Government to meet the guaranteed dividend liability of Rs. 3,33,100/- on its paid up capital of Rs. 76.62 lakhs. The Corporation cannot possibly do so till

*An Ordinance has since been promulgated by the Government amending the Laws relating to mortgage of land in favour of Banks in the State. After Section 4 of the Jammu and Kashmir Alienation of Land Act, Samvat 1995, the following section has been inserted : —4 A. Notwithstanding contained in this Act, it shall be lawful for a person to transfer land in the form of a simple mortgage in favour of the Jammu and Kashmir Bank Ltd. or a Bank for the time being included in the Second Schedule to the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934 and having an office for transacting the business of banking in the State, subject to the proviso that in any suit based on such mortgage, the mortgaged land shall be sold only to a permanent resident of the State who is a member of an agricultural class for purposes of this Act".

In Section 140 of the Transfer of Property Act, Samvat 1977, the following clause has been inserted : "(aa) a simple mortgage of land in favour of the Jammu and Kashmir Bank Ltd. or a Bank for the time being included in the Second Schedule to the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934 and having an office for transacting the business of banking in the State, subject to the proviso that in any suit based on such mortgage, the mortgaged land shall be sold only to a permanent resident of the State who is a member of an agricultural class for purposes of the Jammu and Kashmir Alienation of Land Act, Samvat 1995".

the net outstanding figures of its advances reach a level of about Rs. 2 crores and to attain this level the Corporation must disburse if it can, larger and large amounts every year. According to the repayment programme of its current advances, the Corporation must disburse at least about Rs. 50 lakhs in 1969-70 merely to sustain its present outstandings at about Rs. 125 lakhs.

The State Government has recently established an Industrial Development Corporation. The Corporation is still in the formative stage and it may be hoped that in due course it will

develop into pace setter locating and filling up gaps in the industrialisation of the State.

Despite the stresses and strains and various limitations, the Corporation continues to register significant all round improvement year after year. With the various steps that are currently being taken to strengthen the infra-structure and improve the industrial climate in the State, it is hoped that industrialization will gather momentum and that it will be duly reflected in the Corporation's business in the next few years.

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Strategy for the IV Plan

—S. K. Sehgal
Commissioner for Planning and Development

THE IV Plan is of crucial importance for the future development of this State. During the first two Plan periods a very satisfactory growth rate had been achieved, even though the financial outlays were comparatively small. The State income increased by 23% in the First Plan and by 27% in the Second Plan. The First Plan expenditure was only Rs. 12 crores and in the Second plan Rs. 26 crores were spent. Third Plan, however, saw a considerable slowing down of economic growth. During this Plan period, and upto 1967-68, the increase in State income was only 21% even though Plan expenditure during these years was over Rs. 102 crores.

2. During the First Plan as much as 60 per cent of the increase in State income accrued in the agriculture sector. There was at that time a comparatively small base, and considerable unutilized potential. Weather conditions were also favourable. During the Second Plan, 4 per cent of the increase in State income came from the agriculture sector became almost stagnant. In fact in 1965-66 income from this sector was less than the income in 1960-61. Thereafter there was again a recovery. Of course, the year 1965-66 was unfavourable from several points of view, but there is no denying the slowing down in the growth of the agriculture sector. Since agriculture still provides a livelihood for the bulk of the people, and a substantial part of the State income accrues in this sector it is essential that schemes of the IV Plan should aim at ensuring an adequate rate of growth in this sector.

3. Another important aspect which emerges from a study of the State income estimates is the slow growth of the of the industrial sector, particularly factory establishments. In 1967-68 only 2 per cent of the State income came from factories, whereas factory establishments

contributed 13.85% of the national income in 1966-67. The small Scale Industries Sector did do well during the Second Plan, but thereafter growth has been very slow. The most important reason for this state of affairs has been the inadequate development of infrastructure. This State has facilities for generating only about 40 MWs. of electricity, as compared to over 15000 MWs. in the country. The demand for electricity is much higher than the supply. As a result, electricity is supplied at low voltage which causes difficulties in the working of industrial establishments. In addition, new loads are not being sanctioned in the Kashmir Valley, and restrictions have had to be imposed on the consumption of electricity during peak periods. The industrial activities in the valley are becoming increasingly uneconomic, because of the rising costs of coal, firewood and diesel oil. The severe cold of the winter causes considerable slowing down in economic activity, and because of the high cost of fuel, central heating is exceedingly difficult. There could be substantial increases in productivity and incomes with heating facilities. All these problems can be over-come if electricity could be made available in abundance and at comparately low cost. This is possible by implementing big hydro-electric schemes, and during the IV Plan the highest priority has to be given to the task of building up the generation, transmission and distribution capacity. It is estimated that by 1973-74 the demand for power would be 131 MWs. excluding demand for central heating, replacement of conventional fuels etc. In the V Plan at least another 200 MWs would be required. To meet the demand in the IV Plan, it is proposed to complete the Chenani and Upper Sindh Stage I projects and one unit of the Lower Jhelum Project. These would increase the firm generating capacity to 90 MWs. Clearly this would be inadequate for meeting the needs of the State. The gap would have to be met by imports from Punjab and the necessary transmission system for this is being built. 10 MW are already being imported, and the State has entitlement to another 10 MW from Bhakra. Schemes for improving the transmission and distribution system

would also be given importance, in view of the heavy line losses at present, and the generally unsatisfactory position of the supply system. Another important aspect is the need for providing for project which would mature in the Fifth Plan. The State Plan includes only the Lower Jhelum project which would still come to the V Plan primarily because the best available scheme is too big for inclusion in the State Plan. The 360 MW Salal Hydro Electric Project is expected to cost about Rs. 55 crores, and is of inter-state importance. It is proposed that this be taken up in the Central sector during the IV Plan. If this is not done, it will be extremely difficult to meet the Fifth Plan electricity needs of the State. It is unlikely that the future demand of electricity could possibly be supplied from outside the State. Moreover, the Salal project is economically very attractive, and besides meeting the needs of this State, it would also help to overcome the shortage of power in the North Zone.

4. Along with the need for developing electricity, the provision of an adequate communication system is equally important. In the absence of railways, the road system has to meet the entire transportation needs. The geophysical conditions in the State are such that the road net work has to be more intensive than in the plains.

There are several areas of great potential in the State like Kishtwar, Doda etc which can be developed if roads are built. Similarly, roads are necessary for the full exploitation of the forest resources, the development of tourism, industries, horticulture and agriculture.

5. Besides building up the infrastructure, the IV Plan will aim at developing those activities where the State has a comparative advantage, and where the maximum benefits would accrue. The forest wealth of the State is one of its greatest assets. Jammu and Kashmir has large areas under conifers. Coniferous woods are in very short supply in the country, but are essential for the paper and rayon industries. According to the working plans, it is possible to extract about 280 lakh cft. of wood every year. Most of this would be conifers. However, the present extraction is

only about 50% of this. The full utilisation of the timber available is not being made because of several factors. Shortage of labour in the forests is a major handicap. The communication system is not adequately developed to extract the full volume of timber. In addition the industrial investments necessary for utilizing the timber have not been made, and as such there is no ready market. Consequently, the forests remain under utilized, and with the passage of years, there is an inevitable national loss. During the IV Plan, it is proposed to mechanize the extraction of timber, and also set up a pulp and paper plant as well as a rayon pulp and yarn pulp, so that this very valuable raw material could be utilized. These projects would be of national importance, as they would result in a sizeable saving of foreign exchange.

6. The State has great potentialities for the development of tourism. In the past couple of years, there has been a great increase in the number of tourists visiting this State. However, the facilities which have been provided for tourists are not entirely adequate, and would certainly be inadequate for the future. Tourist traffic all over the world is growing rapidly, and there is no reason why in Jammu and Kashmir the tourist traffic should not also increase by at least 25% to 30% a year. Necessary investments would have to be made for accommodation, transportation and recreation facilities. The private sector would have to be mobilized, since it is neither desirable, nor possible, for Government to cater to all the needs of the tourists.

7. Jammu and Kashmir is a temperate region, and they can undertake activities which are not possible in tropical parts of the country. The growing of fruits like apples, is one such activity. In recent years horticulture has become very popular, and it is expected that in the IV Plan we would be able to bring an additional 75,000 acres under fruit trees. The production of fruit would also increase substantially because of the plantations done in the last several years. The very substantial increase in the production of apples would in turn facilitate the setting up industrial units for manufacture of items like

apple juice, pectin and cider. Again, the State has a great advantage in sheep breeding, particularly for the production of the finer varieties of wool. In recent years, considerable progress has been made and in the IV Plan this work would be further intensified. Schemes for the improvement of stock, on a scientific basis, would be undertaken for increased production of both wool and mutton. For this purpose it will be necessary to import superior breeds from abroad on a substantial scale. Facilities for processing of the wool would be provided. The State would also be able to undertake the production of seed of sugar beet and soya bean cultivation is possible. These items are proposed to be taken up on a large scale in the IV Plan since the climatic conditions here appear to be entirely favourable for these activities.

8. The handicraft industries of the State are famous all over the world. However, there has been a slump in the production of, and the demand for, various items like carpets shawls etc. This has been partly the result of the high costs of good production, and partly because of shortage of raw material. During the IV Plan attempts would be made to increase the productivity of the artisans, by suitable mechanical aids and other facilities like heating. The greater availability of power would help in this direction. Further, the raw material supply would be improved. Facilities for processing of the wool and schemes for sericulture development would go a long way in this direction. Sericulture has, in recent years, not been doing well but it is proposed to undertake scheme in the IV Plan which would substantially add to the output of silk in this State.

9. Along with the emphasis on the activities mentioned above, the food output would also be increased considerably during the IV Plan. Jammu and Kashmir is a deficit State and the import and supply of food from ration shops casts a severe financial burden on the States resources. Stepping up of the output of foodgrains within the State would go a long way in overcoming this situation. The State is fortunate in that it has an irrigated area of about 47%. This

would be augmented further by over 1 lakh acres in the IV Plan. It is proposed to cover the entire irrigated area by high yielding varieties of foodgrains, and with this the State should become self sufficient as far as its foodgrain requirements are concerned. The plan includes all necessary schemes for achieving object.

10. Provided electricity is available, industrial growth can take place in the State. The industrial activities would be based largely on locally available raw materials. The forest resources would support a rayon grade pulp and yarn plant in Kashmir, a long-fibre pulp and paper plant in Jammu and some industries based on minor forest products. Industries like furniture making, chip board and particle board, ply wood etc could be established. Raw material exists for the manufacture of cement at Basohli and expansion of the existing factory at Wuyan. Central sector projects for the manufacture of watches telephone ancillaries, etc are expected to be set up. The fruit produced in the State can support several additional processing units. Over all, there is good scope for industrial development in the State, and for this the State Plan has to provide necessary infrastructure items, and where necessary, financial and technical assistance. This is being done. To attract private investors into the State, the present feeling of insecurity has to be removed by appropriate action by the Central Government. In addition to the setting up of new industries, the existing handicraft industries, for which Kashmir is famous, will receive attention, as already mentioned.

11. In the irrigation sector the main problem in the Kashmir region is the stabilization of existing works. The scope for new irrigation is limited, but expenditure will have to be incurred on stabilization. In the Jammu region, there is scope for additional irrigation, and a major project on the Ravi-Tawi is being taken up. Private minor irrigation would also be encouraged in this region.

12. In the Education sector it is proposed to achieve 100% enrolment of boys in primary schools and the enrolment of girls would be increased to 70 percent. Girls education in particular is very backward in this State, and special

efforts would be made in the IV Plan to remedy this situation. Priority has been given to schemes designed to bring about qualitative improvement in the schools and the standards of teaching. Science teaching is being encouraged. The backlog of untrained teachers would be completely wiped out and adequate equipment provided in the schools. Two new colleges are proposed, one at Jammu and one at Srinagar, in view of the existing congestion and lack of scope for expansion of the existing institutions. Technical education programmes would mainly be of consolidation and improvement.

13. In the Health sector, there would be further expansion and improvement of the quality of medical education, particularly of nurses and para medical personnel. The bed strength would be increased by 606 and there would be a bed available for every 1000 of the population. 100 new dispensaries would be opened. Even this would leave a large number of Panchayats without a dispensary. The programme to control communicable diseases would be taken up in the Centrally sponsored sector.

14. The provision of drinking water is a programme of great importance in this state. About 7 lakh people have so far been benefitted in the rural areas. In the IV Plan it is expected that 6 lakh more persons would be benefitted from the rural water supply schemes. It is proposed to take up the more difficult areas, and also to see that the schemes benefit the maximum possible number of people.

15. The programmes for the development of Ladakh are being separately framed, and envisage a total expenditure of about Rs. 4.32 crores. The bulk of this expenditure will be taken up by engineering works. Several long roads are already under construction, and work would continue on them. The continuing irrigation schemes would also be completed and a few new schemes are proposed to be taken up. The main emphasis would be on the development of agriculture and animal husbandry. Ladakh would become self sufficient in foodgrain production by the introduction of the high yielding varieties. The development of Pashmina goats and sheep is of great importance for the economy of that region as of

Kashmir and these programmes have been given considerable priority. Horticulture development would be stepped up, and some industries based on local raw materials established.

16. The unemployment situation in the State is somewhat peculiar. The absence of any survey or study regarding the extent of unemployment makes it difficult to precisely define the extent of this problem. It can, however, be said that the basic problem is of the educated unemployed. A shortage of labour is experienced in the forests, and in some of the engineering works. At the same time technical and educated personnel go about in large numbers in search of jobs. During the IV plan this problem has to be tackled in various ways. The increase in economic activities would itself result in larger job opportunities. Attempts would also be made to revise training programmes so that the educated persons could be suitably trained for jobs in the various productive sectors. The schemes in the Education and Technical-Education sectors are being oriented towards the manpower requirements of the economy. Much greater importance is being given to vocational training. The training courses at the Industrial Training Institutes and the Polytechnics would be reviewed so that they are suited to the likely needs of the future. The residents of this State have also to be encouraged to seek employment in other parts of the country. At the same time, the expansion of educational facilities particularly at the higher levels, has to be carefully examined.

17. There can be no gain saying the need to improve the administrative and organisation aspects of development. Much attention has been paid to this subject over the last few years and results are apparent in the vastly improved Plan performance witnessed over the past 3 to 4 years. It is proposed that in the IV plan this trend may be further strengthened. The orientation of personnel at all levels is increasingly changing towards attainment of physical targets, rather than mere financial expenditure. Supervision and inspections by the superior officers is being given great importance. The process of having a training programme for workers at various levels would continue. The close scrutiny made by the

State Cabinet of Plan performance would inevitably lead to a general tightening up. The coordination of the departmental programmes at all levels is already being achieved and the machinery for this purpose is quite adequate. During the IV plan the functioning of the Evaluation Directorate would be another step towards better plan performance. Evaluation studies would also be got conducted through the University. The procedures for plan reporting and review are being streamlined so as to ensure prompt and smoother flow of information at all levels.

18. The problem of balanced regional development is very important in this State because of the geophysical conditions, as well as past history. While formulating the plan, the needs and programmes of all the regions of the State have been examined and an attempt made to ensure fair allocation of resources. Similarly, programmes for backward and hilly areas are also being scrutinised so as to ensure that even within the regions, disparities in the level of development are reduced. The State is getting district plans prepared for the first time. These would be in accordance with the suggestions of the Planning Commission. It is expected that this process would also help considerably in removing imbalances in past development, while ensuring a better utilization of potential already created.

19. The price structure plays an important role in the success of any Plan. Distortions in the relative prices of different commodities tend to distort the pattern of plan investments. Moreover, shortfalls occur in the physical achievements and often these shortfalls are in priority items. As such, the maintenance of the price structure is of crucial importance. This problem becomes specially important in this State, because the transportation difficulties and bottlenecks often create artificial shortages, and consequent distortions in the price levels. The role of the State in maintaining the price level is comparatively limited. As far as essential consumer goods are concerned, the State Government can do little about increases in prices by the manufacturers. However, on the distribution side, the schemes

for consumer co-operatives would be expanded, and in Kashmir attempts would be made to build up adequate buffer stocks for the winter months. In a few selected items co-operative processing would also be undertaken so as to improve the dependability of supplies. In addition, action would be taken under the Essential Commodities Act to prevent mal-practices by the private traders. At the same time, genuine difficulties of the private trade would also be looked into, so as to increase their effectiveness in maintaining a proper supply line. The other important item where prices have recently gone very high is that of construction materials. Bricks are now selling at about Rs. 175/- per thousand in Srinagar. This is three times the price prevailing in the plains. A substantial part of plan expenditure goes into construction and the trends witnessed regarding construction materials would cast a heavy strain on plan funds. It is proposed to take steps during the IV Plan to reduce construction costs. The State has large supplies of stone. However, their availability is limited because of a labour shortage and extraction costs are high. Mechanization of quarrying would lead to a greater availability of raw materials for construction, and a substantial reduction of costs. The price of bricks could also be reduced by the establishment of more units, the use of lignite and possibly electricity. The mechanisation of forestry would also make available cheaper and larger quantities of timber. At the same time research into greater use of locally available materials would be undertaken.

20. On the basis of the strategy outlined, the main objects of the IV Plan would be as follows :—

1. Achieving a growth rate of 6% a year by the development of all activities in which the State enjoys comparative advantage, and where the maximum potential for development is available particularly the Agriculture sector.
2. Creating the economic infrastructure necessary for the development of Forests Tourism, Industries, Horticulture and Agriculture in the State so as to achieve the above rate of growth, and lay the foundations for future development.
3. Creating employment opportunities for the additions to the labour force, with particular attention towards the problem of educated unemployment.
4. Ensuring balanced regional development with special reference to the border and hilly areas.
5. Improving the organisational and administrative arrangements so as to attain the physical targets set for the IV Plan.
6. Maintaining the price levels of essential commodities and reducing costs of construction.
7. Achieving national targets for family planning.

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Economic Background

—r. c. bhargava

Additional Commissioner for Planning & Development

JAMMU and Kashmir is the northern most State in the country, lying between latitude 32°. 17' and 36°. 58'. At the time of independence, this State was economically one of the most backward in the entire sub-continent of India. There was little industry, and agriculture was at subsistence level. The generation capacity for electricity was less than 5 MW. Communications were poorly developed in most parts of the State. The main highways were the roads linking Srinagar to Rawalpindi and to Jammu. Large area of the State were not served by any means of communication. Facilities for education, health and drinking water were largely limited to the main cities. Thus, in 1945-46, enrolment at the primary level was a bare 35,000. College enrolment was only 3,533. One hospital bed existed for 12,000 of the population. The average expectancy of life was about 27 years.

The State income in 1950-51 was a little over Rs. 55 crores. Per capita income was less than Rs. 200/-. The State did not have the resources to implement any substantial development works, since its annual revenue was of the order of Rs. 5 to Rs. 5½ crores. With a budget of this size, it was barely possible to maintain the administrative and social services.

The problems of development in Jammu and Kashmir were, and still remain, very difficult. The most important factor is the fact that most of the State is hilly and mountainous. Communications are extremely difficult. The nature of the terrain is such that only road communications are possible, and road construction in such areas is a very costly business. The State does not also have basic raw materials

like coal (except for small, rather poor quality deposits), iron, petroleum etc., which could form the basis for industrialisation. The lack of financial resources prior to independence did not permit investments to harness the considerable hydro-electric potential that does exist in the State, or to create other economic infrastructure. The difficulties of resources and communications reduced the possibilities of utilising the vast forest resources which exist in State, consisting mainly of conifers. The weather conditions and the terrain also serve as a considerable handicap to agricultural development. In Kashmir, the annual rainfall is about 34" during the period March to August. In winter, most of the region is subject to severe cold and snow and only one crop is possible. In the Jammu area, irrigation facilities are severe, and large investments are required for providing water to the farm lands.

While problems of development of Jammu region and Kashmir region are difficult, the conditions in Ladakh are even worse. Situated at 7,000' to 15,000', and rainfall being 3" a year, the land is virtually a cold desert. Communication problems are exceedingly difficult. Considering all these factors, it is not surprising that till independence the economy of the State made little progress and the people here were amongst the poorest in the sub-continent.

After independence, there was armed aggression by Pakistan, and this further aggravated the difficulties. Planned development during the period 1951-56 was only on a small scale. The total outlay during this period was about Rs. 12 crores. The Second Plan witnessed a speeding up of the development efforts, Rs. 26 crores being spent on plan schemes. The tempo continued to rise and in the III Plan almost Rs. 64 crores were spent. During the 3 years following the end of the III Plan, the outlay on development schemes included in the Plan has been about Rs. 60 crores. The State budget has gone up from 5½ crores before independence to almost Rs. 80 crores now. Much of this is received as assistance from the Central Government.

The very large increase in investment on development works in the State has resulted in a

very substantial change in the level of economic activity. The State income had increased to Rs. 104.34 crores in 1967-68, per capita income being about Rs. 268. The rate of growth has averaged 4.74% during the last 18 years, and is higher than the rate of growth achieved by the rest of the country, or by Pakistan. Not unnaturally, the standards of living of the people, the levels of consumption and the general well being, have increased very greatly.

Since the bulk of the population of this State is dependent upon agriculture, very high priority has been given to agricultural development. The production of foodgrains has now doubled over the level prevailing in 1951-52. The main crops of the State are paddy, wheat and maize. With the introduction of the high yielding varieties programme, fertilizer consumption has been increasing, and it is expected that very shortly the State would be self-sufficient in its foodgrain requirements. In addition, commercial products like sugarbeet and soyabean are proposed to be grown on a large scale. The State is already producing valuable crops like saffron, walnuts, mushrooms and almonds.

Besides agricultural development, horticulture has vast possibilities in the State, because of the temperate climate. A very large spurt in plantation of fruit trees, particularly apple, has taken place during the last 3 years. About 8 to 9 thousand acres of land are now being brought under orchards every year and during the IV Plan period about 75,000 acres are expected to be planted with orchards. The export of fruits has been rising very rapidly. During the period before independence fruit exports were about 13000 tonnes a year. This increased to about 24000 tonnes during the 1950's. In 1968-69 exports were over 50,000 tonnes of fruit. Vast potential now exists both for processing of fruit and for its export.

Mention has been made of the forest resources of the State. The conifers of the State are adequate to make almost 400 tonnes of paper per day. The Central Government is getting pre-investment surveys made of the forests to determine the cost of extraction, and quantities of

wood which would be available. Mechanisation of extraction of the timber also proposed, and during the IV Plan period it is expected that units for making rayon grade pulp, tyre cord and special papers would be established in the State. The timber resources would also permit several small scale industries. Besides the industrial uses, the conventional uses of timber have also been growing. The value of timber exports had increased from Rs. 0.10 crores in 1945-46 to Rs. 6.34 crores in 1966-67.

For the development of industries, availability of electricity is essential. The outlays on development of power have been increasing year after year. During the III Plan, Rs. 9.06 crores were spent and in the next 3 years, expenditure was almost Rs. 16 crores. For the IV Plan the outlay proposed is about Rs. 37 crores. At present the installed capacity is 41 MW. Hydel projects at Chenani and on the Upper Sindh are in advanced stages of execution, and would be completed in years 1970-72. This would increase the installed capacity by 46 MW. A thermal station at Kalakote has also been built, and would be completed this year, with an installed capacity of 22.5 MW. A 96 MW. station on the Jehlum river at Baramulla is under execution, and would be completed in the early years of the Fifth Plan. The Chenab river has very great hydro-electric potential, and power can be generated very cheaply through projects on this river. During the IV Plan it is hoped work would start on the 360 MW Salal project. At the same time, great attention is being paid to the provision of an adequate transmission and distribution system, and on having a common grid in the State. A 132 KV line is under construction between Chenani and Srinagar. A 220 KV line would be added to the existing 132 KV line between Pathankot and Jammu. Jammu is already connected with Chenani. As such, the valley would be connected with Punjab, and with the completion of projects mentioned earlier, the State would be able to make adequate electricity available for all needs.

The industrial sector in the State is backward because of the difficulties mentioned. The private sector, in particulars, has so far been

rather shy of investing in this State, primarily because of economic considerations. With the greater availability of power, the extension of the railway line to Jammu by 1972, and the provision of additional facilities in the way of industrial areas and roads, this reluctance is expected to be overcome. The State has introduced a scheme for giving various incentives to the small scale sector, and in the last year there has been a very sharp spurt in the establishment of small scale units. A very large market for the products of industries in J and K exists in the remaining States of the Indian Union.

There is a fair amount of industrial activity in the State sector. The J & K Industries and J & K Minerals are running several units including units manufacturing woollens, silk, cement, briquettes, rosin and turpentine, sports goods, matches and furniture. Programmes for modernising and expending many of these units are being undertaken.

Next to power, the development of roads is vital for the development of Jammu and Kashmir. In the first plan only Rs. 2.59 crores were spent on road building. This had increased to Rs. 8.84 crores during the III Plan and in the subsequent 3 years the expenditure was over Rs. 7 crores. For the IV Plan an outlay of Rs. 18 crores is proposed for road. Priority is being given to the construction of roads which would increase industrial development, and facilitate the marketing of agricultural and horticultural produce.

Tourism has always been an activity of very great importance to the economic well-being of Kashmir. In the recent years very special efforts have gone into providing various essential facilities required by tourists, including residential accommodation and transportation facilities. As a consequence, there has been a very great increase in the tourist traffic. 1.5 lakh people came to the Valley in 1968-69 and while almost 3 lakhs visited Vaishno-devi in Jammu province. Winter sports are now being developed at Gulmarg, and accommodation facilities are being greatly increased. A scheme for giving incentives to the private sector for constructing hotels is being introduced. A Tourist Development Corporation

is being set up and it is hoped that rapid increase in tourism would result in the coming years.

The development of education has made very great strides. Almost 100% enrolment on the primary level has been achieved for boys, although the enrolment of girls is still less than 40%. Technical education has greatly expanded, with the setting up of a Medical College, a Regional Engineering College, two Polytechnics and seven Industrial Training Institutes. The State is able to meet its requirements of engineering and medical personnel, and the easy availability of skilled manpower would be a great asset to the industrialisation of the State. In addition labour problems in J & K are few, strikes being virtually unknown. There is large migration of labour to the neighbouring States in winter, and these workers would be available for new industrial ventures.

The provision of essential social services to the people has been one of the goals of planned development. Along with educational facilities, health facilities have been extended rapidly. The number of hospital beds has been greatly increased, and one bed is now available for 1,000 of the population. More than 500 Allopathic, Ayurvedic and Unani dispensaries have been opened, a very large number of which are in the rural

areas. The expectancy of life has increased to almost 50 years water supply facilities have been extended to more than 7 lakh people in the rural areas, and during the IV Plan another 6 to 7 lakh in rural areas would be benefitted.

A special programme for development of Ladakh and other backward areas is being implemented. Ladakh has great potential for animal husbandry, particularly breeding of sheep and Pashmina goats. Schemes for developing horticulture, agriculture, irrigation and power are being undertaken in Ladakh, and a vast road building programme has been started.

A review of the economic situation would show that the State has made vast progress during the past 18 years, despite many handicaps and obstacles. Production has increased in all sectors, and trade has greatly developed. The road to Rawalpindi has been closed, but the Jammu road has been very greatly improved, and the development which has taken place has proved this road to be much more useful for purposes of economic growth than the Rawalpindi road. The State would soon have the infrastructure necessary for industrial development, and it would result in an even faster rate of development during the IV & V Plan periods.

"A man's true wealth is the good he does
in this world. Be sure you are right, then
go ahead"

*small scale
industries*



Small Scale Industrial Sector —a review

—w. s. tambe

Director of Industries & Commerce

SMALL Scale Industrial sector has been assigned a vital role in the development of economy of the country. We have witnessed accelerated growth of this sector during the last decade or so. But, owing to certain inhibiting factors, in industrial development in general and growth of the small scale sector in particular, the State of Jammu and Kashmir has lagged behind other states. Shortage of raw materials, expensive transport, inadequate power supply, absence of other infra-structural facilities and last but not the least the absence of a vigorous entrepreneurial class have all in their own way retarded the development of the Small Scale industries in the State. On the positive side, however, factors such as conducive climatic conditions for the major part of the year for factory work, large forest and agricultural resources and a high degree of skill developed over a large span of period in the field of craftsmanship, provide a base for working of future development of the State. Our strategy of economic development has to be, therefore, based on a realistic assessment of local conditions and to provide facilities and concessions to offset any local disadvantages and thus create the desired interest both in the local and outside entrepreneurs to ensure the required tempo of industrial development.

The first and foremost important step taken in this direction was construction of factory sheds with rental facilities in various parts of the State. A chain of twenty Industrial Estates with over 275 industrial sheds were constructed at a cost of about a crore of rupees during the Second and Third Plan periods. Out of these sheds more than half have been occupied by industrial units and an annual production of the

order of a crore of rupees is being turned out by these units employing over 1,000 skilled labourers. Besides, industrial areas at suitable places are being developed where developed plots will be leased to entrepreneurs for construction of work sheds.

Another important step taken by the Government was to spell out a policy in regard to the accelerated development of small scale industries sector by defining the role of private enterprise in this effort. Government have announced a 'package of incentives' which provides facilities and concessions for an entrepreneur to establish his unit in the State in accordance with approved set of schemes, based on survey of possibilities for new industries, conducted by the Organisation of Development Commissioner, Small scale Industries, Government of India. A vital concession has been afforded to an entrepreneur in regard to leased of industrial plots, for a period of 25 years with two optional renewals of same period spanning to 75 years in all. A lessee entrepreneur will have to pay only nominal premium of Rs. 1,000/- per kanal and ground rent of Rs. 100/- per kanal per annum. This concession is applicable to local as well as outside entrepreneurs.

Further, in order to overcome the present deficiency of power supply, it has been decided to help an entrepreneur with loan assistance, free of interest, to acquire diesel generating sets as a substitute source of power. While 75% of such an advance will be recoverable in easy instalments over a period of seven long years 25% of the loan will be treated as a subsidy. In addition levy of electric duty on the power generated by these sets will be exempted. Our state presently has not the facility of rail communication, which in consequence results in comparatively higher transportation costs. To mitigate this, the Government have announced 50% reduction on the export of finished goods of small scale and hand-crafts industries, on transport charges, which will be applicable from February to July every year provided the goods are booked through the Government Transport Undertaking. Similarly, on the import of raw materials a 25% subsidy on

transport costs from railway terminus to any point in the State has been granted. Surcharge on road toll, both on the incoming raw materials and outgoing finished goods is being refunded. Tax concessions by way of exemption on payment of Central Sales Tax on notified industries and refunds on State Sales Tax have also been announced.

In the preparation of feasibility and project reports of identified new industries, Government will extend all possible assistance to an entrepreneur and bear cost to the tune of Rs. 10,000/- as a token of initial help to him. It will also extend facilities for training of managerial and skilled labour required for an industry and underwrite expenses to the extent of 50% on institutional fees and travelling expenditure. In order to provide ready capital by way of direct participation or by subscribing to debentures etc the State Government have recently floated an Industrial Development Corporation with an authorised capital of Rs 1.50 crores. This should greatly assure an industrialist about the availability of financial assistance as its would be apart from the facilities already existing from the State Financial Corporation and scheduled banks.

About technically qualified personnel the State Government is considering announcement of additional liberalised facilities and concessions, so that they are able to actively participate in the development of small scale industries in the State, without being called upon to share burden entirely of their own in initial period of setting up of new ventures by them.

A big and concerted drive in the direction of accelerated development of this important sector was launched by the State Government through organising Intensive Campaigns in the Valley as well as Jammu during the last year. Through the good offices of the Organisation of Development Commissioner, SSI, Govt. of India and National Small Industries Corporation of India a Government of India Undertaking these campaigns proved a big draw in-as-much as over 700 applications were received from local and outside entrepreneurs. New ventures were sanctioned in Engineering Mechanical, chemical,

Plastic, Hosiery, Wood based, fruit/ vegetable preservation, dehydration and canning etc. These applications were processed and sanctioned on spot and machinery worth over Rs. 4.00 crores was approved to be supplied on hire-purchase basis, both from indigenous resources and imports. The results flowing from these efforts have been satisfactory so far. We have received firm demands by depositing of about Rs. 6.00 lakhs of earnest money equivalent to 20% cost of machin-

ery from 34 parties. Steps are afoot to procure the machinery and plant and to allot sheds or plots to the entrepreneurs to go ahead with the installation work. It is hoped that more parties would come forth in the matter of firm bookings in due course. Time may not be far off when Jammu and Kashmir will have achieved the results to a reasonable extent due to the efforts the State Government is making, thus lifting economy of the State to a better generating level.

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Jammu & Kashmir State Financial Corporation

Some facts about it as on 31.3.1969*

Authorized capital		Rs. 100.00 lakhs
Subscribed and paid up capital		Rs. 76.62 lakhs
Bonds and Debentures issued		Rs. 55.00 lakhs
Reserves		Rs. 9.59 lakhs
	No.	Amount
Loans sanctioned (Effective).	594	Rs. 249.72 lakhs
Loans disbursed	568	Rs. 210.95 lakhs
Loans outstanding	459	Rs. 125.18 lakhs
	1966-67	1967-68
Pretax profits	Rs. 3.23 lakhs	Rs. 5.30 lakhs.
		1968-69
		Rs. 6.75 lakhs.

*Subject to Audit

If you are interested in setting up an industry or if you are already in the line and want to expand, modernize or renovate it, please contact the offices of the Corporation for all your medium and long term financial requirements.

P.W.D. Buildings,
Nehru Market,
JAMMU.

P.W.D. Buildings,
Residency Road,
SRINAGAR.

Some Facets of Industrial Finance

—s. c. jain
Managing Director, Jammu & Kashmir
State Financial Corporation



LACK of a proper infra-structure, difficult terrain, extreme climatic conditions in the Valley making it extremely difficult to work in winter months, absence of railhead and consequent dependence on road transport which is quite expensive and pushes up cost of production often rendering products uncompetitive, are some of the important reasons why the State has industrially lagged behind. The State Government, however, appears to be fully conscious of these disabilities and of late various schemes have been initiated (some are under execution) and it is hoped that in course of time most of the difficulties will be resolved thus paving way for better initiative and large private investment. I would like to share with my readers some of the 'invisible' difficulties that we in the State Financial Corporation are confronted with in our day-to-day working. Often criticism is levelled against the working of the Corporation that its policies are rigid and procedures lengthy and cumbersome. Much of this criticism flows from lack of proper appreciation of the fundamentals of industrial finance. When an entrepreneur approaches the Corporation with his loan proposal, his first question is : "how much can the Corporation give ?" Our counter question is : how much are you in a position to invest ? The world of difference between the two approaches is obvious. The enquiry of the entrepreneur clearly betrays his lack of planning, element of adventurism in his proposal and ignorance of the role of the Corporation. It has to be perceived by the entrepreneur right from beginning that before he goes to any institution for financial assistance he must assess his resources fairly accurately and apply for what he cannot otherwise arrange. When the entrepreneur is prepared to plunge

himself in the venture physically and mentally, there is no reason why he should try to keep away financially. It is rather elementary to say that he should have adequate stake in the unit. The institutional assistance has to be looked upon as complementary to his resources and not in substitution thereof.

Another point which again flows from faulty planning is that while applying for loans the entrepreneurs are too much optimistic about their ventures. They do not seem to take into account the many uncertainties and unforeseen circumstances which may intervene and stand in the way of smooth implementation of their schemes. While some entrepreneurs have a tendency to underrate the estimates of expenditure, others come out with plans to construct unduly large sheds or buildings for housing very few machines which they want to acquire. Both the tendencies are dangerous. Similarly, in the matter of acquisition of machinery most of the entrepreneurs do not exhibit sufficient awareness that they have taken adequate care to select the right type of machinery and from the right source; very often they grope in the dark. We are living in a highly complex and sophisticated society where technological changes are taking place at a tremendous speed and one has to be careful in selecting the right type of process and machinery to be employed. Turning to estimates of working capital requirements, here again the entrepreneurs generally betray colossal ignorance of even the elementary principles. In any business or industry the importance of adequate working capital cannot be over-emphasized; it is these funds that have to keep the venture afloat and any miscalculation or underestimations in this regard may prove disastrous. The complacent attitude in this matter as if when the industrial assets are created the funds for working capital would be automatically available, has to be discarded. Also, the estimates of profitability are often divorced from realities and aim more at depicting a too rosy picture.

Another hurdle which comes in the way of the Corporation is about the employment of technical personnel by the entrepreneurs. In a large

number of cases, the entrepreneurs themselves are inexperienced in the lines of production which they want to embark upon and when questioned as to what arrangements they have made for technical personnel they merely generalize that so many experienced people are available in the country and that they would employ some. This is a highly unsatisfactory position the working of the entire unit is after all, going to rest in the hands of the technical personnel and this is not a question which can be left to be solved leisurely or by chance.

Most of the entrepreneurs in the State do not maintain any accounts. Maintenance of regular accounts and thereby knowing one's position is a way of prudent life or for that matter business and industry, without it is rather difficult to make any headway. What is going to be the fate of a unit whose promoters or proprietors do not care to know the state of its health?—is a question which requires serious consideration. In a few cases where some accounts are maintained, they are generally far from satisfactory. The auditors can do a lot in inculcating in the business and industrial community the desire to maintain regular accounts depicting true and correct picture of their business by bringing to bear upon a pragmatic and helpful approach in the matter.

A complete travesty of industrial finance is in evidence when soon after a loan is sanctioned there is a clamour for disbursement without the entrepreneur investing even a portion of his own commitment. The Corporation cannot possibly be a party to it when later on it may be confronted with a situation that the promoter cannot find the necessary resources and the Corporation may have to pump in more funds. Non industrial assets such as immovable properties belonging to promoters, partners, directors etc. of the borrowing units, as the case may be, should not be accepted as security for industrial loans. But since the existing industrial assets in the country in general and in our State in particular, are not much, most of the term lending institutions in the country including our Corporation are accepting non-industrial assets also as security for their advances in the overall interests of speedy industrial

development. But the Corporation is often approached for disbursement of funds on the basis of adequacy of security, again forgetting that the Corporation is not a money lending institution ; it is a developmental institution and a conscious tool created for avowed object of planned industrial development in the State and, therefore, it is obligatory on its part to ensure that the purpose for which accommodation is granted is duly accomplished. The purpose for which loans are granted is the acquisition of productive industrial assets and, therefore, disbursements have to be gradual and linked up with the acquisition of productive assets i. e. land, building and plant and machinery. In the scheme of things the consideration of security though important is secondary only, the primary object being the creation of assets. The non-industrial assets forming security for the advances are of importance only in so far as their value affords a margin in favour of the Corporation and beyond that they are not of much significance.

It has also been experienced that the entrepreneurs do not take the Corporation into full confidence about their affairs. Nothing could be

more disastrous than this. The partnership or association that is on the threshold of being formed between the unit and the Corporation for a period of 8 to 10 years, cannot have an enduring and lasting basis if it is not founded on mutual trust and confidence. The Corporation's role is not to be envisaged merely as that of a financier largely concerned with the recovery of its loans but that of a developmental banker whose object is to see to the best of its ability that the units financed by it come up on sound and prudent lines and to step in with advice and remedies to the extent possible whenever cracks are visible.

Speedy development of the State is both a challenge and opportunity and the challenge can be met only if it is accepted at all levels with the sincerity of purpose and single-minded devotion. The various steps that are being taken in this regard at different levels can at best create conditions in which it may be possible to take advantage of the improved climate but real fruits would be possible only with the change of outlook depending on how quickly the outmoded notions are discarded and a fresh look on things taken.

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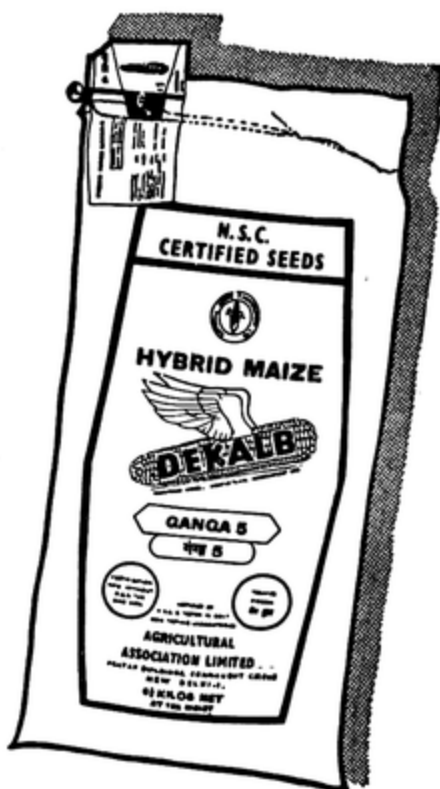


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Art And Crafts Through Ages

—j. n. mattoo
M.A. LL B., B.T.

KASHMIR has a rich legacy of its arts and crafts inherited from our forbears since time immemorial. This art has passed on from generation to generation with its renewed dexterity and innovations. The Kashmiri craftsman has drawn on the past abundantly. It clearly testifies in the words of Dr. Zakir Hussain that the past is not dead and static, it is alive and dynamic and is involved in determining the quality of our present and the prospects of our future.

In ancient Kashmir agriculture was the main occupation of the people but there were certain basic large and small industries which afforded employment to a number of people. These included the manufacture of silk, wool, cotton, leather goods, pottery, sculpture, wood carving and jewellery. The existence of textile industry is amply illustrated on the tiles excavated at Harwan where human figures are found well clad. Similarly the records of the Chinese traveller-Hsüan Tsang who visited Kashmir in the 7th century A. D. bear out the truth that the people of Kashmir used the clothes of white cotton and silk. He mentions that the people also wore clothes woven out of goat's hair.

A glimpse of the ancient chronicles of Kashmir reveals that the silk was collected from the thread woven by the silk worm which process continues even up to this day. Shawl industry thrived since the times of Mahabharata. A mention of the manufacture of woollen blankets of assorted designs besides shawls manufactured from the wool of goats has been made in ancient chronicles. Golden bangles, armlets, ear-rings and other ornaments for the nobility, Kings and Queens were manufactured in Kashmir. Profuse evidence of this art

is corroborated from Rajtarangni and the sculptures of the ancient period. Ornaments from glass in the form of bangles etc. were also manufactured during the period.

The extensive images of gods and goddesses and idols carved out of stones show that a large number of sculptors and masons flourished in ancient period in Kashmir. The ruins of that period testify the fact that huge constructions of gigantic sized stones were constructed during that period. One gapes with wonder how such huge stones were lifted from one place to another.

Besides masons, the carpenters also were in vogue during that period. They produced boats, houses and other types of household furniture.

During the mediaeval period these crafts, received an impetus under the royal patronage famous among whom is Zain-ul-Abidin popularly known as Badshah. Papier machie, smithy and wood carving flourished in that period. Stone cutting and polishing, window making, glass ornaments and the **Khutumbandi** ceilings were a speciality of the times.

The shawl industry which was dormant for a period revived during the times of Mir Sayyid Ali Hamdani known as Shah-i-Hamdan who visited Kashmir during later half of the 14th century. Sultan Qutub-ud-Din the then ruler gave this industry all assistance to flourish and flower.

Shawls of assorted patterns, designs and qualities were woven. A Kashmiri artisan Ala Baba of that period saw a bird walking on white linen and left the imprints of his dirty feet on it. This produced a super design which was later on used while embroidering the shawls.

The Mughal kings also patronised the shawl industry. Toos shawl of this period is a well known shawl for its soft texture and brilliance. This shawl owes its origin to the animal known as Toos whose wool is light, soft and grey. Tarehdar, Zerdozy and Jamwar shawls were other superfine varieties. During Aurangzeb's time shawl industry in Kashmir reached its zenith and shawls with exquisite embroidery were used by men and women alike. The Afghan

rulers also patronised this industry. During this period the Kashmiri shawl had won world wide fame. These were exported to Europe, Middle East countries and South East Asia. During this Mughal period 40,000 looms were used for the manufacture of shawls. Exorbitant taxes were later levied on this industry and the result was that the industry received a setback and was dislodged from that high pedestal which it held before.

Puttoo and **dhirma**, a fur like woollen fabric were also manufactured and exported.

On account of vast number of mulberry trees in Kashmir, the silk industry flourished during the mediaeval period. The silk worms were reared on the mulberry leaves and a large quantity of silk was manufactured for the consumption of royalty and nobility.

Zaina-ul-Abidin detailed a number of carpet weavers from Samarkand to introduce this industry in Kashmir. The industry died away for some time, but later on it was revived during the reign of Jehangir who brought Persian artisans to introduce this industry in Kashmir.

Paper making and papier machie were two important industries that developed during the Mughal and Pathan periods. Usually birch bark was used for writing purposes and some manuscripts written on this stuff are found in certain homes who still keep these as cherished mementoes. Credit goes to Zaina-ul-Abidin who set up a factory at Nowshara, near Srinagar, for manufacturing indigenous paper. This industry is now altogether extinct.

Papier machie was introduced in Kashmir by Zain ul-Abi-din who brought expert artists from Samarkand to introduce this glorious art in Kashmir. On paper pulp dexterous hands of artists use a plethora of gorgeous colours and depict scenic beauties of Kashmir. The papier machie designs are pleasing and enchanting.

Kashmir is proud of this ancient heritage that has come down to posterity from generation to generation.

An Entrepreneur's View

—o. p. modi
Industrialist, Gandhi Nagar, Jammu.

THE draft Fourth Five Year Plan for J and K State has a target of a growth rate of 6.5 percent with a view to raising the aggregate State income to the level of Rs. 148.11 crores from Rs. 108.43 crores and per capita income to Rs. 348 from Rs. 279. This increase in the rate of growth will naturally depend upon the increase in the working force in the industrial sector which is expected to grow to 1.83 lakhs as against 1.29 lakhs in 1960-61. As the State all along lagged behind other States in the field of industrial development, herculean efforts will be required to achieve a growth of about 6.5 percent as against 5.5 per cent set for the country as a whole. This in fact calls for an industrial revolution, particularly in the small scale sector. The increase in the number of small scale industries in the State has been only 341 in a period of nearly eight year i.e. from 1961 to 1969. The total number of the units registered with the Directorate of Industries was 863 in 1968. Till 1959 no particular attention was apparently being paid to this vital sector of economy. Later, however, Industrial Estates were set up in Jammu, Srinagar, Anantnag, Kathua, Udhampur, Samba, Hiranagar etc. But except for Jammu, Srinagar and Kathua most of the Estates have yet to be energised.

The reasons for this state of affairs are many and not far to seek. The basic reason for this is the fact that the State Government could not change its outlook on the question of industrial development till recently. Industries were looked upon as a branch of trade and commerce and the entrepreneurs, if any, were treated as shopkeepers. Here one may quote a standing order that no machine or part of the machine, not even nuts and bolts, can be sent outside the State without an ex-

port permit even for repairs. Then, the State has virtually no railway link so far with rest of the country and it is difficult for the local manufacturers to compete with the people who are better placed in this regard. Also, most of the skilled labour has to be imported from other States. Similarly there are no mill stores in the State from where supplies could be obtained for the smooth running of the units. Raw materials such as steel, copper, zinc and other types are also not available easily. Power supply is also costly, not to speak of the frequent breakdowns. It is indeed a wonder that in spite of such circumstances, some of the units have survived and are still functioning.

It seems that after all the State Government has awakened but the signs of awakening are not very encouraging yet. Last year the National Small Industries Corporation, a Government of India undertaking, organised intensive campaigns for the development of the industries in the State. The first campaign was launched at Srinagar and applications for the supply of machinery on hire-purchase basis valuing nearly Rs. 12,40,000/- were sanctioned. A similar drive was later undertaken in Jammu when applications for machinery worth over three crores were received and most of these were sanctioned. Considerable interest has been shown by the people of the State to boost up industrial activity which is indeed badly required to raise the per capita income in the Fourth Plan. Special incentives offered by the State Government have caught the imagi-

nation of the entrepreneurs and it would be unfortunate if their enthusiasm gets dampened as a result of delayed official actions or non-implementation of any incentives. It is obvious that for accomodating machinery worth over rupees four crores, huge industrial building complex is required and of equally importance is the arrangement for the supply of sufficient power. While the State authorities have already started procuring land etc. for sheds required by the newcomers, the power supply position continues to be unsatisfactory. It is heartening that the railway line to Jammu will be completed by 1971. This will solve many problems being faced by the local manufacturers. The State Government may as well consider expanding the raw material depots under its control so that sufficient stocks of the essential raw materials are made readily available to the small scale manufacturers.

The scope for development of the industries in Jammu and Kashmir is tremendous. Among the industries which can successfully be set up here one may mention hardboard, straw-board, saw dust briquettes, chalk crayons, woodwool, pharmaceuticals, cedar wood oil and wooden toys. The Kandi area is full of a variety of clays including Bentonite and china clay and the possibility of setting up units based on this raw material is considerable. Besides, many other industries could be profitable. With the arrival of the railway line in Jammu, there is no reason why local industrialists will not be able to compete with their counter parts elsewhere in the country.

"Better to wear out
than to rust out."

WOOLLEN INDUSTRY

—g. a. bakshi

THE State, particularly Kashmir Valley, is known for its pastures and meadows, mountains and forests. Many have described it as a land of shepherds. Any landscape or scenic delineation of Kashmir remains incomplete without the shepherd, his sheep and the pastures he frequents. Many uninhabited but exquisitely picturesque remote areas of the Valley have, perhaps, been treaded only by shepherds and sheep.

Obviously, therefore, the production of wool should have been great in this land. And it has been so in yore, when Kashmir was centre of woollen products sublimated by the artistic touches of Kashmiri embroiders, when there was plenty, prosperity and enlightenment everywhere. Every Kashmiri feels proud of those days which have been glorious. The periods of King Awanti-Varmana and Emperor Zain-ul-Abdin have been related even by the illiterate and men of farthest areas in the State.

But with the advent of rule of suppression handicrafts and wool industry received a set-back. Growth of Sheep and Wool was not maintained with the growth of population. This naturally resulted in gradual decrease in wool output and local requirements started to be met with the imported wool.

In a cold area like Kashmir the need for woollen products for local people cannot be exaggerated. It is easily one of most important items to live. Without woollen clothes life in Kashmir is impossible.

But it is rather disappointing to note that, inspite of facilities provided by Nature, Kashmir has been importing major portion of its requirements of both raw wool and woollen fabrics.

The woollen industry in Kashmir is as old as life itself. Its future prospects are very great. Local demand for wool with additional gratification of work on them by known Kashmiri craftsmen is a guarantee for that. If produced in sufficient quantity Kashmiri woollen fabrics have prospects of world wide sales. But present condition of the industry, however, certainly does not ensure its bright future. It has to be improved and developed.

The woollen industry in Kashmir has remained in the form of cottage industry and should be developed in the same form. One of the obstacles in development and expansion of woollen industry has been lack of supply of sufficient yarn to workers employed in this industry to run their looms. To cater to their requirements several schemes have been completed and some are in hand.

A woollen mill, first of its kind, was installed in Kashmir in 1934 under private management. Since then it has been in production, except for a period of 3 years, when it was closed upto 1950. In 1950 the Government took it over. It is from this time that steps to develop it on modern lines were taken. The raw wool requirements of the factory are met with from wool imported from other parts of India because local supply cannot cope with its production.

The Factory is being expanded and improved to raise its output and it will not be long when sufficient yarn will be made available for the woollen cottage industry. The Government has imported machinery from abroad to increase yarn production. These include worsted spinning plant and dyeing and finishing plants, purchased from Japan and installed at Amdakadal. This is sure to give a boost to the Shawl industry in Kashmir. The raffal yarn will also provide employment to those employed in Pashmina industry.

The woollen industry in the State can provide employment to thousands of cottage workers. It will also help in reviving the heritage of producing artistic woollen goods which had become extinct due to lack of encouragement and non-availability of raw material. Besides, we shall have to find a substitute employment to the workers employed in Pashmina industry since the import of Pashmina has been totally stopped owing to Chinese occupation of Tibet. And to produce Pashmina in Zaskar in Ladakh area results in a lot of time-lag. Production of Pashmina in the State is no doubt imperative for economic betterment of craftsmen in Kashmir.

KHURMANI GUN WORKS

Gun Manufacturers & Arms Repairers

13, INDUSTRIAL ESTATE,

JAMMU

TELEPHONES : FACTORY 8 2 3 4
RESIDENCE 8 5 6 3

Khadi And Village Industries

—g. m. zargar
Executive Officer K & V I Board

LIKE other States, Jammu and Kashmir is predominantly agricultural ; hence the major portion of our population living in villages. A real service to our rural-folk can be rendered by popularising Village and Cottage Industries particularly as there are less chances for development of small scale and large scale industries in a hilly State like ours. It was our beloved Prime Minister, Late Shri Jawahar Lal Nehru, who while inaugurating the 1st meeting of the All India Khadi and Village Industries Commission in February 1953, said "un-employment presents our most difficult problem today and the development of Village Industries could certainly play a prominent role in solving it. Indeed the welfare State has no meaning unless every individual is employed and takes part in nation-building activities."

The development programme of the Khadi and Village Industries Commission is carried out in various States through statutory State Khadi and Village Industries Boards. It was done in Jammu and Kashmir in 1960 but the actual implementation of the programme started in 1961. To begin with there was no authentic data available, as such it took a long way to ascertain the requirements of various places.

The Khadi and Village Industries Commission has been since generously helping the State Board by providing financial assistance for the approved industries as under :—

1. Gur & Khandsari. 2. Blacksmithy & Carpentry. 3. Hand Pounding of Paddy. 4. Line Manufacturing. 5. Soap Industry. 6. Leather Industry. 7. Oil Industry. 8. Pottery Industry. 9. Willow Wicker Industry. 10. Beekeeping Industry. 11. Match Industry.

12. Fibre Industry. 13. Gramodyog Sales Depot. 14. Handmade Paper. 15. Khadi.

The State Government has been doing everything possible to facilitate the working of the State Board and due to their co-ordinating efforts it has been able up to the end of March 1969, to organise and finance 228 village industrial co-operative societies in various crafts. The total financial assistance provided is of the order of Rs. 10.50 lacs as grants and Rs. 45.34 lacs as loans. A grant is provided mostly for purchase of new type of equipment and for managing such societies as deal in crafts like leather, tanning, shoe making and pottery, while loan is advanced for capital formation, working capital and raw materials.

These measures have helped, the artisans to produce products valuing Rs. 1,43,77,000 in recent years as under :

Year	Production	Sale (fig. in lakhs)	Employment
1963-64	Rs. 7.60	5.37	1046
1964-65	16.94	16.18	2223
1965-66	26.22	25.41	2893
1966-67	39.02	38.84	5460
1967-68	53.99	48.33	8801

The above figures clearly indicate how important is the role of the village industries for development of the economy of a State like ours.

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agriculture

An Analysis—

AGRICULTURE

—dr. h. s. mann
Director of Agriculture

JAMMU and Kashmir is one of the largest States of the Indian Union situated in its north west between $32^{\circ}30'$ to $37^{\circ}00'$ North Latitude and 72.50° to 80.20° East Longitude. It is bounded on the North and North East by Chinese, Sinkiang and Tibet on the North West, West and South West by Pakistan. Himachal Pradesh and Punjab form the South and South-West boundry of the State.

It can be divided into four natural regions : the mountainous and semi-mountainous, the outer hills, the Valley of Kashmir and the Indus Valley. The sub-mountainous and semi-mountainous region form the plains bordering Punjab and the foot hills, locally called the Kandi areas. The average height of this regions is 2000' above the sea-level. It comprises the whole of Jammu district and a part of Kathua. The Chenab river flows through this area which is mostly stormy and arid. Cultivation is meagre, scattered and rain-fed. The outer hills region lies between 2000' to 4000' above the sea level. The region consists of Districts of Udhampur, Poonch, Rajouri, Doda and parts of Kathua. Low hills of this region lie somewhat to the south of Pir Panchal range and separate the two regions of Jammu and Kashmir. The Chenab flows through this area also. Except the fertile Valley formed by the river and its tributeries, cultivation is scarce, scattered and is carried on small patches. The Kashmir Valley comprises of the three administrative Districts of Anantnagh, Srinagar, Baramulla. The River Jehlem with its various tributeries flows through the whole length of the Valley dividing it into almost two halves. The average height of the Valley is 5,500 ft above the sea-level. The mountains surrounding the Valley have an average height of 12000', the Banihal pass being at a height of

9000'. The region has a rich alluvial soil and grows extensively paddy and fruits. The Indus Valley consists almost of snow capped mountains with plateaus, glaciers, rocky river valleys and wastes. There are a number of peaks over 20,000' high. It comprises Kargil and Leh divisions of the frontier District of Ladakh. The area is dry and almost rainless. Barley, Maize and Millets are cultivated in this region which get irrigation from small canals known as 'Kuhls' and are fed by melting snow.

CLIMATE

The climate of the State varies from arctic cold in Ladakh to tropical heat of the Sub-mountainous and semi-mountainous tracts of Jammu. Kashmir Valley, is, however, free from extremes and has a temperate and salubrious climate and temperature. The climate and temperature in the Jammu region rises sometimes as high as 120°F in summer. The maximum temperature in Kashmir Valley goes rarely above 95° F and the minimum is as low as 25° F. The average rainfall in the State varies from 170.0 Cms in the South West to 8.0 Cms in the North East. It varies between 38.0 cms and 76.0 Cms in Kashmir Valley and is about 114.0 Cms in Jammu district. Poonch, Rajouri and Reasi areas receive more than 160.0 Cms annually. The average amount of snowfall in Srinagar is about 243.0 Cms. There occurs heavy rainfall in the Pir Panchal range and the Jammu region in the months of July, August and September. The precipitation is light in the North-East of the Valley and is about 5.0 Cms at Gilgit, Skardu, Kargil and Leh.

Out of the State's total area of 2,22,800 Sq. Kms., 1,38,992.00 Sq. Kms. are on this side of the cease fire Line. The net area sown is 6,97,000 hectares (1962-63) which is assumed to be 7,00,000 hectares by 1965-1966 and is estimated to be 7,45,000 hectares by 1975-76. The double-cropped area is only 1,46,000. The net irrigated area was 2,72,000 hectares and gross irrigated area 2,94,000 hectares in 1962-63. It went upto 3,10,000 hectares for net irrigated area and about 3,30,000 hectares for gross irrigated area during 1965-66. It is estimated that the

potential created by 1975-76 will be of 3,60,000 hectares and 4,50,000 hectares, for irrigated and gross cropped area, respectively. The average size of farm holding in the State is 3.80 acres as compared to all-India average of 7.50 acres in 1953-54.

SOILS

The soils in Kashmir Valley are alluvial. These are of two classes : the alluvial and the old alluvial. The new alluvial found in the bays and deltas of the mountain rivers is of high fertility and is renewed and enriched every year by the silt of the streams. The old alluvial lies above the banks of the Jehlum river extending as far as Karewas, and is less fertile but gives excellent dry crops in years of good and timely rains. On the basis of analytic results soils of the Kashmir region can be categorised as Lower Belt, Karewas and Kandi. The lower belt and Kandi constitute the flat portion of the Valley, excluding, Karewas which elevated plateaus. Kandi Soils can be further sub-divided into two types viz. Lower Belt Kandi and Forest Kandi. The former are in the cold pockets a little below forests and the latter are just in between or just touching the forests. The organic matter and Nitrogen content of the soils of lower Belt Kandi is comparatively poorer than in Lower Belt and Forest Kandis. The organic content and Nitrogen in Karewas is low. There occurs a good accumulation of Nitrogen and organic matter in the Lower Belt. As regards the Phosphate content, 'Total' and 'Available' on the whole, in the temperate zone, is satisfactory. It is also quite high in the Lower Belt, excluding Karewas where 'Total' Phosphate content is high but 'Available' content is very low. In Forest Kandis it is also high but not as high as in Karewas but the 'Availability' content is as low as in Karewas. Generally speaking, the Status in respect of Total Potash content in most of the areas is 'Excellent' and the status of Available Potash is also good. The Availability of Potash differs in the Lower Belt and the Forest Belt. The Lower Belt soils in general show satisfactory 'Availability' of Potash. Though the 'Total' content of Potash is high in

Forest Kandi Belt, 'Availability' is as low as in traces. The status of Potash in Kandi and Lower Belt Kandis in respect of 'Total' and 'Available' Potash is comparatively low. Calcium and Magnesium content of Lower Belt and Karewas is high whereas in the Lower Belt Kandi and Forest Kandis, these nutrients are comparatively low. These nutrients in lime soils are high. The pH in Kashmir soils seldom goes beyond 7.5.

Soils of the Jammu region show great heterogeneity due to the diversity in climate and parent materials. The plains of Jammu and Kathua are of alluvial nature. The Shiwalik range in the middle and Pir-Panchal range in the extreme North have soils developed in situ and are sedimentary in nature. Fertiliser responses and soil analytic results have revealed four well-defined fertility groups.

Group I is low in Nitrogen and medium in Potash. The blocks that come in this group are Chhamb-Akhnor, Dansal, Marh, R.S. Pura and Kathua. Their soil colour varies from yellowish grey to light grey with Calcium carbonate concretions. Soil texture of this group is silty loam to clay loam. They are neutral to alkaline and give high response to Nitrogen and Phosphatic fertilisers.

Group II is low in Nitrogen and medium in Phosphorus and Potash. It consists of Bhalwal, Vijaypur, Samba, Hiranagar, Reasi and Purmandal blocks. The colour of the soil is from yellowish brown to brown with small Calcium Carbonate concretions. Soil reaction is generally acidic to normal. The soil responses are comparatively higher to the applications of Nitrogenous fertilizers and medium to Phosphorus and moderate to Potassic fertilizers.

Group III is medium in Nitrogen, Phosphate and Potash. It comprises blocks of Bani, Bhaderwah Bhalesa, Ghat, Assar, Chenani, Padder, Kishtwar, Marwa, Mahor, Kandi, Poni, Nowshera, Rajouri and Mendhar. These soils are rich in organic matter and heavy in texture. The soil reaction varies from acidic to neutral.

Group IV is medium in Nitrogen and Potash but low in Phosphorus. This type is found in the two blocks of Basohli and Poonch and are heavy in texture. Soil reaction is slightly acidic to neutral.

Soils in Ladakh vary from sandy and sandy loam to loams in Kargil and sandy to sandy loam in Leh region. These require careful and extensive manuring. The soils in general are neutral to slightly alkaline with pH varying from 7.2 to 7.5. The efflorescent salts consist predominantly of Sodium Chloride and Sodium Sulphate. On the basis of soil analytic results the soils in Ladakh reveal that the organic matter and Nitrogen contents are very low. The 'Total' content of Phosphates in these soil is high but its 'Availability' is low. Potash content of these soils is 'Satisfactory.'

CROPS

Rice, Maize and Wheat are the three important food crops in the State. The cropwise distribution of area for these crops in hectares for the year 1965-66 was 2.28 lakh, 2.50 lakh and 1.75 lakh respectively, accounting for 76% of the total cropped area and the balance 14% is shared by inferior cereals and millets (8%) and pulses (6%). Barley is grown in an area of 0.16 lakh hectares and is used in Ladakh as food crops. The area under other food crops is 0.47 lakh hectares, only. Pulses are grown in 0.49 lakh hectares and Oil Seeds in 0.33 lakh hectares. The area under Sugar Cane, Fruit, Vegetables and other non-food crops is 0.03, 0.23, 0.15 and 0.11 lakh hectares respectively. The only crops of some significance from the commercial point of view are Oil seeds (5%) and Apples. Nearly 75% of the temperate fruits in the country, especially Apples, are grown in the State. There are Peats, Peaches, Cherrys, plums apricots. Among the dry fruits Walnut and Almonds are important. Most of the area under fruit cultivations is concentrated in the Kashmir Valley. But its acreage has been so small that it has not yet made much impact on the overall cropping pattern in the State. Saffron is another commercial crop, mostly confined to Pampore area of the Valley.

Paddy is the principal food crop of Kashmir, covering more than 1/3rd of the total area under Paddy upto an altitude of 5,500 ft. Since the introduction of Chinese varieties, Ch. 1039, Ch. 988, Ch. 1097 and Ch. 972, the preference of the

cultivators has been for such varieties in place of local varieties. This is because of the fact that local varieties do not stand fertile soils or high Nitrogenous fertilisers doses. Local varieties not only lodge under such conditions but also become more susceptible to diseases, especially blast, 'Rai'. Their yield is also not more than 8 Qtls, per acre. Ch. 1039, though a coarse variety, is the most favoured variety. It is early maturing high yielding and resistant to diseases. It stands heavy dosages of Nitrogen fertilizers safely upto 60 Lbs. With Nitrogen and in combination with two other important fertilizers namely phosphatic and potassic it can even stand higher doses under normal soil and climatic conditions. Its average yield is not less than 15 Qtls per acre.

With the use of fertilizers under improved agricultural practices it can give 22 Qtls and even more. The China 971 promises to be suitable for cultivation in large areas at higher altitudes due to its being early and fertilizer responsive. Basmati 370 and Basmati 217 were recommended as the best varieties of Paddy for Jammu and Kathua Districts earlier. These are five varieties. High yielding varieties of Paddy Taichung-Native-1, Taichung-65 and I.R. 8 have been now introduced in Jammu region. These varieties are fertilizer responsive and dwarf in character but due to their susceptibility to bacterial blight these have not yet been much favoured. By evolving a sound plant—Protection Programme these varieties are expected to cover larger areas, Ch. 1039 is also grown in Jammu Province, especially for double cropping. Its area otherwise also is increasing in Jammu region. Giza 14 and K 65 (Noria 8 x Ch. 47) are the recommended varieties for Poonch and China 971 for Doda. Maize on acreage basis occupies the first place in the State Agriculture. U.S. 13, a double hybrid has been replaced by Him-123 and composites C₁ and C₂. These varieties will be preferred as these are fertiliser responsive and give more yield as compared to local varieties. Him 123 is a semi-flint, orange yellow in colour and is liked by cultivators. Its yield is three-fold and even higher as compared

to the local varieties under recommended Package of Practices. Its maturity period ranges from 130 days to 140 days. It has a good husk cover and is also fairly resistant to pests and diseases. Composite C₁ has orange yellow, flintish grain and is suitable for cultivation for high altitudes between 6000' and 7000'. There is an orange flint green type material named U.S./Agrentinea which is suitable even for higher altitudes between 6500' and 7500'. Composite C₂ is semi-dent yellow grain type, suitable for 5000' to 6000' altitudes. Besides, there are sweet corn composite and silver Queen among sweet maize and Pop-corn varieties suited for popping.

Wheat is the staple food of the people of Jammu. Its yield per acre as well as over-all yield has greatly improved by the introduction of improved varieties of wheat especially the Mexican varieties. It is also cultivated in Ladakh where it occupies 2nd position on the basis of acreage. The varieties of Wheat under cultivation earlier were C. 591 and N. P. 4 IP. 120 and N.P. 770 as they gave more yield than local varieties. N.P. 4 variety produced higher yield than the other varieties but it was not suitable for areas where damage due to birds could not be avoided. N.P. 809 and N.P. 818 were next released as the better ones and have remained under cultivation on large areas upto 1966, when Mexican varieties were introduced in the State under high yielding varieties programme.

Oil seeds are grown both in Kashmir and Jammu regions. The seeds used are local. No improved seeds have been introduced so far as there has not been any research in this direction till recently.

Barley is grown as a second crop after paddy or maize. The crop is grown in Ladakh as a food crop and its place in the cropping pattern comes third on the basis of cultivated area, there.

Grim (Huskless barley) is grown in Ladakh, enjoying first place on the basis of acreage.

Bajra is grown in Jammu region. Hybrid Bajra has recently been introduced as it is fertiliser responsive and gives higher yields than the local variety.

Other crops of minor importance that are grown in the State are Trumba (Buck-wheat), Goji, China (Pannicum) etc.

LIMITATIONS

There are serious handicaps to the full utilization of the land resources due to various inhibiting factors like small size of land holdings, little scope for further extension of land under cultivation, limited irrigation potential and difficulties posed by the Agro-climatic condition, particularly, in the Valley which remains under snow for 3 to 4 months during winter rendering cultivation impossible. Obviously, Rabi crops, which take 4 to 5 months to mature in other part of the country, take 7 to 8 months in the Valley. This is why rice has been the main crop in the Valley during the Kharif season. After the harvest of this crop in October there is very little time left to sow the next crop. Oil seeds crop is generally sown in September when the paddy crop is yet standing. Wheat crop is sown during October. Harvest of Oil seed is done during the last fortnight of May and local varieties of wheat are harvested by the end of second fortnight in June. Intensity of cold, rain and snow-fall determine the maturity period and time of harvest. This becomes a limiting factor in increasing crop intensity and following a set cropping pattern with absolute success and certainty. This indicates why mostly a single crop pattern has been in practice in Kashmir Valley. Oil seeds and Barley have been raised comparatively on smaller acreage. The suitable step to improve the situation depends on improving the crop intensity as well as cropping pattern.

Intensity of cropping can be raised by taking two or more crops a year. Thus a double cropping programme in suitable areas was introduced. The contribution of the Valley in respect of Double Cropping has been to raise oil seed crops alone and that too in restricted areas. But due to changes in cropping pattern Wheat Sanora—64 and barley after China 1039 were grown to get two cereal crops from 1967-68 Rabi, in restricted areas. This cultivation was continued last year in a larger area with some more early wheat varieties like

Sherbati-snora, S—308 etc. According to the results achieved this year in this direction the double cropping in paddy lands will be extended. Area under oil seeds has increased year after year since 1967-68. Double cropping of Paddy was conducted on experimental basis in Jammu region. From the year 1954 to 1957 with China 1039 as the first crop and Basmati, variety 370 as the second crop at various Departmental farms. The experiment was a success. For having a successful double cropping programme it is essential to apply adequate quantities of organic manures, fertilizers, adequate labour and plenty of water. This will contribute much to the growth of farm output in Jammu region. Reviewing the areas under double cropping for the entire State we find that it was 26,000 hectares during 1950-51 and it rose upto 1,46,000 hectares in 1962-63. The area will increase during the 4th Five Year Plan as more irrigation facilities and Flood control measures are undertaken.

Multiple cropping is the next step to be taken to increase Intensity of cropping. More than two crops a year are not possible in Kashmir Valley. Jammu, however, holds a good promise in this direction due to favourable climatic condition. The pre-requisites for such a programme are short duration varieties, assured irrigation facilities, sufficient farm labour, adequate fertilizers and facilities for combating pest and diseases. The Scheme was actually initiated during 1966-67. Wheat and oil seeds were attempted for cultivation in the same lands after harvesting of paddy. The experiment was a success and now it is becoming a practice, 50% subsidy was provided during 1968-69 on the cost of fertilizers and plant protection measures for introducing and implementing the programme. To popularise the practice demonstrations for 3 to 4 crops are being conducted in the fields of cultivators in Jammu Province. The following are the three crop demonstrations :—

1. Maize, Toria, Wheat.
2. Maize, Potato, Wheat.
3. Maize, Potato, Potato.
4. Paddy, Toria, Wheat.

5. Paddy, Potato, Wheat.
6. Paddy, Potato, Potato.
7. Maize, Toria, Potato.
8. Paddy, Toria, Potato.

For four crop demonstrations an early variety of Moong (Baisakhi) is to be included in the above relations as the first crop.

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION

On the basis of official estimates the production from 1958-59 to 1962-63 increased in the case of Rice from 2.20 to 2.46 lakh tonnes. Wheat from 1.00 to 1.11, and Maize from 1.93 to 2.45. The percentage increase in Agricultural Production from the year 1951-52 to 1962-63 for all food-grains was 91.5 for Cereals alone 97.7, Rice 59.1, Wheat 144.9, Maize 221.2, Barley-33.7, Jowar 151.6, Bajra 34.6, Oil seeds 20.0, Sugarcane 314.4, Cotton 38.2, Tobacco 100.0. Thus the output of food grains increased from about 3.53 lakh tonnes in 1951-52 to 6.7 lakh tonnes in 1962-63. The increase in yield of wheat (145 percent) and Maize (221 percent) is relatively high. The output of Barley and Cotton has shown down-ward trend whereas output of oil seeds has increased by 20 percent and sugar cane by 314 percent. The yield per hectare has also increased. The yield per hectare during the period 1951-52 to 1962-63 increased from 869 kgs to 1142 kgs for Rice, 389 kgs to 646 kgs for Wheat, 481 kgs to 977 kgs for Maize, 447 kgs to 666 kgs for Barley and 327 kgs to 1343 kg for Sugarcane. Taking the over-all picture for all food grains there has been an increase in the per hectare yield to the tune of 52 percent in 11 years. This means an annual growth rate of 3.9 percent. Despite the crop rise and over-all increase in Agricultural Production and yield per hectare, our State has remained deficient in food so far. We have been importing food grains in order to overcome food shortage in the State. Net imports in thousand tonnes of all food grains during the periods 1961-62, 1962-63, 1963-64 and 1964-65 have been of the order of 56.10, 76.57, 87.59 and 95.95 respectively and our deficit for the four years under reference in thousand tonnes was -36.9, 4.6, -47.7 and -113.5 respectively. To illustrate the position

we may refer to the year 1963-64 (a normal year) there was an output of 6.36 lakh tonnes of food grains during the period. Deducting the allowance to be made for seed wastages and animal feed, there remains 5.56 lakh tonnes of food-grains for human consumption (worked out at the rate of 374 gms of Cereal and 75 gms of Pulses per capita per day). It leaves us with a deficit of 48 thousand tonnes of foodgrains. The net imports during the year was 88 thousand tonnes. The allocation made during 1st year Plan of Agriculture Development Programme was Rs. 20.34 lakhs out of which Rs. 15.00 lakh were actually spent. During 2nd Five Year Plan Rs. 45.30 lakhs were spent against an allocation of Rs. 88.17 lakhs and during 3rd Five year Plan Rs. 75.51 lakhs were spent against an allocation of Rs. 108.55 lakhs. It is estimated that total allocation of Rs. 24.00 crores will be required for implementing the Agricultural Production programmes ending 1975-76. The Cooperative credit required for the period ending 1975-76 will be Rs. 8.00 crores.

PRODUCTION PROGRAMMES

Community Development Programme was started in the State during 2nd Five Year Plan. The main lines of Agricultural Development followed were, as in the rest of the country, raising Agricultural Production by extension of irrigation facilities, bringing more land under the plough where-ever possible and laying stress on improved agricultural practices. The increase in yield noticed was due to the over-all increase in production but not due to increase in per acre yields.

Intensive Agricultural Development Programme was launched in the State in the year 1961-62 to step up Agricultural Production by intensive use of all the important farm inputs in the two assured irrigation Districts of Jammu and Anantnag which had comparatively less natural hazards and had developed Co-operative Institutions and Panchayat Organisation. Besides irrigating intensive use of improved seeds fertilizers, Plant Protection measures and Improved Agricultural Practices, was made. Starting from three Blocks, in Anantnag district, the programme was extended

to six Blocks in the district and latter to all the thirteen Blocks during 1966. The programme was started in three Blocks of Jammu District and was extended to the six more Blocks during 1966, the tenth being with the Rehabilitation Department. The programme could not make much headway due to lack of adequate staff, funds, administrative and financial powers to Pilot Project Officers, insufficient co-ordination at various levels amongst the Departments involved and want of incentives to cultivators and the staff. However, the impact of the programme is evident from the quantities of Improved Seeds, Fertilisers, Pesticides, Farm Production Plans prepared, and credit made available to cultivators for increasing agricultural production in the two districts from 1962-63 to 1965-66.

High-yielding programme was introduced in the State during Kharif 1966 in parts of two districts previously covered under IADP. The total area covered in acres during 1966-67 under Paddy, Hybrid Maize and Mexican Wheats was 22525,162 and 1600 respectively. Distribution of Farm Input during 1966-67 in quintals of Improved Seeds was Paddy 8429, Hybrid Maize 45793 and Wheat 13955 ; Fertilizers 167670 ; Pesticides 284. Due to the implementations of High Yielding Variety Programme during 1966-67, 12000 tons of additional food grains were produced in the State.

The experience gained by running the High Yielding Variety Programme during the period pointed out the potentialities latent in such a programme of Agricultural Development. A programme of High Yielding Variety Programme was therefore launched during kharif 1967.

The Crash Agricultural Production Programme was initiated during Kharif 1967 in the three Blocks of Jammu and six Blocks of Anantnag. The area covered in acres by this Crash Agricultural Production Programme for the period under Paddy, Hybrid Maize Hybrid Bajra and Mexican Wheat was 125100, 5000, 1300, and 70116 respectively. The target of 85,000 tonnes of additional food grains was achieved during the period even though there was a shortfall of 20,000

acres in the coverage. This has been partly due to the favourable conditions during Kharif. Early and heavy snowfall in the Valley has been the cause for shortfall in the coverage. Distribution in quintals of the various farm inputs Improved and Paddy 3015, Hybrid Maize 52262, Hybrid Bajra 17, Wheat 35970 ; Fertilizers 556000 Qtls ; Pesticides Dust 771 Qtls. and Liquid Pesticides 10,000 Litres. An amount of Rs. 5 90,000 was advanced as loan for Minor Irrigation Works during 1967-68. The coverage of the programme is targetted during 1968-69 for the irrigated areas in the 50 Blocks of the State. Groundnut varieties Asirya Minituede and Punjab No. 1 were cultivated in Jammu region on an area of 1,35,000 acres during 1968-69. The target for coverage of area under oil seeds during 1968 69 was 1,10,000 acres Jammu and 9,0,000 acres for Kashmir.

RESEARCH SCHEMES

Research has been conducted on Maize, Paddy, Wheat, Potato and other Vegetable. The idea has been to find out high-yielding and disease resistant varieties suitable to the Agro-climatic-conditions of the State which would replace the existing local and other varieties already under cultivation. The programme has been extended to other crops like Saffron, Oil Seeds, Lower Millets Sugar beet, Soya beans and Mushrooms.

Rice Research Scheme was started in the State in the 1941. The aim and object of the Scheme was to achieve high yields by selection amongst local types, introduction of foreign types by hybridisation and by experiments for improving agronomic practices including manuring. The success of the Scheme is marked by the introduction of Chinese varieties of Paddy, such as Ch. 1039, Ch. 988, Ch. 1007 and Ch 972, Ch. 1039 was released as the best variety on the grounds of its early maturity, suitability for rotation, high yielding potential besides being resistant to diseases, especially, blast 'Rai'. The variety became most popular as, besides, other characters its sheath is pigmented which resembles one of the best local varieties, Begum. China 1039 is locally called Begum China. Four high altitude Russian Varieties of Paddy were released for cultivation

upto 7,000 altitude as local varieties mature only upto an altitude of 6,000. This variety being earliest was found suitable for such altitudes as growing period is short there. This variety though superior to local varieties in respect of yield potential at higher altitudes was susceptible to diseases. Shenei variety was introduced next to Russian varieties. A new variety Ch 971 is gaining prominence even on Shenei. China 971 is a coarse variety early in maturity at par with local variety. It yields 15% more than the local variety. Besides, it stands fertilizers application well even with Nitrogenous fertilizers.

Paddy Improvement Scheme in Kashmir was revised in 1954. The object of the Scheme was to determine to causes, control and remedial measure of Rai disease and to increase the Paddy Production in a few years' time. K60 was the Scheme which was somewhat more yielding than China but was non-shedding. Then non-shedding character made the variety very hard to thresh and therefore did not become popular. The Rice Research Scheme Programme was revised with the object of evolution of varieties with yield, response to heavy fertilisation, easy threshing character, resistance to diseases and pests with special reference to 'blast', besides other desirable plant characters, suitable for cultivation under the Agro-climatic condition of the State. K₆₅ (Ch₄₇ X Norin₈) was the variety evolved as the result. The latest best Paddy varieties found by the Rice Research Scheme for low altitudes are Colusa, C 11561 and Americano 1600-7. Ch. 971 continues to be the best high yielding variety for high altitudes. A seed multiplication programme is being conducted for the latest promising varieties. Besides, Giza 14 a high yielding type and Ch₂₇ X Ch₉₇₁, promising hybrid is being multiplying. Nucleous seed of Ch 1039 is also being raised. Tests are ahead for getting early maturing promising types suitable for cultivation at higher altitudes between 6000 to 7000 ft. Research was also conducted on possibilities of raising two Paddy crops in Kashmir Province in one season. Nursery was raised in Jammu for the first crop and imported seedlings from there were transplanted in the valley during April. The next crop in

the season was transplanted after the harvest of the first crop. The results have not been encouraging.

The State Department of Agriculture introduced a double hybrid maize named U. S. 13 in Kashmir. The variety did not gain popularity as stated earlier and was replaced by Him-123 and composites C₁ and C₂. Hybrid and composites have great potential for contributing to additional food production without claiming additional areas. Besides, sweet maize which fetches much higher price and Pop Corn suitable for popping have also been evolved by the Co-ordinate Maize Breeding Scheme Srinagar. The Scheme was introduced in the State during the year 1958.

As regards the Wheat varieties released in preference to local variety in the State upto 1966 were C₅₉₁, NP₄, IP₂₂₀, NP₇₇₀, NP₈₀₉ and NP₈₁₈. The new varieties were superior in yield to local varieties but did not stand high doses of fertilizers due to the plants being tall in stature. Introduction of Mexican Wheat Varieties which started with Lerma Rao and Sanora-64 in the year 1966, has revolutionized the cultivation of Wheat in the State as else-where in the country. This is because of the Plant Characteristics, high-yielding potential and fertilizer responsiveness of the varieties. Mexican Wheats are dwarf in stature and do not lodge on application of high doses of Nitrogenous fertilizers. Early varieties of Mexican wheats besides Sonara-64 were introduced in the State during the year 1968-69 and have been sown during the Rabi season.

A Research Scheme was started during the year 1967 for improvement in Oil Seeds. The object of the Scheme was to collect test and select promising oil seed types suitable for cultivation in the State and to introduce the same for stepping up of production of the crop. Research is also being conducted for finding out the optimum dose of fertilizers for Groundnut cultivation which has been taken up in Jammu region.

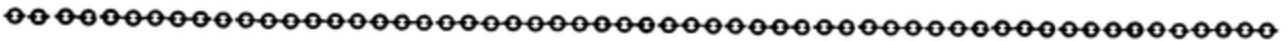
Sugar Beet Research Scheme was introduced during the year 1965 with the object of growing Sugar Beet to find out the possibilities for commercial extraction of Sugar from it. The climate of the Valley is favourable for the cultivation of this crop as it requires cool, dry climate

with good irrigation. Seeds of Sugar Beet were imported from Czechoslovakia for the purpose. The experiment to take two crops a year has been successful. First crop is sown during March and the second crop during first fortnight of July.

Research has been taken up for Saffron from March 1968, to find out the adaptability and acclimatisation of Saffron (*Crocus Sativus*) in different parts of the Valley other than Pampore except Numbal and Water-logged areas. Besides, manurial requirements, water requirements, trials on fertilizer applications and use of weedicides

will be conducted. Study for adaptability and acclimatisation of Hops plant will also be taken up. The work for 1969-70 is to be carried out at Kishtwar, Pampore and Shalimar.

Soyabeans is rich in food nutrients. It has 40% protein and as such can be used as a substitute for meat especially for vegetarian population. A technical programme for development of Soyabeans was taken up during 1967. The object of the Scheme is to select a suitable variety for Kashmir and also to find out the suitable manurial dose to get maximum yields.



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ANIMAL HUSBANDRY

—b. a. shirazi
Director of Animal Husbandry

A new chapter is being opened in the sphere of Animal Husbandry in Jammu and Kashmir with the launching of the 4th Five Year Plan. In a predominantly agricultural State like this the importance of livestock development in contributing efficient bullock power towards the increased food production, besides the role of cows, buffaloes as well as poultry towards supplementing the protective and subsidiary foods like milk, meat and eggs, rich in animal proteins, cannot be overemphasized. During the first three Plans the emphasis has greatly been on the disease control aspect and veterinary aid to the farmers with a view to bringing about effective control of the deadly disease of Rinderpest, H. S., B. Q. and Anthrax in cattle and buffaloes and Ranikhet disease in poultry. It was absolutely essential to infuse confidence in the farmers about livestock welfare before resorting to any developmental programme. This was an essential prerequisite for developing closer contact between the Veterinarian and the farmer. Towards this end, 149 Veterinary hospitals and dispensaries are now functioning in the State, which has enabled the services of one Veterinary Surgeon for every 28,000 head of cattle in the State, as against the recommendation of the Royal Commission of Agriculture, appointed by Government of India, favouring one Veterinary Surgeon for every 25,000 cattle. This inadequacy in providing sufficient veterinary aid is being made up during the current Plan with the implementation of Intensive Cattle Development projects in both Jammu and Kashmir regions. A significant achievement in the field of animal disease control has been the eradication of Rinderpest disease in cattle and buffaloes during the past 10 years, as compared to other parts of the

country where it is continuing to cause havoc. In order to improve the economy of the farmer by saving him from incurring heavy losses of livestock, an Institute for the manufacture of Biological Products to protect the livestock and poultry against major diseases except Rinderpest, has been established at Srinagar. The importance of this institute is being enhanced considerably with the provision of modern equipment and expanding the manufacturing facilities of vaccines for more livestock diseases. This has assumed particular significance with the launching of ambitious cattle and poultry development schemes under crash programme in the 4th Plan. Previously, the vaccines were requisitioned from Indian Veterinary Research Institute, Izatnagar, which was not in a position to cater to our demands of vaccines in full and arrange supply at the time of need. Thus by the end of the 3rd Five Year Plan, the prophylactic vaccines issued from this Centre saved the huge losses that used to result due to deaths among cattle and poultry from the contagious diseases of Haemorrhagic Septicaemia and Black Quarter in cattle and Sheep to the tune of 50,000 and 40,000 respectively besides 5 lacs of poultry birds from Ranikhet Disease. During this Plan the activities of this institute will be expanded by taking up production of more Bacterial and Viral vaccines against diseases which are cropping up every year with alarming results. The manufacture and use of these vaccines in the field has a direct bearing on the economy of the livestock industry of the State. The vaccination of the livestock against various contagious diseases is expected to save Livestock Industry from a loss of more than two million rupees annually. Similarly use of Poultry Vaccines will save the Poultry Industry from a loss of about one to 1.5 million rupees annually. The use of Anti-Rabic vaccine will be of great public health importance.

The cattle in this State have been subjected to parasitic infestation due to Liverfluke which has affected the economy of the farmer through inflicting heavy mortality in cattle and sheep. Measures on a war footing are being taken up to stamp out this disease to improve the health of the livestock. Cattle development needs primary

attention to ensure increase in milk production. According to 1961 census, there are about 18 lakhs of cattle and 4.3 lakhs of buffaloes. According to the nutrition standard the per capita consumption of milk needs to be 294 grams as against the State figure of 100 grams of milk. The total production of milk in the State is estimated at 1.5 lakhs tons as against an estimated requirement of 4.37 lakh tons.

With the advent of 1st Five Year Plan, a comprehensive programme of cattle development in select and compact areas was attempted for the first time with the establishment of Key Village centres where improved breeding practices through the introduction of Artificial Insemination technique were propagated. Later, cross-breeding operations with the location of Jersey breed of bulls at Srinagar were introduced under the Hill Cattle Development Scheme, which seem to have caught the eye of the farmer. From the experience gained through these schemes and study of agricultural package programmes, the Livestock experts have formulated an Intensive Cattle Development programme, in the milk shed areas of Kashmir and Jammu, embracing the principles of scientific breeding, balanced feeding, good management, prompt disease control and organised marketing.

During the 4th Plan period, it is proposed to establish 2 Intensive Cattle Development Projects and one medium project covering 2.5 lakh cows and buffaloes of breedable age. This would mean that nearly 1/3rd population of cows and buffaloes will be covered under the Crash Programme which is expected to increase the milk production by 60,000 tons annually at the end of Plan period. Thus it is possible to go half-way to meet the requirement of milk in the State and increase the per capita consumption from 100 to 124 grams. Each Intensive Cattle Dev : project will have 100 sub-centres covering a cow population of 1 lakh with a view to bring about quicker transformation of cattle wealth towards increased milk production. Crossbreeding operations through the adoption of Artificial Insemination technique with the use of pedigreed Jersey bulls are to be propagated. In

the rest of the area in the State use of milch breeds such as Sindhis in the Valley and Sahiwals Therparkars and Murrahs in Jammu have been recommended by Livestock Experts, which is expected to have far reaching effect. To facilitate the production of pedigreed bulls of these breeds, Jersey Farm at Manasbal and Sindhis at Ranbirbagh in the Valley besides Sahiwals, Therparkars and Murrahs in Jammu are established. The Haryana breed noted for its dual purpose is being replaced in Jammu province with the milch breeds, with better advantage. Cattle breeding programme cannot succeed without the support of fodder development. It is proposed to set up two fodder seeds farms, one in each province. Improved varieties of fodder will be multiplied and supplied to farmers at reasonable rates. It is also proposed to improve alpine pastures in the Valley in particular to raise cattle on economic lines. The Milk Supply Scheme at Jammu is being organised to procure milk from cooperative societies and supply pasteurised milk to an extent of 10,000 litres of milk per day.

Dairy Extension programme will be implemented in the Cattle Development project to encourage clean milking practices and raise healthy calves. Balanced feed will be supplied to farmers at no profit no loss basis to quicken increased milk production. The crossbred progeny is expected to mature by two years of age and yield 3 to 4 times the milk yield of the local cows. The working capacity of the male stock is observed to be as efficient as that of the local bullocks. With a view to provide necessary incentive for the development of livestock maintained by Gujjars, who are traditional livestock breeders, it is contemplated to revitalize the premium scheme, by supplying Murrah buffalo bulls at reasonable cost and extending annual premium towards proper maintenance of bulls. This will help improve the quality of buffaloes in the State. The State Govt. is currently engaged in endeavours to reduce the number of unproductive cattle and improve the quality of animals through the adoption of the principle of "breeding best cows to the best bulls" which will contribute significantly towards quicker increase in milk production. The Animal industry

has entered a new phase of obtaining "wealth from the waste" through the proper utilization of the carcasses that are normally exposed to vultures resulting in spread of disease and affecting the public health. A carcass utilization centre is being established at Srinagar which will take in 10 to 15 carcasses a day initially to manufacture sterilised meat and bone meal that will enable to make a cheaper and useful poultry feed. The tallow will also be useful for the soap manufacture as well as for the use of broiler chickens. Dog biscuits can be made out for the pet dogs. This enterprise can be very useful for the disposal of stray dogs that are responsible for the spread of Rabies and rats that destroy food grains to a great extent. Hence this centre will not only provide "wealth from the waste", but will contribute towards the solution of dangerous human problems of spread of Rabies, while helping to reduce the losses of agricultural produce through the destruction of rats.

POULTRY :

The Poultry Industry is having a major break-through with the establishment of Egg and Poultry Production-cum-Marketing Centres at Srinagar and Jammu, with a view to build up the basic stock of exotic birds such as White Leg Horn, Rhode Island Red and Black Australorps. Each of the Regional Poultry farms is expected to build up layers to 4,000 strength which will be sufficient to raise 1 lakh chicks at each of these farms that can be supplied to farmers in the vicinity of the cities. These will contribute towards the layer strength of 30,000 with the farmers expecting 10,000 eggs per day to be collected and marketed to the public. Besides this, 100 birds will be available for providing dressed chickens to the public at reasonable rate. This factor of providing quality and graded eggs as well as good quality meat is of particular significance to the State in view of its international importance as a tourist centre.

A revolution has been brought about in the recent poultry husbandry practices with the introduction of 'Deep Litter System' of raising poultry which not only ensures safety from poultry diseases, but also helped for the production of

built up litter over 1 year period which proved as an excellent fertilizer with nearly 3% nitrogen, 2% phosphorous and 2% Potash. It is observed that a 40 bird unit in a poultry house having 60 sq. feet is expected to yield one ton of deep litter in a year as a fertilizer, enough to feed one acre of paddy or 2 acres of maize (or Jowar) or $\frac{1}{2}$ acre of orchard (or vegetables) or $\frac{1}{4}$ acre of sugarcane land resulting in almost double the normal production. In an experiment conducted in Andhra Pradesh the application of deep litter to a sugarcane field had resulted in a yield of nearly 70 tons of sugar cane per acre, as against the expected normal yield of 30 to 40 tons with the application of farmyard manure and fertilizer. From these facts, it is more than evident that each bird gets an extra value of Rs. 5 to Rs. 10 per bird as income through the increased production of food grains, besides the fact that it is contributing substantially to the acute food problem of the State. This is all the more significant when the country is facing acute shortage of chemical fertilizer. Each farmer can raise deep litter as fertilizer without extra cost, merely through adopting this system of poultry rearing. An ambitious programme is being launched at each of the Regional farm of Srinagar and Jammu to build up enough stock of exotic birds to enable good number of private poultry farms to be built up in the vicinity of the cities. By the end of 4th Plan, it will be possible to procure 1 lakh of graded and good quality eggs and 1000 dressed chickens per day for table purposes in the State which will cater to the growing demand of the defence forces in particular. These farms will also help to build up the poultry development units in about 20 centres under Applied Nutrition Programme wherein the eggs will be made available to children besides nursing and expectant mothers. In order to encourage farmers to take to poultry keeping on scientific lines, loans are being extended to Co-

operative Societies which will be recovered through the sale of eggs and birds. With a view to enable the farmers to take to balanced feeding of birds, 2 Feed Mixing Plants to prepare about 40 tons of feed per day for each plant are installed. Sufficient aid in the form of maize is extended under the World Food Programme, chargeable at a nominal cost, to manufacture balanced poultry feed and provide the same to the registered poultry farmers at reasonable rate. Keeping in view the excellent demand for quality poultry meat, broiler production is given a special place in poultry Industry, by which the broiler chicken will attain 1 kg live weight by two months of age.

Duck farming is quite popular in Kashmir Valley and efforts are being made to obtain exotic breeds of ducks to utilize them for upgrading the local stock for increasing egg production. A large scale Duck Farm is being established in the Valley to maintain 1000 exotic ducks. Under the technical guidance of Hungarian Experts more Duck rearing units will be started on the banks of some of the lakes in the Valley to propagate Duck farming on a large scale. The Geese that are quite popular in the Valley, will also be improved with the introduction of exotic Geese. These measures will contribute to improve the economy of farmers. It is proposed to raise the poultry bird population from 14 lakhs to 25 lakhs by the end of 4th plan while the annual per consumption of eggs will be raised from 10 to 14 eggs.

It is quite evident that the Animal Industry in the State is on the threshold of food production and defence oriented programmes in the 4th Plan period with the objective of making significant contribution to the production of essential protective foods such as milk, meat and eggs, very much necessary for the health of the nation besides improving the economy of the farmers.



SHEEP BREEDING

—g. a. bandey

Director Sheep Breeding & Sheep Developing

JAMMU and Kashmir has blazed a new trail in Sheep-breeding. Rapid strides are being made and during the past three 5-Year Plans and three Annual Plans the concept of Sheep-breeding has been revolutionised and new ideas ushered in obtaining increased yield of wool and mutton from sheep.

Cross-breeding with high-yielding exotic sheep genre, scientific investigation and treatment of diseases, new shearing processes, growth of proper nutritious fodder, setting up a large number of Sheep development farms, modernised centre for wool-grading and help to the private breeders in various farms particularly in eliminating the middle man show promising trends in the multi-sided progress of sheep breeding. The efforts, however, will have to be much more expanded to obtain per head yield of wool and mutton that could bring Jammu and Kashmir, the premier State in India in development of finer varieties of sheep, anywhere near the standard of the progressive countries like Newzealand, Australia, Norway and England or even Uargvay, Argentine and Chilli.

Due to the State's topographical characters and snow-bound areas, her natural pastures and perennial water resources offer essential conditions for raising sheep and its by-products. There is, therefore, no reason why sheep-breeding should not develop fast in Kashmir if proper attention is paid to it and modern means employed.

It was in 1931 that first steps were taken to make headway in this direction by inviting a foreign expert, Prof. Barker of the Leeds University. Efforts started to raise a flock of foreign blood and the first sheep breeding farm was set up at Banihal in 1941. Due to small financial

provision, however, not much headway could be made. By 1947 a cross-bred flock of 800 sheep of different generations was raised and when the breed was going to be stabilised despite great handicaps, came the partition of the country and 724 of these valuable sheep were looted or destroyed by the raiders.

So it was again starting from a scratch in the wake of the partition. In 1949 it was decided to continue the Banihal Farm as research centre but unfortunately Australia and Newzealand, wherefrom originally exotic Merino Sheep had been obtained, stopped export. It was in 1951 that three rams and three ewes of the Rambouillet were imported from U.S.A. But only one pair proved suitable, the rest being defective. In addition, one Deline ram was received as a gift. These two rams were to be the nucleus of an ambitious scheme for sheep breeding that we witness today. The total amount spent annually for this purpose was hardly Rs. 16, 000; there were hardly any sheds, quarters etc. worth the name, not to talk of any other amenities so essential for the staff and the stock living in hazardous conditions.

This was the picture before 1954-55 when the First Plan had been launched. By March 31, 1956, large scale breeding of sheep had been undertaken. An allocation of rupees five lakhs was utilised mainly for construction of sheds, quarters and setting up of foundation stock. Besides, construction of two more sheep breeding farms, one at Anderwan (Sindh Valley) in Kashmir and the other at Bill-awar in Jammu region, was started, a Deputy Directorate for Sheep and Wool established, the Banihal Farm extended, problems of sheep husbandry and management of sheep farmers started to be studied and contacts made with them to prepare them for sheep development.

The Second Five-Year Plan saw the improvement in disease control and other aspects of the industry besides launching an Area Intensive Development scheme by castrating useless and scrub male stock and cross-breeding with improved varieties. Moreover, 16 sheep and wool extension centres, equally divided between migratory, semi-migratory flocks, were organised.

In the Third Five-Year Plan funds were allotted somewhat more liberally viz Rs. 31.35 lakhs in all. An important measure was the establishment of a full-fledged Directorate for Development and Research of Sheep Breeding; hitherto there used to be only a Deputy Director for this purpose under the Animal Husbandry Department. A modern Sheep Breeding Farm was set up at Dachigam in Kashmir Valley on semi-migratory lines, 64 more Sheep and Wool Development units were established. Work was also started on fat lamb production by importing Romamy Marsh and Corriedale varieties of sheep. A full-fledged Fleece Testing Laboratory was set up which also assessed the achievements in the field development work. As a result of the research and trial in the four farms, many new measures were evolved for effectively checking the sheep diseases, which contributed to lowering of the mortality rate in the farms themselves as also in the fields outside. This work, however, requires more funds and trained staff to cope with more obscure diseases which still take a heavy toll. The Department also set up 5 transit camps to give first aid to migratory flocks as lot of mortality occurs among such flocks due to sudden changes in temperature while migrating to higher climes.

The Department has introduced preliminary grading of wool in the Government Farms and Sheep Development units and plans are afoot to prepare proper wool-ware houses, auction marts and grading centres so that the wool produced in the State is brought on par with the practices in the international trade and fetches better price.

Training of personnel is also receiving attention and so far four officers trained in Australia in Sheep and Wool work and four in Poona are available to the Department. Personnel at the lower level is also being trained in this State as also in Rajasthan and at Poona.

All these efforts which were continued during the three Annual Plans ending with March 31, 1969, aimed at improving the yield and the quality of the wool and the mutton by improving the local sheep flocks by cross-breeding with the

exotic types like the Merino, Bamboullet, Stavero-Polyskaya, Deline etc. The number of such sheep was multiplied during each successive Plan viz 5000 during the First Plan, 32,000 during the Second Plan and 64,000 during the Third Plan. Continuing the process during the three succeeding Annual Plan now the number of local progeny with the exotic blood stands at 1, 50,000 which give wool-yield of 4 to 6 pounds per sheep (compared with just about one pound per sheep of the local type) with still more chances of improvement. The quality of the wool from these sheep can compare with that obtained anywhere in the world. The colour of the wool is predominantly white. The carcase weight is also much better than the local sheep which means more mutton production; an increase of 15% to 25% over the local varieties. A much more significant steps has been the development of a Kashmiri Merino variety of sheep. The consumption of wool as a result of the efforts during all these years has increased by 50% viz from 0.4 lbs per capita in 1951 to 0.6 per capita at present.

However, it is clear that the per capita consumption of wool is still far lower in Jammu & Kashmir than in several areas of the world where sheep breeding has made great strides. Also the population of the local sheep is about twelve lakhs which have coarser, variegated, modulated and kempt type of wool which need to be cross-bred into finer varieties. The achievements made so far have received appreciation from Government of India and the United Nations Development Agency but the task is manifestly long and arduous and would require sustained efforts on a much larger scale to yield reasonably speedy results; more trained staff, more and

better equipped Government Farms and Development units, more research, import of larger number of finer types of exotic sheep, more modern methods of shearing etc. can no doubt accelerate the development of sheep breeding in the State.

The Fourth Five Year Plan targets have been fixed as follows :—

Expansion of three existing sheep Farms	... Rs. 8 lakhs.
Intensive Development	... Rs. 5.3 lakhs.
Establishment of experimental mutton Farms	... Rs. 6.00 lakhs.
Intensive Sheep Development in Farmers' Flocks	... Rs. 0.74 lakhs
Import of foreign sheep	... Rs. 5.00 lakhs
Disease Investigation	... Rs. 3.00 lakhs.
Sheep and Wool Workers training scheme	... Rs. 0.27 lakhs.
Establishment for Plan	... Rs. 0.50 lakhs.
Sheep shearing, Wool grading and Marketing	... Rs. 3.55 lakhs.

The most significant result of the works undertaken so far has been the spirit of confidence and buoyancy among the agencies concerned with the development of sheep breeding who feel that with constant efforts and management the prospects seem to be very bright and that the research experiments have amply proved that it was possible to produce fine-wooled sheep in Jammu and Kashmir which in quality could stand competition to the sheep anywhere else.

The following table will show some of the achievements in the development of sheep-breeding in the State :—

“One always weakens everything
which one exaggerates.”

INFORMATION REGARDING DEVELOPMENT OF WOOL AND MUTTON IN JAMMU AND KASHMIR STATE

S. No	Particulars	Unit	Pre-Plan	Ist Plan	2nd Plan	3rd Plan	Antici-	
							By end of 1969-70	pated by end of 4th Plan
1.	Sheep population	Lakhs	9.00	14.00	11	11.33	12.00	12.00
2.	Human population	Lakhs	32.00	33.5	35	39.00	41.00	45.34
3.	Wool Production	Lakhs Kgs.	5.80	8.80	9.13	11.37	12.36	15.50
4.	Per Capita consumption of wool	Kgs.	0.18	0.25	0.26	0.30	0.30	0.36
5.	Cost of Wool Produced	Lakhs Rs.	19.14	28.65	50.25	78.00	100.88	155.00
6.	Production of Mutton	Lakhs Kgs.	18.78	37.70	38.00	56.00	57.33	67.00
7.	Per Capita consumption of Mutton	Kgs.	0.60	0.80	1.01	1.40	1.40	1.40
8.	Cost of Mutton produced	Lakhs Rs.	31.25	63.14	125.46	367.00	315.00	402.00

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Manager
The Islamabad District Consumers
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Wool Grading And Marketing

—b. n. Fotedar

SHEEP is believed to be among the first few wild animals the man domesticated for his benefit. Apart from mutton, it supplies wool which is used throughout the world as apparel wear and for several other uses. There is mention of sheep and wool in Rig Veda where sheep has been called 'Arnavati' and wool 'Avek'. Due to its many outstanding advantages over other fabrics, wool has held a-unique position which has not been surpassed by any other fibre so far. We hear now of shrink proof, moth proof and crease resistant wollen fabrics. The advent of man made fibres like Nylon, Terelyne etc has posed a challenge to the supremacy of wool but so far no single fibre has been able to get as many textile properties as wool has got.

The producers and processors of wool in advanced countries realising the importance of the industry and to maintain its hold on the market are continuously developing better and new techniques without which no industry can possibly survive in this exceedingly competitive and fast-changing world.

The first attention has naturally gone to develop the sheep from the low yielding, and scraggy type of animal that was domesticated by man to a highly productive, heavy carcased and fine wooled sheep as we find today in many advanced countries of the world.

The next came the method of cutting the wool from the body of the sheep. Crude and time-consuming hand-shears have been replaced by Electric or oil driven machines which cut the wool from a big sheep in 5 to 10 minutes or sometimes even less. Not often the score of shearing 400 sheep in a working day of 8 hours has been exceeded. These machines ensure smooth cutting and cut as near the skin as possible.

The next attention went to the sorting and grading of wool. In essence, this practice consists of sorting different types of wool on the basis of colour, length, fineness, yield etc. The requirements of various processing industries like the worsted woollen, the carpet and others were fully kept in view. It has become a highly technical job now and many qualities and types have been standardised and are accepted in international usage.

Attention was also given to the marketing side. After all it is the final shape in which an article reaches the market, which determines its price. In the principal wool-producing countries like Australia and newzealand there are well known wool auctions which invite people from all over the globe for wool sales.

In short everything possible is done, from breeding to marketing, to improve the quality of wool and its get-up. This has given big economic impetus and benefits to those countries-so much so that prosperity is supposed to ride on the back of sheep in Australia.

The importance of wool to a cold place like J & K State cannot be over-emphasised. Next to food, therefore, there is need of wool to keep its people warm, as also to provide raw material for cottage industries like Numdhas, Gabbas, Carpets etc. It is natural that sheep have been raised in this state from olden times. The State is lucky in having been gifted with a lot of high-land pastures, ideal for this work.

The pre-independence era in the State has been even more erratic than in the rest of the country as a whole and the result was the extreme backwardness, illiteracy and neglect of its people. This was reflected in its sheep also ; shearing of wool and marketing practices probably have not changed here since centuries.

After the dawn of freedom, importance of this industry was also recognised and various efforts were made to develop a better and bigger sheep. In itself, it was felt that these efforts will not be of much avail unless methods of shearing, grading and marketing were also changed and brought on modern lines.

In 1968 a scheme for introducing new shearing, grading and marketing practices was launched with the collaboration of the United Nations Development Programme. This organisation is supplying experts in sheep breeding, wool grading wool marketing and sheep shearing. It will also supply equipment like shearing, dumping and other machines for which foreign exchange is required. It offers fellowships in Wool Grading and Marketing and also Sheep Breeding and Agrostology. So far, experts on Sheep Breeding, Wool Grading, Marketing and shearing have visited the State and worked here. An expert on wool grading is actually on the job now.

In brief the work done already or contemplated to be done is indicated below :—

Mr. C.R. Waite, a member of the Newzealand Wool Board and an expert on shearing, visited the State in the last week of May 1968 and apart from discussions about the future programme of shearing, he saw four modern shearing sheds almost ready for the job. These sheds are at Kathua, Zakura (Ganderbal), Dachigam and Kitchama (Baramulla). Another shed is under construction at Potha-Surrankote (Poonch). Two young officers have received training under this expert at Hissar. It is intended to take up 10,000 sheep and shear them in Feb-March 1970 under the guidance of this expert. A training programme of training 16 more people is also to be taken up simultaneously. The State Government is expected to look after this programme itself after this training programme

Introduction of sorting, grading and marketing of wool will present many difficult problems, as these practices were completely unknown before. At present old types of colour qualities, are mixed and sometimes adulterated with water, sand etc. to increase the weight before the sale. The wool passes through a chain of middlemen ranging from butchers to shop-keepers who know nothing or very little about it and whose sole interest in it is to make maximum money. Even then it does not go to any organised market. Every processor whether in the cottage semi-organised industry or in the mill sector has to look for his requirements

himself and pay on arbitrary basis. Worst of all no processor can get the type of wool he requires in one separate lot but he has to purchase the mixed lot and then sort it at extra cost and time or otherwise use it as it comes, thereby reflecting this in the adverse quality of the fabrics when marketed. In short both the producer and processor suffer avoidable loss individually and so does the industry as a whole.

To remedy this, two Wool Grading and Marketing Centres are being established, one at Kartholi near Jammu and another at Srinagar. The Grading centre at Jammu has been almost completed and work started since April last. 26,000 kgs of wool purchased mostly from sheep rearers of Reasi, Rajouri and Kathua have been made available at a cost of Rs. 2.00 lakhs. This wool is first sorted on colour and later on staple length, fineness, yield, feel etc according to international practices. The wool of each particular type or quality shall be baled separately. After finishing the grading work the wool shall be put

to auction. A 6-acre site for the girding centre at Srinagar has also been selected. As soon as possession of this land is given, necessary estimates shall be got prepared and work started.

During the current year, the Government is expected to make an additional amount of Rs. 5.00 lakhs available for purchase of more wool from the main summer clip in August-September 1969. Efforts shall be made to purchase this wool directly from the breeders at reasonable prices through the Extension agencies of the Sheep Breeding and Development Department. This will ensure better returns to the breeders and will also help the processor.

The State Government will be spending about Rs. 4.00 lakhs more on this scheme apart from cost of wool. Efforts are underway to use new and better methods of processing of wool like the spinning, dyeing and finishing. Preliminary discussions have been held in this behalf with the officials of the U.N. Development Programme.

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Commercial Banks And Agricultural Finance

—triloki nath pandita

ONE of the important characteristics of an under-developed country is the predominance of agricultural sector. Thus in India 82% of the total population live in villages, 70% directly or indirectly depend on agriculture for their livelihood, nearly 60% of the total national income is derived from agriculture. This cursory statistical data speaks for itself about the importance of agriculture. This importance is also to be realised from another point i.e., crushing growth rate of population. Between 1961 and 1967, India's population has risen by about 69 million and in the next fifteen years, if unchecked, it is estimated to soar from today's 511 million to 695 million. Under these circumstances, if the already disproportionate rate of population to agricultural production is allowed to deteriorate further, it would only mean a catastrophe for the Indian economy, adding further to the burden of food imports and the consequent continued drain of foreign exchange resources of the country. The problems of agricultural development are no doubt numerous, but the scarcity of capital for this sector is no less responsible for the poor state of affairs in this predominant and important sector. Agriculturists have traditionally and generally been left to the mercy of unhealthy practices of money lenders. For instance, deducting the interest charge at the time the loan is made, charging interest on original amount lent rather than on unpaid balances, not keeping proper books or giving receipts so that the borrower can be made to pay more than agreed and demanding additional services for favour of granting a loan. Agriculture did not find favour with the commercial banks because traditionally these banks were evolved for purposes other than agriculture because their organi-

zation and structure of funds was such as compelled them to bear liquidity of funds foremost in their minds.

Traditional Role :—The English banking system evolved in an area where thought of as competing institutions and every bank had the sole responsibility of its functioning. Banks were, therefore, required to be ready at every moment to meet their liabilities. According to the authors of English banking theory, individual banks, in order to stand on their own legs were required to maintain very liquid assets. Such assets could be found in foreign as well as domestic trade. This was due to the fact that financing of goods in one of the steps from the producer to consumer resulted in automatic liquidation at maturity. Thus financing of trade remained the main function of the commercial banks. This extreme conservatism also remained the characteristic of Indian banking system until recently.

New phases of banking :—With the gaining of independence and under the pressure of economic reconstruction and development of this country under national plans, commercial banks could not keep on to this conservatism, but they had to adapt their services to the needs of the country. This responsive to the needs of the country banking system was made possible by the active promotional and regulatory role of the Reserve Bank of India. But again industry rather than agriculture found favour with the commercial banks. Thus between 1951 and 1967 industrial advances rose from Rs. 198 crores (34% of the total advance) to Rs. 1748 crores (64% of the total advances). Banks were not thought fit for the job of agricultural financing. In 1950, the Rural Banking Enquiry committee, presided over by the late ...Sir Purushotam Dass Thakurdas preferred farm financing by co-operative banking system and discouraged the banks from coming in to the field. Once again, the All India Rural Credit survey committee 1954 and the committee on cooperation, 1960 presided over by late V.L. Metha specifically regarded the commercial banks as unsuitable agencies for the agricultural financing.

However, All India Rural Credit survey committee visualized some role for the State Bank of India after its reorganization in regard to rural credit, but that was primarily and necessarily through the cooperative system. It could reach the agricultural borrower only through the cooperative institutions. Thinking cooperation system alone suitable for agricultural finance, the Reserve Bank of India also started assisting and rehabilitating cooperative system. But the cooperative system in this country itself was too weak to make any headway. The cooperative system, no doubt, improved, but it could not make that speedy progress which the growing deteriorated condition of agricultural sector demanded. Thus, again the agricultural finance came for review of the authorities and commercial banks were asked to help in developing agriculture.

Social Control :—One of the important objectives of the social control on banks is to effect a purposeful and equitable distribution of bank credit between different sectors in the economy. Now the agriculture can no more be ignored by the commercial banks. In fact, one of severe points of criticism usually raised against the present day commercial banking in this country, is that it has ignored important priority sector like agriculture. The National Credit Council setup by the Govt ; of India under the device of the social control on banks emphasized in its second meeting held at New Delhi on July 4th, 1968 that the commercial banks must increase their involvement in the financing of agriculture as a matter of urgency. This council also indicated certain minimum targets of lending to agriculture during 1968-69, by commercial banks. It suggested that commercial banks should increase their assistance to the agricultural sector to the extent of Rs. 0.35 to 40 crores for financing the distribution of fertilizers and other inputs and for meeting the direct needs of the farmers. This was to be in addition to the finance normally provided by banks for marketing of agriculture produce, to the plantations and subscription to debentures of land mortgage banks. Now that the banks have been charged with the task of agricultural

finance we should carefully analyse the problems of banks in this respect.

Problems of banks :—One of the most fundamental problem of banks in increasing its involvement in agriculture is the problem of the security for such loans. Agriculturists have no security to offer except the land itself. Here also various legislative provisions place restrictions on mortgage of land in favour of lending institutions, sale or marketability of land. Even the verification of title of the land at present is too cumbersome, discouraging the banks to take to this security. Stress is, no doubt, placed, at times, upon the security of agriculture produce itself, i.e., standing crops. This too is problematic in view of the dependance of agriculture on chance factors like monsoons.

Another problem of agricultural financing is the way agricultural production is carried on in this country. It is well known fact that agriculture in India is more a way of life than a commercial proposition. About 43% of the cultivators hold less than 5 acres of land per head. What the majority of farmers can produce on these tiny holdings is hardly enough for them to earn a living. Under these circumstances, it is only to be expected that the capacity of farmers to repay their borrowings will be meagre. The enormity of the problem can be judged by reference to the amount of overdues to the agricultural co-operative credit societies being piled up from year to year. The volume of overdues to these societies has risen from Rs. 6.39 crores in 1950-51 to Rs. 97.90 crores in 1964-65. The percentage of overdues to the total loans outstanding has also increased from 22% in 1950-51 to 26% in 1964-65.

Review and recommendations :—From the foregoing discussion, it is clear that the banks have some fundamental difficulties in extending their finance to agriculture sector. But simultaneously we have also noted the need of developing the agriculture to keep pace with growing popula-

tion. Otherwise the economy must suffer serious setbacks. Under these circumstances, commercial banks cannot ignore this important priority sector. If not as a matter of expediency, yet as a measure of urgency banks have to take adequate pains for the development of agriculture and preserve a portion of their investable funds for this sector.

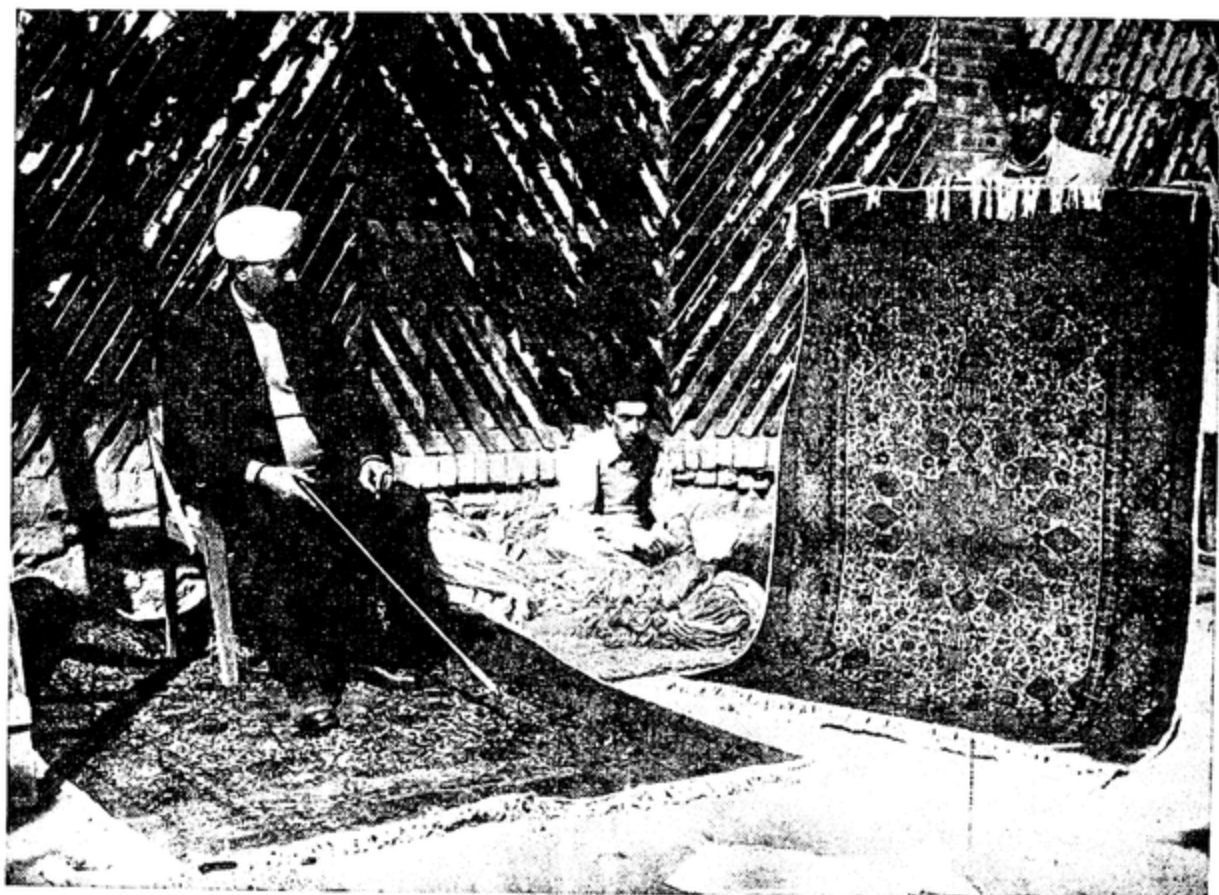
Nevertheless, banks deserve sympathy and some of the fundamental difficulties in the way of their agricultural financing needs to be removed as far as possible. For instance, privileges and concessions such as exemption from stamp duty, registration fees* extended to commercial banks. Regarding the security of anticipated agricultural produce which infact provides better chance of security than the fragmented pieces of land, the dependance on chance factors for this purpose can be removed by a system of crop insurance. Such insurance has been practised in some advanced countries with good results. Whatever the security against which bankers lend, they try to get the risk covered by taking out an insurance on the security. The need for insurance is given more if banks have to lend for the purposes of agricultural production and the repayment of funds has to come from the produce.

Alternatively, the Govt., can encourage banks for their involvement in agriculture finance by working out a scheme of Govt., guarantee. Such guarantee was effected in the case of finance for small scale industries with good results. Banks on their part are also supposed to reorient their banking practices in so far as they have to venture in a new and a problematic field. Here essentially it is dealing with illiterate masses. Thus banks has the problem of filling in the forms, collecting credit information, standardization of the farmers, etc. These are the problems which the banks have to solve themselves in the light of the experience gained from time to time.

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*export
potential*

Export Potential

Kashmir handicrafts, like the land of their birth, are known all over the world. Export of our traditional art goods should not, therefore, present an insurmountable hitch. In fact, they are in great demand in many countries. Yet the fact remains we are lagging behind in organising direct and even indirect exports on scientific lines. Our businessmen have yet to be able to earn import entitlements for raw materials and bring middlemen's profit to the manufacturers. Mr. B. R. Bhagat, Union Minister of Foreign Trade and Supply, recently suggested that export being a skilled affair, the State Government should pick up some educated youngmen for training in the Institute of Foreign Trade in Delhi, who would eventually handle exports. Indian Investment Centre has also offered full cooperation to the local trade and industry in finding export markets for their products. In the following articles written by five top official and non-official specialists with long and varied experience of management, Jammu and Kashmir's export potential has been discussed in all aspects. They make stimulating reading, indeed, notwithstanding some common features emphasized by them.

—Editor.

1. By Mr. D. N. Saraf.
United Nations' officer deputed to the Government of Jamaica (W. I.)

ARTICLE

2. By Dr. Mir Habib Ullah.
Managing Director J. & K. Industrial Development Corporation.

ARTICLE

3. By Mr. J. M. Mengi
Joint Director Industries & Commerce J. & K.

ARTICLE

4. By Mr. D. S. Sawhny
President Kashmir Chamber of Commerce & Industry.

ARTICLE

5. By Kh. Ghulam Mohamed Jeweller
A former minister in so-called Azad Kashmir for nearly four years, who recently returned home, sadder and wiser.



Kashmir's Export Potential

—d. n. saraf

EXPORT promotion has come to be increasingly realized as an essential prerequisite for economic growth in the context of Indian planning. While external assistance is important and necessary, this is only a temporary phenomenon in a developing process, and in the long run, it is the degree of self sustenance that determines the tempo of economic progress. Realization of this by the Government and Indian Industry and trade has already given positive results, but the country has yet to move a long way "towards fuller development of its export possibilities.

INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT

Kashmir is known for its natural wealth. Industrial development of this beautiful State, has however, been rather slow so far, for a number of reasons. When cheap and plentiful electric power is provided and extensive modern communications are established, the State is bound to make substantial headway in the utilization of its vast untapped resources—agricultural, forest and mineral. As its industries develop and production gets stepped up, Kashmir could expect to generate surplus for export in a variety of items.

HANDICRAFTS

Among Kashmir's traditional items of export too there is considerable scope of expansion. Handicrafts represent the most important foreign exchange earner. Increase in production, newer designs, quality control and attractive packaging could go a long way in bringing much more money into the country through handicrafts. The name of Kashmir crafts is so well known abroad but there is no commercial publicity, in absence of which the buying public remains unaware and the

selling organisations do not get actively interested in imports.

WOOLLENS AND EMBROIDERY

One of the crafts awaiting development for export from Kashmir is woollens—plain and embroidered. In U. S. A. and Europe the word 'Cashmere' is synonymous with the finest and the lightest wool used in Knitwear. Practically nothing has been done to exploit this goodwill so far as woollen products made in Kashmir are concerned. Again, embroidery has so much come into fashion in the Western World. Help could be taken from internationally known designers and fashion houses in building up a real big line of export in embroidered garments.

CARPETS

Kashmir carpets have in recent years found increasing acceptance in foreign markets despite tough competition from Persian rugs. Using the finest quality of lustrous wool, fast dyes and fine weaves, the Kashmir carpets can compare with the very best of the Persian products. Carpets weaving must be extended over the villages in the valley—training being provided to women. It is not difficult to build up an annual export trade of at least rupees one crore in fine quality Kashmir carpets.

JEWELLERY

Costume Jewellery is yet another craft which has remained at a low level of development—though its potential is tremendous. The poor 'Hakaks' of Zainakadal, Srinagar, can turn out most beautiful stuff—they need guidance in designing and supply of well made, preferably imported, fittings and fastenings.

NEED FOR ORGANISATION

A concerted drive to increase production for export and channelise production surplus into international markets calls for an effective and high powered State Board for Export Promotion with the Chief Minister as chairman and Finance and Industries Ministers as Vice Chairman. The

Board should also include, besides senior officials of the State, leading producers, industrialists and exporters from the State. This Board should assess in quantitative terms the export potential of the State and set overall targets—besides formulating policies and co-ordinating efforts between Governmental agencies and business houses.

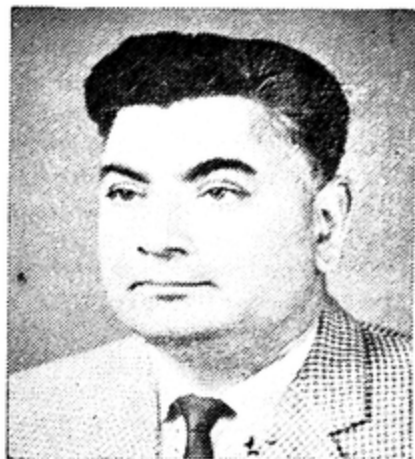
Kashmir's exports can be more effectively promoted by operation on a common front and in association, by Governmental agencies and private business parties. The joint endeavour may take the form of several Export Houses or a sizable Export Corporation. The combined operations eliminate cut-throat competition, enable more effective sales at lower costs and facilitate establishment of distributional channels abroad.

MARKETS SURVEYS

Maximization of exports calls for designing for the export markets and a knowledge of local preferences. This implies overseas market research. Many surveys are currently being undertaken by the Indian Institute of Foreign Trade. The State Trading Corporation and the Handicrafts and Handlooms Export Corporation of India have also undertaken some surveys. While advantage should be taken of these surveys so far as these relate to or cover Kashmir products, there seems to be need for a special survey for Kashmir crafts in important markets abroad.

CONTRACT WITH VARIOUS AGENCIES

Kashmir should also make full use of the guidance and help available from the Government of India Advisory Boards such as the Trade Board, the Specialised Service Organisations such as the Indian Institute of Foreign Trade, the Export Credit and Guarantee Corporation and the Indian Council of Trade Fairs and Exhibitions, various Export Promotion Councils, and the Government Trading Corporations. A close and continuous contact with these organisation will help in the intensification of export effort and progressive realization of export potential.



Kashmir's Export Potential

—*dr. mir habib-ullah,*
Mg. Director, J & K SID Cor. Ltd.

HANDICRAFTS of Kashmir have been known from ages. The Industry provides means of livelihood to a large section of the population. Kashmir Handicraft goods having a textural and artistic reputation, have reached every corner of the world. At the time of partition of the country in 1947, the marketing of handicraft goods received some set-back. Timely steps were, however, taken to arrest the deterioration and for the first time marketing was organised on proper basis by setting up a chain of Emporia in fourteen important cities of the Country. The Industry is dispersed throughout the valley on cottage scale although some of the crafts are concentrated in and around the city of Srinagar. The scope in development of handicrafts Industry is quite large mainly because of its potential demand in foreign market. So far no organised efforts have been made to promote to export of handicrafts directly from the State.

In order to enter into foreign trade, it is necessary to conduct a systematic market research of the country where one wants to establish his business so as to find their needs, tastes standards of quality, specification, their demand of buying and distribution system.

A potential exporter must be fully conversant with the technique of international marketing and intricate procedures involved in the export of the products and formalities in regard to banking and shipping.

Having developed an interest in the export of his products and secured the first export order, the exporter is expected to bring into play all his products in the foreign market to ensure continuous flow of overseas orders. This calls for strict adherence to quality, delivery

schedule and the other rules and ethics of business.

At home also one has to set up an organisation which will ensure production of exportable goods to suit such needs and tastes of the market. A rigid quality control is exercised on the products to ensure that the articles of required size and specification and the quality and standard maintained in subsequent supplies. In export trade it is necessary that supply with prompt shipment and servicing facilities is ensured.

In international markets, we have to compete with foreign countries both in quality and price. Usually our prices of manufactured goods are high and we are priced out. The Government of India has, therefore, offered incentives in the matter of export trade so that exporters are in a position to offer their goods in the world market at fair and competitive prices and earn reasonable amount of profit. The Incentive Scheme of the GOI offers a number of entitlements, Railway concession up to 50% of the freight charges on the movement of export goods, reimbursement of duties of account of customs and central excise duty etc. In view of the intricacies of the export trade a small manufacturer or trader, finds it difficult to organize his export trade on sound lines. It is on this account that the Government of J and K has recently set up the State Industrial Development Corporation with an Export Promotion Wing to render over-all assistance to the potential exporters in the field of foreign trade.

Experts with specialisation in foreign trade, will always be available in the office of the Corporation. They will have handy information for

being furnished to exporters, regarding potential demands of overseas markets, names of importers and the nature of competition. The Corporation will also function as a link between the exporter and buyer and render service to the exporters right from the preparation of documents to pre-shipment inspection stage and other formalities. It will also keep in touch with the Handicrafts and Handlooms Export Corporation of India and various Export Promotion Councils and endeavour to boost export of the products from the State.

To help the local manufacturers, exporters or exporters with slender resources, the Corporation will also render financial assistance by arranging part payment as soon as the goods after inspection are despatched.

The Corporation has on its programme the setting up of an Export House also in the State, to eliminate delays and unhealthy competition and to improve the selling efficiency. The Corporation also plans to start Showrooms for the display and sale of standardised Kashmir goods and products in some important foreign trade countries. It will also participate in Industrial Exhibitions and Fairs, both within and outside the country.

The potential for the export of Kashmir products viz Carpets, Namdhas, Chain-stick, Embroidery, Garments, Papier machie, Wood carving, Turquoise, Jewellery is tremendous. With systematic and coordinated efforts, their demand in foreign market can be boosted up and substantial amount of foreign exchange can be earned.



Development of Handicrafts & Export Promotion

—j. m. mengi
Joint Director Industries & Commerce

Kashmir has been the home of handicrafts since ages and today handicraft industry occupies an important place in the economy of our State. To uplift the craftsmen economically and to give necessary publicity and importance to this industry the State Government has opened number of emporia in important cities of India. It is equally important that this sector of the industry is made perfect to cover all aspects such as Design Development, training programme for increasing the number of trained craftsmen, marketing development, quality control and export promotion.

The artistic skills of Kashmir have found expression in wood carving, papier machie, embroideries floor coverings such as carpets, numdas, chain-stitch rugs and gubbas, costume jewellery and other such crafts. The production of the craft has had the distinction of offering something new at all times without sacrificing their traditional character. Design is of basic importance in any production ; for it is the design that gives an identity of its own to the object,

The State Government has already set up a School of Designs constantly providing new designs keeping in view ever changing tastes of the customers at home and abroad. At present the School caters to eleven important crafts. It has so far developed over 1700 new designs and more than 300 manufacturers and traders have adopted these designs to their advantage. In the Fourth Plan period additional sections are contemplated to be covered by the School in tune with the modern tastes and demands in fashions, motifs and patterns. This will be a great help to the industry to sustain its export drive and also to tap new markets in years to come. Besides, an experimental Services

Centre for handloom is being organised, which will be a part of the activity of the School for providing new designs to handloom industry, particularly in manufacture of tweeds, for which the State was once having its own place in the market.

It was felt that some of the crafts had practically died out for want of skilled workmen. An extensive training programme therefore has been launched. More than half a dozen training centres have been established in various parts of the State and over 200 new hands are being imparted training through these centres annually. The number of trainees will increase from year to year and it is expected that over 1500 new trainees will have been made proficient by the end of the current Plan. This will help in decentralising handicraft industries in rural areas, now mainly confined to Srinagar and to some extent Jammu. Besides ensuring increased production, training programme, is bound to provide employment opportunities for the rural population. The Government helps the trained hands to organise their own production centres by giving financial assistance for which separate provision has been made in the Plan.

Owing to climatic condition and other difficulties the rate of production during winter months receives a set-back which has its impact on the timely execution of orders and delivery schedules. To overcome this difficulty convenient places of working are being proposed for the manufactures so that the working programme does not suffer owing to climatic and other factors. A beginning is being made by construction of centrally-heated work-sheds at Srinagar where space of economic rentals will be provided to manufactures of handicrafts. In addition, plans are afoot to provide other common facilities like Dye House, Drying Chambers and Seasoning for Wood Carving Industry.

In the past few years handicrafts have been in increasing demand in India and abroad. The requirements of markets, especially the export market, are so exacting that without an effective and sound organisational structure embracing all stages of production and distribution, no sub-

stantial advantage can be derived from the available opportunities. There are problems of maintaining the improving quality of workmanship. At one time the pride of an individual craftsmen was the answer to this. But economic insecurity and in some cases entry in the field of workers without the same concern for quality have seriously weakened this safe-guard. An effective solution of this has got to be found to maintain the quality of the products. The question of introduction of quality control in important handicrafts of the State is under the active consideration of the State Government. With the growing great demand in the post independence period, the quality of handicrafts has unfortunately deteriorated in some cases. In view of the importance of quality control in increasing the sales of handicraft goods both within the country and abroad a scheme has been worked out to introduce quality control immediately. The scheme incorporates the specifications of materials used in the production, frequency of inspection, sampling details and level of control requirement for testing products at various steps. The numdha rug which is one of the important foreign exchange earner has come under quality control, after which its export sales have gone up considerably.

The Export Promotion has assumed crucial importance in the economy of our country. The Government of India have set up a Board of Trade for creating export consciousness in the country and for giving effective assistance to manufacturers and exporters in exporting their goods. They have also formed an Export Promotion Advisory Council and various other Export Promotion Councils besides appointing Honorary Export Promotion Advisors for different regions. To boost up exports of our products of the small scale sectors, minor forest produce and agricultural products and world famous handicrafts, a considerable work has to be done at the State level. Looking to the variety and richness of our crafts and other products, exports from J&K are negligible. To give further phillip to this industry development and export promotion wing has been

established in the Industries & Commerce Directorate.

The number of export enterprises in our State is rather small. Some of the exporters from different parts of India purchase small quantities of our handicrafts and send these to foreign countries. Our traders lack initiative, knowledge and contact which may account for slow entry of our trade into the export field. To help our trade in this direction and to more fully associate them with the mighty national export endeavour, a combined and organised effort is needed. It is necessary that an Organisation with large resources is formed to help the export trade. To do so and to find out markets abroad, the Government proposes to establish a fullfledged wing in the Industrial Development Corporation also which will look into all the problems of exportable commodities and serve the export trade in a befitting manner.

95% of production and trading in this sector lies in the hands of the private traders. The remaining 5% of the activity is in the hands of the Government through its agencies such as Directorate of Industries and Commerce, J & K Industries Limited and the Department of Cooperative. Khadi & Village Industries Board also plays an important part but it is limited in scope. The private sector has also shown keen interest in

establishment of an export corporation. The Chamber of Commerce in Jammu and Srinagar and some individual exporters are in the midst of negotiations to set up such an organisation in order to boost up the trade in the export field. Situated as our State is, far away from the ports and places of commercial importance in India, and having large number of small and traditional industries, the Industrial Development Corporation and the proposed Export Corporation in the Private Sector should tremendously help in bringing this State on the export map of India.

The Government of India provides adequate facilities to the exporters. Our traders have yet to derive due benefits from the same.

To render necessary assistance to our exporters and to acquaint them with the formalities and the available assistance, a seminar is being organised shortly in the State. The central agencies dealing with the export trade will be requested to participate and explain as to what type of assistance to different types of trades is available. It will also help the traders from the State to explain their difficulties and get a satisfactory solution from the visiting experts. It is also proposed to hold an Exhibition of the exportable items at that time so that a visiting party can have first hand knowledge of the products available for export.

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Export Potential of J & K State

—d. s. sawhny

THE performance of Jammu and Kashmir in the field of exports could be reviewed by examining the items, area of production and the Agency handling the same.

Woodcarving

Like several other arts this industry is ancient to Kashmir. Before independence it sustained on the patronage of Rulers and landlords of the Princely States. Now it rests mainly on the Tourists-Indian and foreign. Some characteristic items like Carving Sets, Nest Sets of Tables and Table Lamps etc. have found a popular export market in Austrlia, U.S.A., West Germany, Canada and United Kingdom.

The total number of units engaged in this work is estimated at 450 employing over 2000, workers. These are mostly concenerated in Patehkadal, Kadikadal, Zainakadal, Safakadal and Rainawari areas of Srinagar. The district town of Anantnag specialises in walnut timber bowls.

The total production of wood carving articles including furnpiture is estimated at Rs 50 lakhs. The manufactures and are developing their products by using seasoned wood to eliminate the chances of the wood warping. The main designs that are in vogue in the wood carving industry can be grouped as under. Kashmir flower designs, Fruit or Tree designs. Shawl Designs copied from the designs of old type of embroidered Shawls, Lhasa Patterns, Crest and Monogram, Electric Lamp Design Dragon and Cobra, and European Designs copied from Catelogues from European Countries. A particularly fine type of work, exhibiting minutely small geometrical designs called mahni or Rezkar. A school of designs run by the State Government has been

instrumental in introducing new designs out of which the important innovations could be classified as : 1. Direct Sculpture. 2. Elephants, Dogs 3. Trees like Chinar Leaf and other leaves. 4. German, Egyptian and Swiss Designs.

The normal outlets for the articles made by the cottage units are the dealer-cum-financiers, exporters and the Government Arts Emporium. The demand of these articles in the overseas markets has been increasing by almost 10% yearly and with improved publicity and vigorous campaign through the Trade Missions the prospects in diversified markets are improving.

Papier Machie

Papier Machie is a very old cottage industry and is essentially Persian in design and origin. This is a unique industry monopolised by Kashmir and has won considerable fame for its craftsmanship in the country as well as abroad. The rich exquisite floral designs on the painted Papier Machie wares include the Chinar leaf, the Iris, the Persian Rose, Almond and Cherry blossoms. Bird forms are represented by the King-Fisher and the Bul-bul.

A large variety of articles is produced. These are vases, powder boxes, paper knives, toilet sets, jewellery boxes, wall plaques and other items of decoration and daily use. Papier Machie articles are made out of Paper Pulp pressed together in a wooden mould of the designed shape. When dried and glazed the ground is painted and required designs made. The Paper Machie handicrafts, confined to Srinagar, engage nearly, 1200 artisans of whom about 200 are Sakhta (Mould makers) and the rest painters.

By improving designs the exporters have been able to develop substantial business in U.K. U.S.A. The present exports are estimated at Rs 15 lakhs per annum. The need for fast dyes and colours, gold leaf etc., requires adequate attention to ensure that orders received are promptly catered for to the full satisfaction of the buyers.

Embroidered Shawls

Embroidery is one of the cottage crafts of the valley engaging about a lakh of workers. The industry has a world wide market on account of

fine craftsmanship and exquisite delicacy of embroidery done by traditional artisans. The main product of the industry is embroidered Shawls both Rafal and Pashmina which account for nearly 75% of the total Embroidery done. However, small items like mufflers, capes, ladies, coats, jackets, blouses and sraves, dressing gowns and house coats, stoles etc are also being embroidered in the same designs as embroidered Shawls, for export. The main raw material for this handicraft is Raffal and Pashmina cloth. Various types of threads required for embroidery are obtained locally. Rafal Shawl made out of cloth woven from Rafal yarn is spun from Marino Wool Tops imported from Australia. The production of fine wool is now engaging the attention of the State Government and Sheep Breeding industry is being developed on more scientific basis.

Pashmina is available in very limited quantities and that too at very high prices. It is found in hilly and inaccessible areas of Ladakh and Tibet and its cost of collection is exorbitant. The pattern and designs of embroidery of shawls could be categorised as under (1) Raizkar Embroidery is done with multi-colour thread and stitches are thick. It is done both on Rafal and Pashmina Shawls. (2) Watchikan : Raised flowers and floral designs made by golden thread done mainly on ruffle shawls. (3) Sozankar. Very exquisite and delicate embroidery mostly done on Pashmina shawls. (4) Jaldar or Jamawar. This pattern is losing its demand.

Interest is being evinced by foreign buyers in Rafal Fabrics with embroidery on it for dresses, shirts and coats. The export of Capes to Russia and shawls and stoles and ambroideries to U.S.A. and Europe are showing marked improvement.

NUMDHAS

Namdhas are hand felted rugs with woollen embroidery on them. This art has been acquired from Yarkand. Though the industry has existed in Kashmir for more than 100 years, it was during the second World War that it got an impetus. The manufacturing Units are mostly concentrated at Srinagar. The industry is mostly in the hands of big dealers who advance money

to cottage units or supply them raw material for the manufacture of Namdhas. Later they sell these felts in plain form or get these embroidered by supplying raw material to the artisans. Namdhas are used both as flooring and as mattress especially in countries with cold climate. Price of felts depends on their quality which in turn depends on wool content in a felt. Mostly five grades of Namdhas are manufactured in the Valley. There is some variation in prices according to the type of wool and cotton used. Embroidery is mainly of three qualities. The sizes most popular are : 6' x 4', 6' x 9', 7½' x 4½'; other sizes being manufactured are :—5' x 8', 9' x 12', 9' x 15' and 18' x 10'. Foreign buyers evince interest in buying square and oval shape Numdhas also. Patch-work Namdhas of various colours are becoming increasingly popular. There is a quality control on Namdhas which is enforced by the State Government to ensure that the raw materials used are of standard quality and this measure has been responsible for inspiring confidence in the overseas buyers. The present estimated export figure is Rs 25 Lakhs per annum.

CARPETS

Kashmir carpet weaving industry owes its origin to Persia. The Industry is being run both on the factory and cottage basis. The factory owner is tactful, resourceful and adept businessman while the cottage producer is poor, conservative and ignorant. The factory enjoys the economies of large scale production and is generally a manufacturer as well as a dealer. The carpet weaving looms are located mostly in the city of Srinagar and it is a hereditary profession. The quality of the carpet depends on the number of knots per square inch. There are two types of knots viz **Sinha** (single) and **Jufti** (double). The application and methods of production are the same both in the case of factory and cottage units. The difference is mostly in the raw materials used. For instance wool and dyes are inferior in the latter case. The cottage units have only a few designs as they have not any designs and script writers. They work with few designs whose **Talim** (written script) has been written long back.

Kashmir carpets are known for well designed

and faithful production of antique Persian designs. At present carpets of the following designs are being mostly manufactured : (1) Antique Persian design these are classified free hand design of high artistic character. There is a wide range of high artistic character. There is a wide range of colours used which are usually dark. (2) Kashmir designs. These are designs depicting natural scenes of Kashmir—flower lakes, chinar trees, almond trees mountains etc. (3) **Chand Chauthai** or 'Meddellion' design the background is mainly plain but the centre and four corners are decorated. (4) Western designs there are broad geometrical designs harmonising various colours and shades. (5) Special designs : map of city, building, garden and personal photo.

Sizes are mostly 3' x 6', 4' x 6', 7' x 6', 6' x 9', 9' x 12' and 12' x 15'

Raw Materials. Indigenous woollen yarn was used by the cottage units some time back but indigenous wool being coarse is not suitable for quality carpets. Mill spun yarn, is used for superior type carpets it is obtainable from Government Woollen and Spinning Mills. Cotton yarn used for warps is obtained from outside the state and twisted according to requirements and strength. Dyes used are of the synthetic type which have replaced the old vegetable dyes.

One of the factors working against the development of Carpet industry in Srinagar is the low productivity of the worker as a result of which serious competition is being faced from weavers in Amritsar and Mirzapur. Availability of adequate wool-tops and dye house facilities would help the carpet manufacturers to substantially improve the quality and cater to the keen demand for high quality Kashmir carpets in expanding markets like Australia, West Germany, U.S.A. and U.K. their present estimated export per annum is of the order of Rs 20 lakhs whereas the total production is estimated at Rs 70 lakhs.

Among other Handicraft items are silk fabrics, imitation jewellery, fur and goods and willow works with an estimated annual export of Silk Fabrics, Rs 150 lakhs, Jewellery, Rs 20 lakhs,

Fur and leather goods, Rs 20 lakhs, and Willow works, Rs 5 lakhs,

While the inherent inbuilt drawbacks of distance from coastal towns of Bombay, Calcutta and Madras, are being examined by the authorities concerned with a view to offsetting the excessive inland freight to make the products more competitive in the overseas markets, the idea of productivity is also new catching on with the handicraft producers. The marketing organisations can through surveys in the overseas markets play an effective role in keeping the producing centres well informed about the changing patterns, designs and fashions as well as price preferences.

Among the other major traditional exports is walnut-shelled and in-shell. The highest export figure so far touched was Rs. 1.75 crores in the year 1960-61. The main markets are : United Kingdom, Canada, U.S.A., Australia and West Germany. The dire need for setting up an electronically controlled walnut cracking, grading and vacuum packing plant has been felt for a long time now and this would help boost the exports to reach the overseas buyers in good time for x-mas sales. The quality of walnuts is also being improved through adaptation of new varieties and better cultural practices. The estimated peak production has been of the order of 1500 metric tonnes. The quality control inspection enforced by the Agricultural Marketing Organisation of the Government of India is providing helpful and inspiring confidence in the overseas buyers regarding adherence to specifications. The export figure is yet to exceed 500 metric tonnes.

In all the traditional export items mentioned above there are available surpluses for which existing markets need to be expanded and new markets have to be developed. Besides, there is scope in the State for increase in the production of the Agro-based items to meet large demands.

Amongst the non traditional items can be mentioned the Agricultural Products like : Superior **Basmati** rice grown in Ranbir Singh Pora Tehsil of Jammu. This would compete very favourably with the Basmati grown in Haryana and Punjab, 20,000 tons of which have been exported recently through the State Trading Corporation

of India to the Middle East Countries. The acreage under paddy in Ranbir Singh Pora could be increased and also the yield per acre could be substantially enhanced through improved cultural practices. This would result in increased foreign exchange earnings for the Government and additional incentive for the grower to put in his best and earn more.

Saffron exports to several countries are also picking up. At present only 25% of the total production is being exported :—

Country	Quantity	Value
France	108 Kgs.	Rs. 1, 39, 570
German Federal Republic.	33 Kgs.	Rs. 50, 980
Japan	104 Kgs.	Rs. 1, 58, 725
Libya	1 Kg.	Rs. 1, 185
Netherlands	4 Kgs.	Rs. 5, 650
Sweden	1 Kg.	Rs. 1, 508

Fresh fruits like cherries packed in wicker baskets are being exported by air to countries in South East Asia. If adequate storage facilities in transit at Palam (New Delhi) are developed the exports would receive a definite boost.

Guchees (black mushroom) are finding a favourable market in the overseas but cultivation is only wild and un-organised. Mushroom growing on scientific lines is gaining popularity and overseas buyers have evinced keen interest in canned mushroom.

Vegetable and flower mother seeds produced under controlled conditions have been tried by reliable seed producers and the same are now being sold in the overseas markets but the total exports are rather limited. The climatic conditions in Kashmir are ideally suited for the cultivation of vegetable and flower seeds particularly of the temperate varieties and there are good prospects of marketing them profitably in the neighbouring countries.

The setting up of export houses where in producers, merchants and exporters could group together to ensure greater satisfaction to the overseas buyers is the crying need of the hour and I hope that my colleagues in trade, commerce and industry will not lose further time in developing such institutions,

Handicrafts And Export Potentialities

—*kh. ghulam mohammad*
(*Jeweller*)

It was during the reign of Sultau Zain-ul-Abidin (1420-70) popularly known as 'Badshah' (the great king) that Kashmir's handicrafts received great encouragement and carpets, papier machie and wood carving were first introduced in the Valley. This benevolent king must have found the inherent talents of Kashmiri's for learning and developing these arts. This natural gift of the people coupled with the abundance of natural beauty, which provides the inspiration and motifs for these arts, has made Kashmir known for her arts and crafts throughout the world. The handicrafts, which present great export possibilities are :

(a) Floor coverings like woollen carpets, chainstitched rugs, Numdhas and Gubbas ; (b) Embroideries like shawls, dress materials etc. ; (c) Papier-Machie ; (d) Wood carvings and (e) Costume jewellery.

Handmade woollen carpets in traditional oriental designs of qualities 200 knots and above constitute the largest product with export potential. There are roughly twenty carpet weaving establishments in Srinagar employing about 4500 persons producing carpets worth about Rs. 90 lakhs. In addition to this, there are looms scattered all over Srinagar in individual weavers' houses whose production amounts to about Rs. 10 lakhs. It is estimated that out of the total production about 20% is exported. Production and export can be doubled if certain problems facing this industry are solved, such as training of weavers, talim writers and designers who are in short supply and if a modern dye house is established and cost of production is kept in check. It is of utmost importance for export trade that the dyes should be fast and reliable. A drying chamber would prove of great use during the

winters when delivery schedules get upset due to the vagaries of climate and the carpets which are washed before export do not get dried and in fact it is not even possible to wash these due to frost. As for the cost of production, it is also extremely important that our carpets should compete with those produced in other countries. It is, therefore essential that there should be price stabilization as foreign buyers cannot accept frequent fluctuations on the increasing side. Our costs have already reached saturating point and any further increases would mean our losing export markets. The Numdha industry in Kashmir dates back to the days of Emperor Akber who is said to have imported some artisans from Kabul to manufacture 'Julie', an underwear used beneath the saddle of a horse. Till the first quarter of the twentieth century, the local artisans engaged themselves in the manufacture of Julie felts only. Numdhas were then imported from Yarkund, Central Asia. Later on these were made here and then embroidered with woollen thread in beautiful designs both in flowers and animals. It is now a popular item of floor covering. The present total production is estimated at 25 lakhs out of which the bulk viz. nearly 20 lakhs is exported. Numdha quality control scheme introduced by the State Government several years back has proved a great success and this has restored confidence amongst the foreign buyers. Numdhas present greater export potential and there is room for a hundred percent increase in both production and export.

The main problem confronting this industry is also the absence of a drying chamber.

Chain stitched rugs is another popular item of floor coverings. Over past few years it has shown growing export potential. At present out of the total production of about Rs. 15 lakhs nearly 70% is exported. There are possibilities of increasing export if the production is increased which means finding more workers by imparting training.

Gubba rugs is an age-old industry of Kashmir and has export potential if new designs are produced and are properly published in foreign countries. These are of moderate cost but very

attractive and hence can find export market.

Then there are Silk carpets, now coming up as rival industry to Iran, which enjoyed almost a monopoly in the manufacture of these rugs. It is a great compliment to the Kashmiri talent that carpet weavers have succeeded not only in reproducing these rugs in designs and qualities as used to be wovem by Persians but these carpets have already entered the export market.

As for embroideries the present estimated total production is about Rs 1.50 lakhs out of only about 8% is exported. The Kashmiri embroidered dresses have a great potential if only these are made according to latest trends in fashions in Western countries and the U.S.A.

Paper Machie is one of the handicrafts which Badshah introduced in Kashmir with the help of experts imported from Samarqand. The craft is also known by the name 'Rari-qalamdani' or the pen-case work, as in the initial stages it was usually for the ornamentation of pen cases and pin boxes. It is getting popular in the U.S.A. and has export potential if some new and improved methods of manufacturing the base are introduced and sub-standard ingredients are not used which result in the fading of the paints and the articles getting out of shape.

Wood carving like other crafts received great impetus during the reign of Badshah. In fact it is said that it was he who first introduced this in Kashmir. This craft received great publicity both within the country and outside when a wood carved gate was presented by Maharaja Partap Singh for the Delhi Durbar of King George V. Wood carving has a profound expression of flora and fauna in which Kashmir abounds and which greatly influence minds of the artists. There are nearly 1,000 workers employed in this craft and annual production is about Rs 15 lakhs out of which about Rs 5 lakh work is exported. The export can be increased appreciably if the walnut used in this trade is properly seasoned, better quality materials like hinges, locks etc. are used and the general finish is improved.

Costume jewellery is another item which has found export market and during the past few years only, the export has almost doubled. There are

ever-increasing possibilities of export in this item only if the production is increased, better methods for time saving in the manufacture are introduced and finish is improved.

The problems common to all these craft are (a) lack of organised production and standardisation of qualities, (b) old methods of production (c) lack of orientation of designs to present trends in the market (d) non-availability of market intelligence and (e) poor publicity

As for markets abroad these are open and promising. It is only the question of utilising this potential to the best advantage. With the post-war phenomenal economic prosperity in Europe and U.S.A. the interest for handicrafts has greatly increased. To these art lovers with enough money to spend, price is no consideration if only they can get goods of high quality and workmanship. The great number of Americans touring abroad have introduced the handicrafts of the world including Kashmir to Americans. We have to harness these encouraging developments to our benefit by improving our standards both in manufacture and in our dealings with foreign buyers. The Government of India is doing all it can to promote the exports of the handicrafts. They have been organising displays of these in various countries in association with big departmental stores. They have opened handicrafts display and sale centres in principal cities of the world. They have been participating in almost all International Fairs and Exhibitions like New York World's Fair in 1964 and 1965, in Expo '67 in Montreal (Canada), in Brussel's and Leipzig Fairs. This has been done with sole object of introducing and popularising the handicrafts in these countries. In Expo '67 at Montreal there was a separate stall for Kashmir handicrafts and the Jammu & Kashmir Government deputed a senior officer to establish business contacts for the Kashmir Handicrafts. The Government of India sends teams of businessmen and officials to foreign countries to propo-

gate our handicrafts and find markets abroad. The Government also subsidises some exports by granting replenishment licences for import of raw materials and in some cases by cash assistance. Thus on the Government level everything possible is being done though still much more is to be desired. It is however, largely the conduct and performance of the exporters themselves that will determine the development of markets abroad. The exporters have to scrupulously follow business ethics and infuse confidence in their foreign buyers. They have to show willingness to conform to standards, to adhere to promises and to be willing to learn and assimilate new ideas and new methods. They must also keep themselves abreast with market trends abroad and try to introduce new items for export and discover and create new markets for their existing exportable items.

Potential markets have been lost not unoften by exporters resorting to underhand methods like supplying goods not conforming to samples and in some cases through cheating foreign buyers by giving them false names and misappropriating the advances. Usually the foreign markets are also lost by quality samples being followed by inferior stuff, delivery periods not being adhered to and by making no attempt to learn new methods and new technique.

To arrest these tendencies which adversely affect the promotion of markets abroad the Government may consider adopting some punitive punishments for defaulters. But more than anything it would be necessary to educate the exporters themselves and infuse in them a spirit of patriotism besides making them conscious of their individual and collective losses.

The Government may also consider the possibility of establishing an Export House or an Export Corporation to tackle the problems confronting the handicrafts on a scientific basis and to survey the possibilities of their further development and promoting their export.

VALUE OF PRINCIPAL EXPORTS FROM THE STATE

S.N.	Name of the item	1943-44	1944-45	1945-46	1966-67
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Fruits & Vegetables	29.84	57.26	104.51	1227.78
2.	Wood & Timber	10.55	22.46	9.88	633.78
3.	Textiles (Wood and silk)	19.73	24.95	72.13	319.13

Notes :—

*Information for the years 1943-44 to 1945-46 relate to the whole of J & K including Pak occupied area and for the year 1966-67 it relates to the area on this side of the cease fire line.

*Information for the years 1943-44 to 1945-46 has been copied out from the Administration Reports and for the year 1966-67 the information has been worked out in the Directorate of Economics and Statistics.

*To arrive at the value figures for the year 1966-67 for items indicated above, the following prices have been used :—

i/ Apples	Rs. 2/- per Zg.
ii/ Almonds	Rs. 9/- -do-
iii/ Walnut	Rs. 2/50 -do-
iv/ Walnut Kernals	Rs. 6/- -do-
v/ Raw Silk	Rs. 120/- -do-
vi/ Raw Wool	Rs. 5/80 -do-
vii/ Timber	Rs. 10/13 per cft. One maund=3 cft.

viii/ Woollen piece goods Rs. 19/- per metre

*Value is worked out at current prices.

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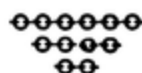
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Trade With Central Asia

—b. p. sharma

THE trade route from Central Asia to India which passed through Kashmir gave to the State, from the commercial point of view, a unique importance which was recognised by the Government of India by the Commercial Treaty of 1870. This Treaty guaranteed to the State the right to levy its own customs and established reciprocity of relations with regard to transit duties.

Before the Treaty of Amritsar (1846) Maharaja Gulab Singh had conquered and annexed to his principality of Jammu, the tract comprising the Jammu Province and also the entire provinces of Ladakh and Baltistan, which were about 45,000 square miles in area. In the course of its conquest of Ladakh his army had penetrated into Tibet, but owing to inclement weather and defective commissariat arrangements, it had sustained a disastrous reverse in that country. When Maharaja Gulab Singh conquered Ladakh, he not only assumed the rulership of that country but also took over the possessions of the former rulers of Ladakh in Tibet. With the decline of power of Ladakh, its rulers lost control of their extensive dominions in Western Tibet, but the area of land mentioned above remained with them until the conquest of Ladakh by Maharaja Gulab Singh. This area existed as an appendage of Jammu and Kashmir State till recent years and the State derived revenue from it.

That Central Asian trade with Ladakh existed long before Maharaja Gulab Singh's conquest of Ladakh is borne out by the Treaty which was signed between him and the Tibetan Government in 1842. The Treaty guaranteed the "export of Pashmina wool and tea by way of Ladakh, in accordance with the ancient usage."

Later in 1851-52 another agreement was entered into between the Governments of Tibet and Jammu and Kashmir under which details of facilities afforded to traders were regularised. According to this agreement the Ladakhis were required to provide the Tibetan traders with "accommodation and servants as usual, and render them any other assistance according to the old established custom." It also provided that the Garpous (Tibetan Government officials) will ensure that tea and woollen goods arriving at Nagri shall be sent only to Ladakh and not to any other place. This agreement also provided that the rates of customs duties and market supplies shall be fixed by mutual consultation.

It will be seen that both the Tibeto-Kashmir treaties were intended to preserve and promote commercial relations between the two countries. Commercial missions and presents were regularly exchanged between the two Governments.

The events in Central Asia, however, took a different political turn in 1869 when Ataligh Ghazi who had then consolidated his authority in Eastern Turkestan, sent an envoy to the Viceroy. The envoy laid his credentials before Lord Mayo at Calcutta in March 1870 and requested that a British Officer might accompany him back on a friendly visit to his master, the ruler of Eastern Turkestan. Lord Mayo selected an eminent civilian, Mr. (later Sir) Douglas Forsyth for the work. According to W. W. Hunter in his book "Life of the Earl of Mayo, "Mr. Forsyth was instructed" to go to Yarkand, the southern capital of Eastern Turkestan, on a merely friendly visit, with a view to obtaining information regarding the country and removing the obstacles in the way of our already existing trade with it. "He was to collect" full and trustworthy information concerning the nature of resources of Eastern Turkestan and the neighbouring countries, their past history, their present political condition, their capabilities for trade, the Indian staples most in demand, their prices in Yarkand market, and the articles which could be most profitably brought to India in exchange."

Ataligh Ghazi being engaged in hostilities in a distant part of his dominions, Mr Forsyth refused to prolong his stay at Kashghar to personally

convey to him the friendly sentiments of Her Majesty's Indian Government. Mr Forsyth, however, brought back "all necessary information regarding the most practicable routes, the commercial capabilities and the political resources of the country.....and his report marked him out for the important part which he played in Central Asian diplomacy."

Lord Mayo opened up a free trade route through the Chang Chenmu Valley by a treaty with Jammu and Kashmir, and placed the transit of Indian merchandise across the Himalayas on a secure basis.

Under the Treaty of 1870 between the British Government and the Maharaja of Jammu and Kashmir, the British Government undertook to refund to the State the customs duties on all goods declared at ports in British India as "bonded for Kashmir" as well as the importers duty on all such goods declared for Central Asia. The Maharaja in turn,, undertook to return to free trade between Central Asia and British India through his territories from taxation and restriction of any kind. The British Government also agreed to abolish the export duties then levied on shawls or other textile fabrics manufactured in the territories of the Maharaja and exported to countries beyond the limits of British India.

A comparison of the figures of the total value of the trade in 1870 with those of 1873 is very interesting. Mr. C. E. Bates in his "Gazetteer of Jammu and Kashmir" has published a table showing that in 1870 the total value of exports to Yarkand was Rs 3,46,545 and to Changthang (Aksai Chin) it was Rs 67,751. The imports from Yarkand in the same year valued Rs 4,26,901. According to Mr. Hunter the Central Asian Trade "rapidly developed and in 1873 it amounted to close on £ 60,000."

Two Commissioners were appointed, one by the British Government and the other by the Maharaja at Leh to look after the safety and welfare of traders. A British officer was appointed in Kashghar with the designation "Special Assistant to the Kashmir Resident for Chinese Affairs."

Major General Le Marquis de Bourbal in his book "Routes in Jammu and Kashmir" (1897)

detailed three routes from Leh to Yarkand and Kashghar as follows :

(a) Leh to Yarkand and Kashghar via Nubra Valley, Karakoram and Kilian Passes ;

(b) Leh to Yarkand and Kashghar via Shyok Valley, Karakoram and Yangi Dawan ;

(c) Leh to Yarkand and Kashghar via Chang Chenmu and Sanju Pass. (Mr Forsyth followed this route covering a distance of 620 miles from Leh to Yarkand in 45 marches). Hassan, however, in his history of Kashmir (Persian) describes five routes from Leh to Yarkand.

With the provision of better facilities the Central Asian trade began to flourish. The total value of good exported to Central Asia from the State side in 1903-04 was Rs 15, 08, 657 and in 1922-23 it rose to Rs 26, 17, 323. Similarly the value of good imported from Central Asia in 1903-04 was Rs 12, 62, 622 and in 1922-23 it rose to Rs 34, 25, 124.

The "bonded" trade also rose by three times between these years. In 1903-04 the total imports under bond valued Rs 17, 98, 488 while it rose to Rs 54, 06, 859 in the year 1922-23. (The figures have been taken from the Trade Reports of the State).

The main articles of import from Central Asia were : Silk, Sheep and Goats, Raw wool, Namdas, Carpets, Charas and bricks of black tea. The main articles of export to Central Asia were : Cotton manufactured, Dyeing material, Paints and colours, sugar, tobacco and rice.

The growing trade between India and Central Asia, however, began declining with religious persecution of local Muslim inhabitants there at the hands of rising communist influence. The Dogra troops were actually involved in an armed confrontation with the Kazaks who, after having been overpowered by the communists, were forced to leave their homeland and enter the State territory in October 1941. After they had surrendered to Dogra Army, they were allowed to proceed to British Indian territory via Srinagar and Muzaffarabad.

With Mao's forces occupying first Sinkiang and then Tibet, our trade with Central Asia has completely stopped in recent years. China has even grabbed about 17,000 sq.miles of the State territory, out of which 3000 sq.miles have been illegally gifted away by Pakistan. In fact Sino-Pak collusion has already resulted in converting those once-peaceful areas into military bases.

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Secretary to J & K Govt., Tourism

TODAY tourism is amongst the fastest growing industries in the world. Its recent unprecedented growth has convinced everyone of its limitless potentialities to play a very vital role in improving the economy of a country. In India, especially in our State, this industry is also growing and contributing towards the prosperity of our people. Our reservoirs of tourist attractions are unparalleled both in its antiquity of man's magnificent creations and the unique natural scenic splendour. In fact our this State has the distinction of being the first State in the country to have organised a full-fledged Department of Tourism more than half a century age and also separate Departments for Fisheries and Game Preservation.

Undoubtedly this has paid us good dividends. The success that has been achieved in attracting more visitors to our State can be judged when one compares the figures of the last few years i.e. in 1964 Kashmir had 56,720 tourists and in the same year Katra (Jammu) had 1,61,224 pilgrims. In 1955 Kashmir had 45,541 tourists and 1,19,377 pilgrims to Katra (Jammu). In 1966 Kashmir had 1,19,276 tourists and in the same year Katra had 1, 61, 224 pilgrims. In 1955 Kashmir had 45, 241 tourists and 1, 19, 377 pilgrims to Katra. In 1966 Kashmir had 1, 19, 276 tourists and 2, 03, 543 pilgrims to Katra. In 1967 Kashmir had 1, 46, 081 tourists and 2, 12, 170 pilgrims to Katra and in 1968 Kashmir had an all-time record number of 1, 50, 000 tourists and 2, 87, 422 pilgrims to Katra. During the 4th Five Year Plan we intend to spend more than rupees three crores for the development of tourism industry and our target of the tourists by the end of the plan period is six lakhs. Similarly our

target for pilgrim-cum-tourists to Katra (Jammu) is ten lakhs.

The Government are introducing very important incentive schemes to attract private sector so that it plays its proper role in the growth of this industry. Land will be purchased and subsequently developed for allotting it to the private sector for building hotels, Cafeterias and tourist huts. Loans on reasonable interest will be given. More permits for taxes and other vehicles are being issued so that the existing transport fleet is strengthened to cope with increased flow of the tourists. In the public sector, the Government have approved the floating of a Tourist development Corporation with an authorised capital of Rs. 3 crores. A very eminent landscape architect, Mr. Stein, has been entrusted with the work of preparing Master Plan for Mansbal, Nagin, Dal and Mughal Gardens, Gulmarg, Yusmarg, Patni-Sanasar, Sudh Mahadev and Batote-Kud areas.

We have to remember that the main attraction for a foreign tourist to visit a country is not the scenic splendour only but it is the warm and, friendly people and, of course, the comfortable accommodation. Recently a Consumer Marketing study of Tourists to the Pacific area was conducted

by Pacific Travel Association, National Geographic Magazine and the Time Magazine. Their survey indicates that in choosing his place of visit, a tourist gives consideration to the 12 factors, which fall into three groups. The foremost importance is attached to 'Warm, Friendly people' 'Comfortable accommodation', 'beautiful natural scenery' and reasonable prices', the others being, Attractive Customs, Good climate, Beautiful creations of man, Outstanding food, Good shopping, Exotic environment, Historical, family ties and recreational facilities.

Kashmir had a rich tradition of foreign tourists having been looked after very well since ages. Our future aim of the development of Tourism, therefore, has to be planned in such a manner that it may result in our being in a position to attract more and more visitors.

If we all work hard and with the right spirit of devotion to our duty and service to our State, we will in the very near future achieve a position of distinction among the popular tourist countries of the world. There is absolutely no reason why we should not attract lakhs of foreign tourists to our State and ensure that tourism industry plays the same part in our economy as it is playing in several foreign countries.



GO TO THE
EAST

OR

GO TO THE
WEST

But while in Kashmir
MIR PAN
IS THE
BEST

Residency Road,
SRINAGAR (Kashmir)

A Sportsman's Paradise

—g. m. malik
Director Fisheries.

DIFFERENT areas of Kashmir including Kishtwar, Gurez and Ladakh share an assortment of fish and game which is quite unlike other parts of the world. For instance, you find world famous wild goat and stalking deer (Barasingha) on the slopes of Phamber and Wadwan and an elegant **Thar** on the precipitous rocks in Kishtwar with the mighty mahaseer in the famous Chenab river below. In the high altitude areas Ibex, Serow, Red bear, snow leopard etc. produce an unparalleled thrill for a sportsman before he decides for a little relaxation by resorting to trout fishing in some of the famous trout streams in the area. May be, a tourist would like to whirl bird shooting including Chakor and some of the beautiful pheasants namely Monal, Tragopan, Koklas, kalig, Cheer pheasant and also the jungle Fowl so rear in other parts of the country. If stalking of the wild goat and the sheep and the battling of mighty mahaseer does not strike the fancy of a visitor he can consider enjoying for a relaxing trout fishing in the famous vale of Kashmir. This can be conveniently combined with shooting of Snipe, Woodcock and a variety of duck and geese so plentifully available in the valley. One can fit these and other targets into a single programme of a visit.

The world famous valley, 86 miles long and 26 miles broad is deeply ringed by snow-clad mountains having a large number of high altitude lakes full of fish and a net work of streams and rivers full of Brown and Rainbow Trout.

For a tourist who is also a keen fisherman, the valley offers a variety of fishing experiences unsurpassed anywhere in the world as Kashmir has proved undoubtedly a fly fishers dream.

It is undoubtedly one of our major pastimes since hundreds of people visit Kashmir only to fish. The fishing though very good is by no means expensive and the expenditure of maintaining trout waters are considerable. The trout have done better in Kashmir than in the country of origin. They grow to big sizes and provide excellent sport. The fishing is very well managed according to international experts and is better than pre-independence days. This is evident from the record catches of trout made in different streams as indicated below :—

- (1) Lower Bringhi—14½ lbs.
- (2) Middla Bringhi—13 lbs.
- (3) Lidder Wahdan—14 lbs.,
- (4) Achabal—12½ lbs.,
- (5) Nowbugh Lower—12½ lbs.,
- (6) Kulgam—11 lbs.
- (7) Kotsu—11 lbs.,
- (8) Pohru—13 lbs.
- (9) Nambal—10½ lbs.
- (10) Kishenganga—10 lbs.
- (11) Tricker—10 lbs.
- (12) Verinag—9 lbs.
- (13) Lower Bringhi—8½ lbs.
- (14) Kokernag—7 lbs.
- (15) Sheishnag—11 lbs.
- (16) Aru—7 lbs.
- (17) Bumzoo—7 lbs.
- (18) Sindh Lower—8 lbs.
- (19) Upper Bringhi—7 lbs.
- (20) Sakhras—9 lbs.
- (21) Bidhar—4 lbs.
- (22) Erin—5 lbs.
- (23) Panzat—5 lbs.
- (24) Isthali—7 lbs., 2 ozs.
- (25) Tehsil—7 lbs.
- (26) Phryslin—5 lbs.
- (27) Sindh Middle—7 lbs.

One of the principal attractions of Kashmir fishing is its infinite variety and quality of fish. Each river and stream fished has its own characteristic features. But there are three main "types":

The larger rivers like Sindh, Lidder, Kishenganga are foaming torrents during the months of May, June and July with an occasional gentle current round the boulders where the big trout lie.

Spinning is allowed in these rivers but fishing with the wet fly and weighed casts produces good results. These rivers are best in April, August and September when there is no snow water. Side streams and other water channels near these beats provide another variety of fishing during the period and are very sporting.

The second type of water includes Bringhi, Erin, Madumati, Kulgam, Tehsil, Ningle and Ferozpora and similar streams where flies are generally the rule and wet fly fishing is good throughout the season.

Growth in these waters is phenomenal owing to high calcium contents of water and rich luxuriant insect food.

The Himalayan pleasure land of Kashmir has some 300 miles of trout waters ranging from an altitude of over 5,000 feet to 12,500 feet including some of the beautiful high level lakes namely Vishensar, Kishensar, Gangabal, Gadsar and the recently stocked Sheishnag and Kounsernag. The main streams are within 40–60 miles of Srinagar and are divided into beats of two to six miles for fishing on daily or weakly basis. A visitor has more than 90 beats to choose. The good beats are located in the Bringhi or Lidder valleys and provide some superb fishing. For the beginners and immatures there are some very good streams like Kokernag and Verinag. To the north-west of Srinagar is Sindh river where there are about 10 good beats open to spinning throughout the season. Sindh valley, the closest and the lowest beat, is only 18 miles from Srinagar. In the far north is the enchanting Kishenganga in Gurez Valley across the Bandipore about 80 miles from Srinagar and connected by a jeepable road over Rajdhani Pass at 10,000 feet altitude. In this little valley there are some streams like Badwan, Koragbal which are full of trout. In the north-west are the two affluents of Wular lake namely Erin and Madumati which are no doubt anglers paradise and are at a distance of 35 to 38 miles from Srinagar. At the mouth of Wular some excellent mahaseer can be caught in the Jhelum upto Uri during July to September and also in Chenab and some of its tributaries known popularly as Tawis in Jammu, Rajouri and Poonch. A visitor who contemplates a fishing

holiday should ask for necessary reservation in advance directly from the Fisheries Directorate, Tourist Centre, Srinagar. On arrival in Srinagar he should consult the concerned officer of the Fisheries Department and find out what beats are suitable and available. He may also if necessary arrange through Agencies for tents and supplies or ask for accommodation in the Government Fishing lodges and Rest Houses which are suitably furnished and sanitarily fitted.

A light glass fibre or a split cane rod 8—8½" will give satisfactory results. Tapered King-fisher line or bubble line give excellent results on the light but well balanced reel, 2—2½" diameter. The common flies which are useful are :—

Watson's fancy, Peacock, Coachman, Wood Cock and green, Teal and green, Jockscot, Invicta, Butcher, Jinger quill.

The fishing season commences from 15th of March and ends on 15th of October. Broadly speaking all fish which afford sport to the anglers are game fish but the exotic Brown and Rainbow Trout are certainly game fish par—excellence. Similarly Mahaseer fishing and Cheroo fishing which are premier sporting fish among the indigenous varieties give great fun when hooked on a spoon or a dead bait. The most popular methods for trout fishing are fly fishing and spinning and these types afford an active exercise amidst the most beautiful scenery. Kashmir can boast of. The fish caught are the most sportive and their capture involves much skill combined with knowledge of insect life under water. No ground baits are required for trout fishing and the fish when caught and smoked on the bank of the stream is most palatable and delicious.

Every year the number of anglers fishing in the State increases but all of them are impelled by a common motive, that is a desire for relaxation after day to day task. One of the charms of angling is that it presents an endless field for argument, speculation and experiment besides excelling as a source of sport and relaxation.

An angler can stay in some of the well furnished fishing lodges which are situated on the banks of the trout streams in quiet and secluded areas but some may prefer to enjoy the charm

of tenting. With a tent one is free to choose the location and there are some beautiful camping sites on almost all the streams. Fishing rights can be bought by purchasing a licence from the office of the Director of Fisheries and the fish is the property of an angler. One has not to return the catch and the permissible number of fish varying from six to twelve is the property of the angler. He has not to return the catch as in Austria where he can take it only on payment of additional cost. Waders are not generally required as most of the streams can be fished from the bank. But if one can easily afford a Wader it will be useful in March and April when the water is cool and when it is not advisable to go to the middle of the stream without Waders. In March and April fishing is not good before 10 a. m. till the water warms up but in June, July and August early morning and evening hours are the best. In these hot months biggest fish are always caught at dawn or dusk. The Brown and Rainbow trout feed heavily after dark, when the large fish become active after sunset. The biggest fish of four pounder was caught by Her Majesty the Queen of Nepal at 9 p.m. while I landed a 7 pounder at 9.30 p.m. It is really enjoyable to fish in moonlit night provided right type of fly is used and generally the coachman is the best.

Kashmir is also rich in the great variety of game birds and game animals. Shooting can be combined with trout fishing or trekking or hiking as part of the shooting season coincides with a part of the trout fishing season i.e. 15th March to 15th April and 15th September to 15th October. Thus bird shooting and fishing can be combined in one trip along with hiking. The usual season for shooting Snipe in Shalabug, Anchar, Lasjan, Nowgam, etc. is 1st. September to 30th March, Duck and geese in Hygam, Mirgund, Pampore and Hokarsar is from 15th September to 15th April, Chakor in Nishat, Brain, Khonomoh, Khrew, Khiram, Watlab and Dara and Pheasant in Lidder valley, Kishtwar, Madumati and Athwatoo (Bandipore), Nowbug, Simthan, Scorparav (Sindh valley) etc. is from 1st. October to end of February and Barasingha from 16th March to 15th September. In case a holiday maker has a few days

more at his disposal he can go for the wild Goat and Sheep either on a summer big game licence commencing from 16th March to 15th November or winter big game licence which commences from 16th November to 15th March by contacting the Game Branch of the forest Department. In case he is interested in black bear shooting it can be done anywhere in the valley and these are available plentifully in the corn fields or round about Apricot trees or elsewhere in the forests or in the Reserve for which a permit of the Game Warden will be necessary.

Apart from shooting and trout fishing a visitor has unlimited possibilities of watching bird life of Kashmir which is unique. It includes a variety of hill birds not commonly seen in other areas. The Golden oriole, Wood Peckers, Partridge Shrike, Minivets, Whistling Thrush, Blue Jay, Starlings, Fly Catchers, Bee eaters, King Fishers, Owls, Cormorants, Fishing Bagles, Hoopoes, Pigeons green and rocky, Herons, Turtle doves

and some of the Game birds already mentioned. For a casual visitor, for a man from the town, for a tourist looking for excitement of different kind, for students and teachers interested in nature study and for one and all Kashmir affords a most enjoyable holiday amidst picturesque surroundings with bird and animal life both under water and above ground. These animals when seen in natural surroundings present a different type of picture from that of animals seen anywhere in Cages or in the Zoos.

It was all this which attracted the great Roosevelt Brothers to visit Kashmir including Kishtwar and Gilgat for a few months in 1925 and one of whom was on return elected as the President of the United States of America. Those who have visited the wonderful scenic parks of North America have expressed their admiration for the mountains and river valleys of Kashmir which is an earthly paradise where the alpine flowers, wild roses and lily adorn the mountains.

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Facilities For Tourists

—m. a. Pandit
Dy Director Tourism (Publicity)

DURING the three Five-Year Plan periods, Rs. 176.87 lakhs were spent on tourism works. The main achievements are the Tourist Reception Centres at Srinagar and Pahalgam, 14 dak bungalows, 24 rest houses, 13 dormitories, 13 serais, 111 huts, 3 restaurants, 1 youth hostel and 2 Government hostels. During the last three years 10 huts at Pahalgam, one dak bungalow and one serai at Katra, 10 huts at Cheshmashahi, additional four rooms in the dak bungalow at Kud, additional eight rooms in the dak bungalow at Poonch and another at Doda were provided. Besides, a cafeteria at Cheshmashahi, a restaurant and bar at Charchinari, a Serai at Banihal and a Serai at Ramban were constructed.

25 acres of land with buildings have been purchased at Nagin and the Department runs a club there. At present work is in progress at the Tourist Reception Courts, Jammu, where 39 additional rooms have already been completed. By the close of 1969, we will have 43 more rooms there. In Tourist reception Centre, Srinagar, we now have 48 rooms. A motorable road from Tangmarg to Gulmarg has been constructed.

By and large, our state possesses a varied type of accommodation suitable to a tourist. It ranges from tents and huts to hotels and houseboats. For the more sophisticated and advanced section of tourists Kashmir has something unique to offer by way of posh accommodation and that is a houseboat, which is peculiar to Kashmir.

Houseboats were introduced in Kashmir as a mode of accommodation as far back as 1888 by one Mr. M. T. Kennard, an Englishman. Subsequently, the houseboats became favourite abode for Europeans

visiting Kashmir. With the passage of time the number of houseboats increased considerably and the ingenious craftsman of Kashmir produced even better and luxurious houseboats, so much so that commodious and fabulously furnished houseboat today surpasses even a high class hotel. We have over 403 houseboats registered in the tourism Department so far and about 70 more are in the process of registration. So, we will have about 500 odd houseboats before the next tourist season.

Under the provision of Houseboats and Bathing Boats Act and the subsequent Tourist Trade Act all the houseboat owners are required to register their houseboats with the Department and in turn they are issued a licence which authorises them to let out their houseboat, to tourists strictly in accordance with the rate schedule fixed by the Deptt. Any infringement is punishable under the Act.

Houseboats are classified as special, 1st class, economy class, doonga boats and annexies according to the size and the type of furniture, fixtures, crockery and cutlery available there. A licence on payment of Rs. 10/- is issued to be displayed conspicuously so that a tourist on entering a houseboat will know the category of the houseboat at once. A tourist has an option whether or not to eat in an economy-class houseboat. But this option is not there in the case of special and 1st class houseboats; Charges of those two types of houseboats include rent and meals.

In order to ensure fair and equitable distribution of business to houseboats a turn list of houseboats of all categories in the different sectors of Srinagar viz, Dal lake, Nagin lake, Chinabagh and Jehlum is maintained at the Tourist Reception Centre. A tourist, after he has expressed his desire to hire a houseboat of particular category, is directed to that houseboat or if the owner of the houseboat is somewhere around, is escorted to the houseboat. This system has, to a large extent minimised the complaints about alleged discrimination of business to houseboat owners.

As regards hotel accommodation it must be conceded that there is room for lot of improvement in our hotels so far as reception, meals and service are concerned. The staff of a hotel need

to be very polite and courteous. The meals served should be palatable, wholesome and clean. The servants like room bearers and other attendants should be at the beck and call of the visitors and everything should be spick and span. Above all, a high standard of cleanliness and sanitation should be maintained. It is for those working on the hotel and other catering establishments like tourist bungalows, clubs and cafeteria, to ensure proper functioning of our respective establishments on these lines. It is things like dirty table linen, an unshaven and untidy bearer, a filthy bathroom or arrogance of the staff that irritates a tourist. We have to guard against such things if we want more and more tourists to visit our homeland.

The other type of accommodation comprises tourist bungalows, tourist huts, dormitories, youth hostels, sarais and tents. The details of accommodation in Jammu and Kashmir in the Government sector are given as under :—

Jammu

- | | |
|-----------------------------------|--|
| 1. Tourist Reception Centre | 56 room + 82 rooms in new block |
| 2. Circuit House | 8 rooms. |
| 3. Tourist Serai, Parade Ground | 8 halls. |
| 4. Tourist Reception Centre, | Katra. |
| 5. Tourist Bungalows/ Rest House. | Katra, Udhampur, Kud Patnitop, Sanasar, Batote, Ramban, Banihal, Poonch, Doda and Reasi. |
| 6. Tourist Huts | Sanasar and Batote. |

Srinagar

- | | |
|-----------------------------|--|
| 1. Hotel | Badshah—62 rooms.
Lalarukh—46 rooms |
| 2. Tourist Reception Centre | 31 rooms + 48 rooms in new block. |
| 3. Tourist Huts | |
| Cheshmashahi | 20 |
| 4. Youth Hostels | 2 |
| 5. Tented accommodation | Pologround |
| 6. Tents and Huts | Pahalgam, Gulmarg, Ganderbal, Kokernag, Yusmarg, Sonmarg, Achhabal, Cheshmashahi |

7. Tourist Bungalows Gulmarg, Tangmarg,
 Ganderbal, Pehalgam,
 Sonamarag, Khanabal,
 Qasigund, Verinag,
 Kokernag, Daksum,
 Achhabal and Manasbal,

All reservations are requested at the Headquarters. In order to avoid over-lapping, no officer will effect reservation directly unless he has contacted the Headquarters prior to such action. By and large, accommodation in tourist huts and dak bungalows between Jammu and Srinagar is allotted on 'first-come-first served basis' except in the case of VIPs and other dignitaries as also those for whom accommodation may have been reserved in advance by Department. All charges for accommodations reserved are payable in advance.

A mention may also be made about water transport like taxi-shikaras and motor-launches. Since the Dal and Nagin Lakes and the Jehlum

river in Srinagar are a great attraction to our tourists, they frequently make use of those floating modes of transport and it is with this object in view that under law all the taxi shikaras and motorised boats are registered with the Tourism Department. Their rate structure is fixed. In the event of any dispute arising out of excess, it must at once be referred to the concerned authorities. Similarly, motorised boats in Dal and Nagin lakes also come within the purview of this law and are licensed. The number of taxi shikaras registered with the Department is 727.

Every Tourist Officer, wherever he is posted, is required to visit hotels etc. and meet the tourists staying there with a view to ensuring that all restaurants and lodgings are kept clean and that necessary amenities are provided. The complaints that come to notice are dealt with on the spot. That way visitors feel comfortable while holidaying in the State.

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Applications for admission to be held in August, 1969 to various courses of training in Government Training Industrial Institutes in Engineering and Non-Engineering trades are invited from candidates both male and female who are Middle pass or Matriculate. Candidates should be between the age of 15 to 25 years and physically fit.

For admission forms and other details please contact any Government Industrial Training Institute or Employment Exchange nearest to your place of residence.

(Zaheer Ahmed)
Director,
Industrial Training and Employment.
JAMMU (Srinagar)



Transport Undertaking

—j. s. jamwal
Director S.T.U

THE State Transport Undertaking has now completed 20 years of devoted service to the travelling public. In 1947, following Pakistan's invasion on Kashmir, the transport system which was then run and managed by the private sector completely broke down. The Government was posed with the serious problem of maintaining essential supplies and services to the life of the people in the State. It was at that crucial hour that the Government besides rehabilitating the private operators, who were left with damaged and meagre number of road-worthy vehicles, created a Government Transport Department with a nucleus of 255 vehicles. From this humble beginning, more than a thousand vehicles are on its rolls today. The part played by the Government Transport in close competition with the private transport for two decades now in providing efficient regular and safe services to the travelling public and tourists is a real achievement and a matter of pride, indeed.

Year after year the process systemic and progressive taking over of important route for passenger traffic and freight haulage with commensurate increase in the fleet strength continued. During last 4-5 years major changes effecting the policy of the Undertaking have been brought into effect. The erstwhile Transport Department which was controlled by the Transport Commissioner was bifurcated ; separating the Transport undertaking from the state transport Authority. In doing so the Government fulfilled the long standing demand of the private operators who had entertained doubts about the differential treatment between the Government Transport and the Private Transport by one and the same controlling authority of the Department. This step did not in

any way hampered the progress and prosperity of the Undertaking which is today one of the major Industries in the public sector both from the point of revenue as well as from its service as a public utility concern. In 1965, it yielded a profit of Rs. 64 lakhs against an annual loss up to Rs. 23 lakhs in the past. Thanks to the millions of passengers for their co-operation, goodwill and encouragement.

The Undertaking ever since its inspection has been depending for its extension entirely on its own sources. The funds allocated under the Plan scheme—only since 1964-65 enable the Undertaking to implement scheme like Nationalization of Passenger Services on the National Highway, expansion in the fleet strength, construction on Central Workshop for maintenance of fleet on scientific lines, construction of Depot offices (with amenities and facilities for travellers established in almost in all the districts of the State and also development of City / District and long route services. There has also been a marked expansion in our Regional Workshop where the increased fleet is maintained with an improved degree of efficiency. The service officers and yards have also been expanded so as to accommodate the huge fleet.

In the absence of Railway, the State's isolation with its neighbouring States far want of direct communication system was keenly felt by the Government. Accordingly steps were taken to start with immediate effect Inter-State Services between Jammu - Delhi, Jammu - Amritsar, Jammu - Jullunder, Jammu - Chandigarh and Jammu - Ludhiana. Direct services are likely to be operated during the current financial year. The above arrangements, besides providing travel facilities to the general public, have afforded a

vast scope to the traders in their business. A direct goods service to various important business centres outside the State has particularly facilitated the Fruit Industry of the State with cheap and fast transport system.

In addition, the Undertaking has connected, by means of its efficient transportation system, the farflung areas like Leh, Kargal and Tangdhar with the capital town. For internal operation at Leh, trucks and buses have been stationed for the convenience and comforts of the local inhabitants. For Tangdhar special type jeeps have been commissioned to cater to the needs of the public of the area. There is on hand a programme for further expansion of the transport facilities in this sector.

The progress made by the Undertaking in its various fields can be gauged by the following comparative data :—

Routes under operation		1951 2	1956 30	
Gross earnings		Rs. 67.88 Lakhs	67.56	
Net profits		2.87	5.45	
Passengers carried (In lakhs)		1200 Passgr	32.75	
Maundage carried (in Lakh. mds)		24.39	32.25	
Fleet position		315 (total	488	
Staff position		1050	1499	
1961	1964	1965	1966-67	1967-68
57	66	102	132	135
142.52	225.37	318.42	358.00	322.00
20.10	23.80	64.44	26.25	10.86
63.29	66.24	94.40	114.78	102.38
34.51	45.63	48.18	48.00	48.00
608	955	1037	1100	1122
1883	2570	3275	3600	4100

Post And Telecommunication

—c.v.h. rao
Dy Director (Engg.) J & K Circle

BEFORE the 15th August, 1947, entire J and K State including Pakistan occupied Kashmir area formed one Postal Division except for a small portion of Jammu Province, which was under the erstwhile Sialkot Postal Division. After Independence, whole of the State was under one Postal Division, namely Kashmir Postal Division under Postmaster-General, Ambala. On 1-9-61, a separate Jammu Postal Division was formed and all post offices in Jammu Province were brought under the new Postal Division. Indian Post and Telegraphs Department took over the Telegraph and Telephone system from the State in the year 1953. To hasten the pace of Telecommunication development in the State, a Telecommunication Circle was formed on 21-10-61. Subsequently, on 1-4-66 a new Posts and Telegraphs Circle was formed independent of the Punjab Circle. There are at present two Postal Divisions and two Engineering Divisions under J and K Posts and Telegraphs Circle. There are four head post Offices in the Circle, namely Srinagar and Anantnag in Kashmir Division and Jammu and Udhampur in Jammu Division. Srinagar Head Post Office was up-graded to a gazetted status with effect from 1-6-64 and there is a proposal for up-grading Jammu Head-Office.

POSTAL FACILITIES

On 15-8-1947 the total number of Post Offices in Jammu and Kashmir was only 126. Today there are 908 Post Offices their distribution is given below :

Jammu Division	...	419
Kashmir Division (excluding Ladakh)	...	441
Ladakh area	...	48

In the absence of the Railway in the State and total absence of even ordinary means of transport in certain very remote areas in Ladakh, Gurez, Bhadrawah, Kishtwar and Doda, great difficulty is being experienced in opening of Post Offices in such remote and far flung areas. Only possible link between these areas and the rest of the area is by establishing runner lines. Due to extreme-climatic conditions and difficult mountaineous terrain, the establishment of runner lines is also a great problem. The cost for opening new post offices in such remote areas becomes prohibitive and resulting loss of the department. Total loss sustained by the P and T Department in J and K Circle during 1967-68 is Rs. 2,37,838. 51. The total number of experimental B.Os. maintained with loss is about 377. The target for opening post offices during 1969-70 is as given below :

Urban

(Permissible limits of loss of Rs. 500/-)

(1)

Rural

(Permissible limits of loss of Rs. 2,500/-)

(2)

Permissible limits of loss of Rs. 1,000/-

(3)

All first class mails are air-lifted to and from Kashmir Valley to the rest of the country. Other second class mails mostly comprising parcels and book packets are carried through the Railway upto Pathankot and from there to Srinagar through Agency of Private Mail Carriers. Even the second class mails to and from Ladakh are air-lifted.

TELECOMMUNICATION FACILITIES

When P and T Department took over the Telegraph and Telephone system from the State in the year 1953 there were only seven exchanges and thirteen P.C.Os. Total equipped capacity was about 950 lines. Srinagar was a manual exchange with 420 lines and Jammu was an automatic exchange with 300 lines. Since then the Telecommunication services in the State have been expanded considerably. Today there are

39 Telephone Exchanges whose total equipped capacity is about 8940 lines. 32 of these exchanges are automatic. The 3300 line-exchange at Srinagar has been expanded to 4500 lines recently. There is a further proposal expanding it to 5500 lines by 1971. The 500 line auto-exchange at Gandhinagar (Jammu) has been expanded to 600 lines and a project for expanding this further to 700 lines has also been sanctioned. Jammu exchange capacity has been increased from 1200 lines to 2100 lines. There are now about 39 Long Distance Public Call Officers and 124 Local P.C.Os. Special attention is being paid to expand the telephone services in the rural and border areas. Small automatic exchanges are being planned for Watrigam, Bhadarwah, Kishtwar etc.

S.T.D. service between Srinagar-Delhi and Srinagar-Jammu have been commissioned on 18th November, 1967, Jammu-Delhi S.T.D. service was introduced in September, 1967. This has been possible with introduction of Microwave link between Srinagar and Jullundur. With introduction of S.T.D. numbers of trunk calls from Delhi to Srinagar and Jammu and between Jammu and Srinagar increased manifold.

Valley Trunk Dialling enabling direct dialling among subscribers in Srinagar, Anantnag, Sopore and Baramulla exchanges has been commissioned. With installation of TAX at Delhi and Srinagar, Srinagar will be linked up with a large number of exchanges in other states.

Proposals for expanding the capacity of Gandhinagar, Udampur and Baramulla exchanges are under consideration. In Jammu construction of a multistoreyed building costing over 16 lakhs of rupees has started for a new Telephone Exchange.

The total number of applicants waiting for telephone connections is approximately 1170. With the expansion of Srinagar and Jammu Exchanges, the present waiting list excepting that for Gandhinagar Exchanges area will be practically wiped off towards the end of the current year.

Recently O.Y.T. scheme has been extended to all exchanges over 1000 line capacity in the Country. The O.Y.T. Scheme has also been

introduced in Srinagar and Jammu exchanges (including Gandhinagar) from 1-1-1968. The intending subscriber has got to pay a lump sum of Rs. 2,50/- and the rebate on this lump sum payment would be Rs. 30/- per quarter.

A 50 line Telex has been installed at Srinagar in December, 1967. The Telex Subscribers at Srinagar can now directly communicate with other subscribers in any other part of the Country. The response from the public for this Telex Service cannot be called as satisfactory.

Srinagar has direct Wireless Telegraph link with Leh, Kargil, Jammu and New Delhi. In addition, Srinagar has direct Radio Teleprinter link with New Delhi and Jammu has Wireless Telegraph link with Poonch. Leh will also be connected with Diksit in Nobra Valley and Nyoma. Recently land line speech circuit have been provided between Srinagar and Leh. Leh and Srinagar and Kargil. Land line telegraph circuits will also be provided soon.

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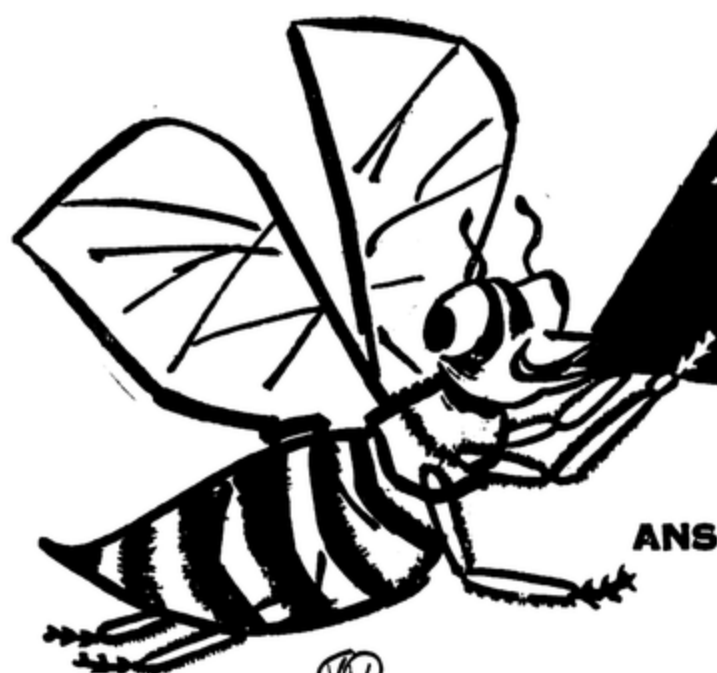
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Roads And Buildings —A Survey

IN Jammu and Kashmir State roads have assumed an added importance in absence of railways and waterways and in view of its mountaneous terrain. Here a net work of roads has been laid to link the remotest corners and hilly areas.

During the year 1968-69, the expenditure under this head has gone to about Rs. 5 crores. Of this Rs. 2 crores and 16 lakhs were incurred on roads and bridges, Rs. 1 crore and 65 lakhs on buildings and about Rs one crore on maintenance. The proposed expenditure for the year 1969-70 on roads and bridges, buildings and maintenance is Rs. 5.48 crores including Rs. 2.98 crores on roads, Rs. 1.25 crores on buildings and over one crore rupees on maintenance. For the new work an amount of Rs. 25 lakhs has been proposed.

In Kashmir about 350 schemes pertaining to construction of roads and bridges are in progress. They include :

- | | | |
|-------|--|------------|
| (i) | Development of metalled into black topped roads | 25 miles |
| (ii) | Development of shingled into metal roads | 67 miles |
| (iii) | Development of fair weather into shingle roads. | 115 miles |
| (iv) | Development of jeepable into fair weather roads. | 160 miles. |
| (v) | Construction of jeepable roads | 132 miles. |

Besides construction of the all-weather two-lane road between Tangmarg and Gulmarg has been completed. In all, about 14 new including link roads have been constructed in Kashmir.

A 460' span prestressed concrete bridge over the flood spill channel at Singpora, on Srinagar Baramulla road, was completed and a similar bridge of the same span was completed and thrown open to traffic during 1968-69 on Narbal-Tangmarg road. This bridge had fulfilled the long felt need on this road of tourist importance and has cost around Rs. 17.25 lakhs. Another major bridge of an aggregate span of 550 is under construction over the river Jhelum at Sumbal on Shalteng-Bandipora road and is expected to be completed this year at an approximate cost of Rs. 25 lakhs.

During the year 1968-69 a sum of about Rs. 15 lakhs was spent on construction of bridges in the Kashmir province. There are about 7 other bridges which have either been completed or are in progress excluding 4 foot bridges.

In addition, under the intensive border block development programme in Baramulla district, various work have been launched which are expected to be completed during the year 1969-70 at an estimate cost of Rs. 28 lakhs.

Under the building programme, an amount of more than Rs. 1 crore was spent on buildings during the year 1968-69. A few of such buildings are listed below :—

- (i) Additional works at Medical College, Srinagar
 - (ii) Health Centre at Pampore.
 - (iii) T.B. clinic at Anantag
 - (iv) Police housing in the Kashmir Valley
 - (v) 10 tourist huts at Cheshma Shahi.
 - (vi) 5 tourist huts at Pahalgam.
 - (vii) Cafeteria building at Cheshmashahi.
- Other works under execution are :—
- (a) Agriculture Department works.
 - (b) Education Department works.
 - (c) Medical Department works.
 - (d) Tourism Department works
 - (e) Stationery and Printing works
 - (f) Housing colonies
 - (g) Police Department works
 - (h) Excise and Taxation Department works
 - (i) Judicial Department works
 - (j) Revenue Department works

- (k) Jail Department works
- (l) Tawaza Department works.

Some of the notable buildings which have either been completed or are in progress in Kashmir are given districtwise as mentioned below :—

SRINAGAR DISTRICT

1. Agriculture Hostel Laboratory building at Shalimar
2. Laboratory building at Lammandi
3. Veterinary hospital Srinagar
4. Polytechnic works at Srinagar
5. School buildings at Rawalpura, Manigam and Ganderbal.
6. Surgeons and nurses hotel in S.M.H.S. Hospital.
7. Works in Chest Diseases hospital and Medical college.
8. 100 bed hospital at Srinagar
9. Residential flats for low paid employees at Jawaharnagar
10. K.M.D. Adda (Stand)
11. Shopping centre at Jawaharnagar
12. Police station at Kothibagh
13. Octroi post Parimpura
14. Transport yard Srinagar.

BARAMULLA DISTRICT

1. Agriculture college, Sopore
2. Family planning Centre Handwara, Eagam and Tangdhar
3. Improvement work at Gulmarg including road Tangmarg to Gulmarg.
4. Shops-cum-flats Sopore and Bandipore
5. Police Station Bandipore.

ANANTNAG DISTRICT

1. Agriculture residential quarters at Khadwani
2. Additional works in ITI Anantag
3. District Hospital Anantnag
4. Improvement works and two bed roomed huts at Pahalgam
5. Residential quarters at Anantag
6. Residential quarters for sub-Judges at Shopian.

An M.L.As' hostel building at Srinagar is also proposed to be constructed during the year 1969-70. M.L.As' hostel at Jammu has been completed at Jammu at a cost of about 11 lakhs.

In Jammu an amount of about Rs. 106.19 lakhs has been spent during the year 1969-70 on construction of roads.

According to the revised estimates 23 miles long Saruinsar road will cost Rs. 59.50 lakhs. It will connect Jammu with Saruinsar, a place of tourist interest, abounding in scenic beauty and lake. The road is also of vital importance because there are prospects of petroleum being found there. The Oil and Natural Gas Commission have started exploration work at Rajthara about 3 miles from Saruinsar in this connection. The road has been opened for traffic.

The extension work on the Saruinsar-Mansar road has been taken in hand. This 15-mile long stretch of the road is expected to cost Rs. 9.90 lakhs. Mansar, another beautiful spot, is already being linked with Jammu-Pathankot road at Samba. Construction of Jammu-Srinagar and Saruinsar-Mansar road will result in providing another link to Dhar Udhampur road.

The Basohli-Bani-Bhaderwah road, which will be 85 miles long, will approximately cost about 114 lakhs of rupees. Construction of the road will open up the interior backward areas and also give access to rich forests and promote development of horticulture here.

On the work on 28 mile long Krimchi Landhar road, an amount of about Rs. 13.30 lakhs have been spent.

The Domel-Jindrah-Kharta road sanctioned for Rs. 17.76 lakhs is sponsored and financed by Central Govt. It was started in the year 1967-68 and is expected to be completed by the end of 1969-70. During the year 1968-69 an amount of Rs. 6 lakhs was spent on this project. The road will provide a short link between Jammu-Srinagar road and Dhar-Udhampur road.

The Tikri-Katra-Bagot road approved at a cost of Rs. 82.47 lakhs, is also sponsored and financed by the Central Government. It will link Jammu-Srinagar National Highway with Rajouri district. During the year 1968-69, an amount of about 20 lakhs was spent on the road.

Expected to cost Rs. 41 lakhs the work on Reasi Arans road is going ahead. To open up the backward areas of Gulab Ghar a motor-bridge over river Chenab at Kanthan is in progress. The

Dham Kund Gool road approved at a cost of Rs. 12.14 lakhs and Rs. 14.64 lakhs for phase I and II respectively in 19 miles long. Construction of fair-weather road as per phase I has already been completed and now shingling work on the road is in progress. The road will link backward and hilly areas of Gool.

Batote-Bhaderwah road, an important highway of Doda district is 50 miles in length. Only 7 miles of the road remain to be re-surfaced which are proposed to be completed during an year's time. Kishtwar Paddar jeep road approved at a cost of Rs. 17.45 lakhs was completed during the year 1968-69.

The work on a 2300 ft. long bridge across river Chenab at Baradari Reasi (Udhampur district), a 460' suspension bridge at Mohalla across river Chenab and a 356' suspension bridge at Gandoo (Kishtwar) has been completed. 132' span motor bridge over river Chenab at Banderkot (Kishtwar), 70' span Plate Girder bridge near Billawar in Kathua district, 110' span motor bridge over Ans in Poonch district, 109 ft. span foot bridge at Thanda Pani, Poonch district 300' span bridge at Thathri across river Chenab, 110' span bridge at Sillar in Udhampur district, 192' span foot suspension bridge at Nartopa, Poonch district were completed during the year 1968-69.

Damages caused to 271 ft. span Berripattan bridge during the last Indo-Pakistan conflict were also repaired during the year 1968-69.

For the facility of inhabitants residing in far-flung areas wire-rope kharolies for pedestrians are being provided at a number of places.

Salient aspects of some of the prominent building schemes at Jammu are given below :—

The work of construction of a hostel for Government College, Bhaderwah and part of the building was completed during the year 1968-69.

The work on the construction of fertilizer godown at Chahtha approved at a cost of Rs. 8.85 lakhs, has been completed during the year 1968-69.

Construction of a new food godown at Nagrota was also taken in hand at a cost of Rs. 10.34 lakhs.

Under the popularity development programme construction work of buildings at Belicharana at

a cost of Rs. 9.42 lakhs, at Hakal at a cost of Rs. 0.92 lakhs and at Chatha at a cost of Rs. 1.37 lakhs was taken in hand. An amount of Rs. 7 lakhs was spent during the year 1968-69 on these works.

To provide adequate residential accommodation to non-gazetted staff at various places in Jammu province, an amount of Rs. 15 lakhs was spent during the year 1968-69.

The road system in the State can easily claim to be one of the best in the country, in spite of difficult terrain. Some of country's highest highway are situated in the State. The road linking

Ladakh with the rest of the State and the country passing over the height of 1100 ft. is considered as an engineering feat. The country's longest tunnel was bored across Pir Panjal range near Banihal to eliminate hazards of travel between Srinagar and Jammu. The tourist traffic, which has a bearing on the economy of the State, is on increase much owing to the efficient road system as a result of which famous tourists resorts like Pahalgam, Gulmarg, Yusmarg and Sansar and scores others have been linked with the rest of the world.

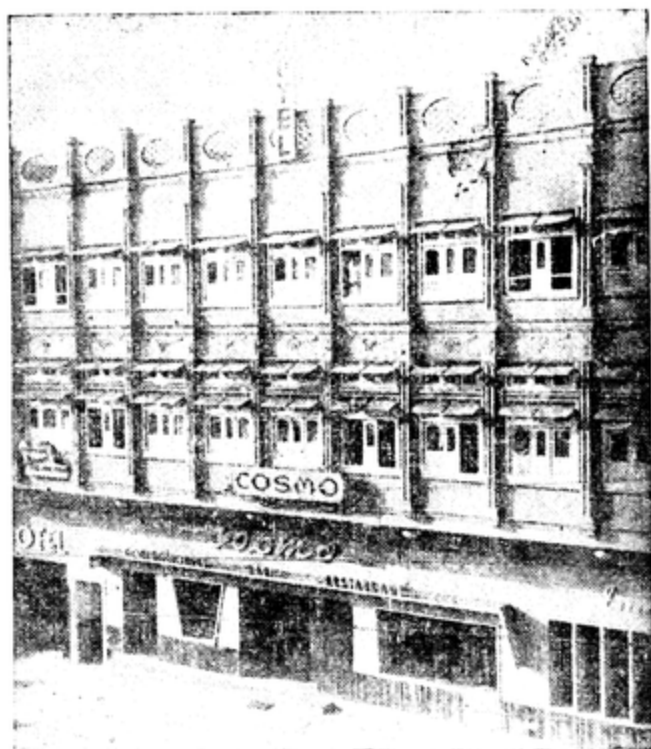
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NEW LADAKH

anwar karim
Chief Secretary (Additional)

Ladakh is the northern-most district of the State of Jammu and Kashmir with an area of 47,200 square miles and a population of 87,900 according to 1961 census. The density of population per square mile is 1.8 which is spread over 239 villages. The majority of the people depend on land for their living but the total area under cultivation is only 40,000 acres. Most of the land is arid, sandy and inert both physically and chemically with low moisture-holding capacity. The temperature of the region ranges from 31°C in winter to 24°C in summer. Rainfall is scanty and the average annual rainfall is about 3 inches.

Despite these handicaps of nature, Ladakh is now on the threshold of a break-through to prosperity and modernity. While the foundations of a multilateral programme of development in the district were laid, as in the rest of the State, in the First and Second Five Year Plans, an intensive and concentrated development of the district has begun from the commencement of the Third Five Year Plan. Ladakh, though one out of the ten districts of the State, having the lowest density of population, has, nevertheless, the distinction of having its own Development Commissioner who is the head of all development departments located in the district including Education, Health, Agriculture, Animal Husbandry, Cooperation, etc. etc. and is responsible for the implementation of all programmes of development.

During the period 1961-62 to 1968-69, apart from a non-plan expenditure of about Rs. 275 lakhs, an amount of Rs. 3 crores has been spent on the development of Agriculture, Animal Husbandry, Health, Forests, Cooperation, Communications, Irrigation and Electricity. The

Fourth Plan outlay for this district is Rs. 4.50 crores and the current years' Plan outlay, which is the first year of the Fourth Five Year Plan, is Rs. 75 lakhs.

Appreciable progress has been made in the field of Agriculture. Several Research-cum-Demonstration Farms have been established in the district. The attempt is not only to increase the yield of local varieties of farm products but also to introduce new and improved seeds, improved agricultural implements and practices and modern concept of farming so as to make the district self-sufficient in food and fodder.

In the last decade, education has made rapid progress in the district and literacy has reached every nook and corner. Up to the end of the Second Plan period, the number of schools in the district was 53, only two of which were Middle Schools. The number of schools has now risen to 260. Of these, 10 are Secondary Schools, 4 Lower High Schools and 13 Middle Schools. The Fourth Plan envisages, apart from the expansion of Primary and Secondary Education, the establishment of a Degree College at Leh. Government also intend at a later date to establish a similar college at Kargil. Notwithstanding the fact that education is free throughout the State, scholarship is given to school-going children of nomadic families of Ladakh. Similarly, as in the rest of the State, merit-cum-means scholarship is given to a large body of students.

All students belonging to Ladakh reading in Colleges in Srinagar and Jammu are given a scholarship of Rs. 75/- each per month without exception.

Considerable progress has also been made in providing health facilities to the people. Prior to 1950, there were only two dispensaries in the district—one at Leh and another at Kargil. There are now well-equipped hospitals with facilities for indoor beds both at Leh and Kargil. In addition, there are 7 dispensaries in various parts of the district, 3 Health Centres, 2 Maternity and Child Welfare Centres, 12 First Aid Centres, T.B. and Dental Clinics, a Public Health Laboratory, a Mobile X-Ray Unit and a Mobile Dental Unit. In addition, there are 20 subsidized Medical Centres run by local Hakims. During the Fourth Plan period, the hospitals at Leh and Kargil are proposed to be further equipped and extended in addition

to more health facilities being made available to people living in far-flung and in accessible areas.

Despite difficult terrain and high mountain peaks, the State P.W.D. has constructed 736 kilometre of road. This is in addition to the roads constructed by other agencies and organisations. The most important of these roads is Srinagar-Leh road. A number of road projects are in hand and by now practically all parts of the district are approachable by roads. This has added to the mobility of goods and men and even of new ideas which were hitherto shut out by the forbidding terrain of the region.

A number of minor and medium irrigation projects are in hand and this will enable more arid and waste-lands being brought under food fodder cultivation and thus contribute to the target of self-sufficiency in the matter of food and fodder.

Leh and Kargil towns have been electrified by installing diesel generating sets. There is now a great demand for electrification from rural areas. In order to meet the requirements of power for rural electrification, domestic consumption and cottage industries, a number of medium hydel projects are under close examination. The possibility of establishing micro-hydel projects by harnessing small streams and water falls is also under consideration.

In the course of the last decade, the State Forest Department is pushing forth, despite inclemency of nature, the scheme of afforestation in the district. It has already planted 17 lakh trees, mostly willows and poplars. They have also set up 6 nurseries in various parts of the district. This is in addition to the efforts made by other agencies and individuals who are encouraged to grow trees on their private lands. In the IV Plan period, the schemes of afforestation will be further intensified. The main objectives of these schemes are :—

- (a) to change the climatic complexion of the district by including more precipitation through afforestation ; &
- (b) to provide, as far as may be, the local requirements of fuel which has now to be transported all the way from Srinagar.

Thus, this once-forgotten district is well set on the road to progress prosperity and a new Ladakh is being born by shaking off centuries-old legacy of backwardness.

Role of Technical Education

—Moonis raza

Principal Regional Engg. College, Srinagar

The classical concept of professional education called for the achievement of a limited objective i.e. the acquisition of professional competence through specific instruction, study and training. However, recently there has been greater awareness of the limitations of and risks involved in this old type of professional education in view of the far reaching social and technological changes of the present times. It is being increasingly realised that an engineer or a doctor is first and foremost a member of the human society, and he should clearly realise the social value of his or her contribution and should know the possible use to which his or her work may be put by others. Professional education, though still essentially application—oriented, is being increasingly blended with a good measure of general education to improve communication skills and the understanding of the natural, social and cultural environments.

Jammu and Kashmir does not have any worth-while tradition of industrial initiative. This, to a large extent, is attributable to the meagre economic resources of the people and the State, and to the lack of 'free' professional talents. Till recently most of the engineers who received their education and training outside the State were quickly absorbed by the concerned departments of the Government. This process of almost total bureau cratization of technological expertise thwarted initiative for establishing industries or seeking avenues for self employment.

The Regional Engineering College, Srinagar, established in early 1960, has made a significant contribution in this respect by training a large number of engineers in different branches. Our graduates have

not only met the total requirements of all the engineering departments and industry in the State but have also indirectly forced expansion of the activities of all these departments, specially in respect of future planning. At present a fairly large number of engineering graduates are unemployed all over the country and this has created the psychological climate and pressing need for better utilisation of the services of professional engineers and also the formulation of various additional schemes to enlarge the production capacity. There is now greater awareness among the community of engineers that they should open up new avenues of self-employment; and in this they are receiving fullest encouragement and cooperation from the state as well as central agencies. The present difficult employment position, though causing temporary hardships to some, may prove a blessing in disguise prompting our young graduates to take up the challenge and go in for small scale production individually or in small groups. The Government agencies obviously, cannot expand their employment potential at the rate engineers are being produced in the engineering colleges. It should be realised that real wealth is created only by the utilisation of the means of production. The establishment of services is ancillary and comes next.

The following table gives the number of engineering graduates in various branches of the Srinagar College who passed in the final examinations since 1965 :

Branch	1965	1966	1967	1968
Electrical Engg.	31	34	52	43
Mechanical Engg.	25	79	67	73
Civil Engg.	42	67	33	53
Chemical Engg.	—	—	—	16
Metallurgical Engg.	—	—	—	17

In order to equip the graduate with the ability to apply his or her theoretical understanding for the identification and solution of concrete problems of development in the state, the system of project work at the final year level has been introduced. A small group of students is required to tackle a problem, which may find industrial applications, or may serve as the starting point for advance research work in the department, or may impart special training and self-reliance to

the students so that they may be encouraged to start production on their own. The students design, fabricate, and test the equipment in the experimental projects and it helps them appreciate manufacturing difficulties and makes them conscious of the need of sound design, proper and economic use of materials, and thorough testing of finished products. The college students have developed and made such useful things as battery charges, Voltage regulator, inter-com set, Special purpose electronic equipment and supplies, etc. in the Electrical Engineering Department.

In 1968 the college proposed creation of Technical Consultative Cells under the guidance of senior staff in different departments to work on specific problems for the industry or the engineering departments of the Jammu and Kashmir State. The objectives of this scheme are :—

1. To bring the curricular programme of the college closer to the problems of development of the State, and to ensure better cooperation and coordination with the engineering departments and industry.
2. To solve specific problem for which adequate laboratory facilities and expertise are available in the college.
3. To take up advance action programme in connection with the future development plans.
4. To provide meaningful employment to engineering graduates and to equip them with practical know-how and job experience.

The scheme has been approved and the following projects have been taken in hand :

1. STRUCTURAL ENGINEERING

Preparation of Standard Designs for Construction of Small Culverts, and School Buildings in the Kashmir Valley :

At present there are no standard designs for construction of such structures, and every individual construction requires a lot of repetitive work in planning and designing. It is therefore proposed to prepare hand books giving various standard designs for these structures which would expedite construction and also make it more economical.

2. WATER RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT

(a) Model Studies of the Sheri Project.

The Sheri Hydro-electric project is the biggest one so far planned in the valley. An adequate appraisal of the problems involved in the project will be made by the cell. Model testing of hydro-lic structures, like-wise the head control will be done with facilities and expertise provided by the College.

(b) Survey of the Hydrology of the Kashmir Valley.

Keeping in view the necessity of developing water resources to a fuller extent in the near future, and assessing flood flow in various drainage basins more scientifically collection and processing of comprehensive hydrological data of the valley is aimed at.

3. HIGHWAY ENGINEERING

Design of Pavements.

It is proposed to investigate the cause of failure of the highways and to design suitable strengthening (overlays) for these pavements taking into account the prevailing subgrade moisture, climate, and traffic conditions in the valley.

4. PUBLIC HEALTH ENGINEERING

Sewerage and Sewage Disposal Scheme for Srinagar.

It is proposed to formulate preliminary proposals for an underground sewerage system for Srinagar. It involves the designing of the sewerage system, as well as of the treatment plant, and to offer technical assistance in the execution and maintenance of the system.

5. POWER SYSTEM

Power Development in the State.

General objectives of this project are (i) assessment of load of J and K State for 1980 ; (ii) Transmission network to meet the assessed demand with priority for agricultural and industrial development ; (iii) Rural electrification from the optimum use of these transmission networks.

6. INDUSTRIAL ENGINEERING

Repair and Testing of Machines including manufacture of spare parts.

The following problems are proposed to be taken up :

1. Work study report on the present system of repairs and maintenance of heavy earth moving machinery.
2. Study of the possibilities of the manufacture of spare parts for heavy earth moving and road making machinery.
3. Survey and report of the existing storing system and evolution of more efficient system.

7. OPERATIONAL RESEARCH.

The services of this unit will help the State in suggesting ways for the optimum utilization of the available resources. At present the following problems have been proposed to be studied :

1. To introduce Rational Ordering System in mechanical stores for effective inventory control of items.
2. To introduce G.P.M./PERT techniques for proper planning, scheduling and controlling of the Upper Sindh Hydel Project for expediting at minimum cost.

The Srinagar College is still in the initial stages of its development. It is hoped that this aspect of its work will develop and will be put on a more organised footing in the near future.

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Mineral Development

—v.k.s. varadan,
Director Geology & Mining

Mineral development and industrial development are intimately inter-related. Mineral development often acts as a catalyst to general industrial development. For many industries mineral raw materials are essential requirements. On the other hand, industrial development, by creating a demand locally for mineral raw materials, acts as a powerful fillip to mineral development.

The exploration, proving and exploitation of mineral deposits and the setting up of industrial complex, based on mineral raw materials, involves a long gestation period and in view of the terrain, climate, communications and very low level of technological development of Jammu and Kashmir State, the difficulties are very much greater. Rapid improvements are taking place with respect to power, communications, technical education, etc. which are opening up opportunities of mineral and industrial development. A very high order of technological and scientific skill determination and organisational efficiency are needed to develop the potentialities of this State. Provided these are forthcoming much greater strides than what have been possible so far, can be confidently predicted.

Preliminary surveys of a regional nature have been in progress for nearly a century and the major geological features of the terrain as well as a large number of mineral prospects and occurrences are known. On the basis of this knowledge, it is possible to plan and implement programmes of intensive mineral exploration. Such programmes have been taken up only recently during the last 7 years and they are at the moment being pressed on with vigour. Actual exploitation has only just commenced in a small way.

Actual exploitation is limited to two minerals namely limestone and coal. Around 12,000 tons of limestone are being mined annually at Wuyan in the Kashmir Valley to feed the Cement plant set up there. Coal is being mined at Kalakot to feed the Thermal plant which has recently gone into operation here. The status of exploration and prospects in regard to various minerals, on present knowledge, are briefly described below.

Coal. In the case of coal, the preliminary regional work is complete and the locations of the different coal deposits in the State are known. Considerable amount of detailed work has been carried out in selected areas which have yielded critical information with respect to the special characteristics of the coal fields of Jammu. They are highly disturbed relatively thin seams, which are discontinuous. Reserve estimates, for purposes of exploitation, require considerable amount of detailed proving operations by way of drilling, exploratory mining, etc. There is a great deal of work which has to be done over a number of years, taking up in succession different blocks over a total strike length of around 50 miles. Around 10 miles are currently under investigation or exploitation.

Lignite. Detailed proving operations have already been carried out in the lignite deposits of Kashmir. The present bottleneck relates to technological problems in utilisation and the economics of the exploitation of the deposits. These problems are under examination and certain pilot projects for utilisation of lignite are under implementation.

Limestone. Detailed proving operations are in progress at Banjalgala for Cement Grade limestone in connection with the setting up of a Cement plant at Basohli.

Bauxite. The over-all position with respect to bauxite is that sizable reserves have been proved to exist in the Salal area and further reserves can be expected to be proved in other areas. There are reasonable prospects of establishing 4 to 6 million tons of bauxite of different grades. There are crucial technological problems which require to be solved before the bauxite here can

be considered suitable for manufacture of Aluminium. Comprehensive examination is under way to determine the possibility of simultaneous exploitation of bauxite for a variety of purposes including metallurgical, refractor, abrasive etc.

Gypsum. In the case of gypsum, the known position with respect to the resources is quite satisfactory and the critical inhibiting factor is utilisation arising from poor accessibility vis-a-vis markets. Recently there has been a demand for the Gypsum from Batote for use in the Sindhri Fertiliser plant. The possibility of stimulating local demand by setting up production facilities for fertilisers, gypsum-boards, sulphuric acid etc., is under way to establish adequate reserves of suitable quality so that possibilities of industrial production are not handicapped or delayed for want of detailed information with respect to this mineral raw material.

Copper, Lead, Zinc. The investigations are currently in progress in a number of deposits but these are at the initial stage. The prospects of finding significant quantities of mineable ore, in at least a few of these deposits, should be considered reasonable.

Industrial Minerals. Investigations are also in progress with respect to industrial minerals such as graphite, asbestos, sulphur, borax, glass sand, bentonite, china clay, other refractory clays, abrasive minerals etc. The problems of quality, quantity and utilisation are being concurrently tackled.

Precious and Semi-precious stones. A number of occurrences and deposits of precious and semi-precious stones are known in Jammu & Kashmir State and they have been worked in a small and sporadic fashion. Investigations are in progress which are directed towards exploring the possibility of increasing the volume and improving the regularity of these operations. The important investigations which come under this group relate to the sapphire mines at Padder.

The Directorate of Geology & Mining will be intensifying its exploratory programmes under the 4th Five Year Plan. The tempo of activity will be around 300% what it has been in the

past. The over-all physical targets of work fixed for the Directorate under the 4th plan are as follows :

1. Drilling ... 1,35,000 ft.
2. Exploratory meaning... 7,000 ft. of development.
3. Geological mapping ... 75 lac. sq.mtr. (detailed)
4. Geological mapping ... 2,500 sq.k.m. (reconnaissance)

5. Sampling ... 32,000 samples.

The Directorate has been allocated Rs. 2 Crores under the 4th plan. The investigations will include a variety of minerals such as coal, lignite, gypsum, limestone, bauxite, copper, lead, zinc, gold, other industrial minerals (Bentonite, refractory clays, china clay, graphite, asbestos, sulphur, borax, glass sand) and precious and semi-precious stones.

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**Government of Jammu and Kashmir**  
**Directorate of Industrial Trainings & Employment**

.....

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## Two Pulping Plants

—k. s. gergan  
Secretary J & K Mineral Ltd.

The forests of J & K are divided into two major divisions namely Kashmir Valley and Jammu province. The transportation of timber from Kashmir to Jammu involves considerable expenditure rendering utilization of timber from the Kashmir for a pulping plant in Jammu somewhat uneconomic. The way-out of this situation will be to install separate pulping plants in both regions. The total growing stock of 40.8 million cubic metres in the Valley and 49.8 million cubic metres in Jammu region can easily sustain two pulping units.

As to what kind of pulp should be produced in each area, there are a number of possibilities viz newsprint, high quality paper, rayon pulp etc. The important parameters which would help in deciding the matter would be, firstly, whether the timber is suitable for manufacture of a particular type of pulp, secondly, the suitability of general local conditions for setting-up such a plant; and thirdly, the economic viability of the scheme.

The long fibre soft woods found in Kashmir forests can be used for manufacture of any grade of pulp, ranging from the quality that is required for newsprint to the super-grade type-cord rayon. It may, however, be mentioned that whereas short fibre pulps made from hard woods could successfully be used for manufacture of writing paper and apparel grade rayon yarn, the need for long-fibre pulp is almost vital for manufacture of newsprint or high tenacity rayon yarn such as the super-grade tyre-cord rayon yarn.

During the World War II, considerable work was carried out in Germany to produce high tenacity yarn fibre from short fibre particularly from beech wood pulp without much success. There is no

dissolving pulp plant either in Europe or in America which can claim to have produced on a commercial scale, a dissolving pulp suitable for Super-super tyre-cord from short fibre woods.

The super-super rayon tyre-cord has a tenacity of 17.3 kg per cord of 3,300 denier, and a fatigue resistance of a very high degree. The pulp required is not only high in alpha-cellulose content viz. 97% and a brightness of 95%, but the degree of polymerization is uniform within a small range. This degree of uniformity has not been achieved in short fibre pulps.

It is agreed that the normal rayon fibre for apparel making can be made from short-fibre pulps. It would be, however, unfortunate, if the raw-material requirements of tyre-cord are confused with those of the apparel fibre. It should also be remembered that the days of 4.5 to 5 gms per denier tenacity fibre satisfying the tyre-manufacturers and car owners are long past. The speeds and the impacts, the automobile tyre experiences these days were unthinkable a few years ago. There is no way of compromising with a weaker tyre now. It may also be kept in view that the cell-walls of the long-fibres are thin whereas short fibres have a thick cell-walls of the long-fibres are thin whereas short fibres have a thick cell-wall. During the process of steeping, this morphological aspect plays a very important role. It has been observed that the steeping and alkali-cellulose formation of long fibres is comparatively easier and more uniform than of the pulps made by short fibres.

In India, we have also to look at this factor from another angle. In contrast to Europe, there are hardly any organised short fibre yielding forests. There are mixed forests having various kinds of species. The utility of bamboo as a source of pulp for high tenacity rayon manufacture cannot also be considered feasible. Although its fibre is reasonable long and well oriented, its richness on ash content, specially silica, would cause considerable difficulties.

It is, therefore, desirable that a fair area of the Himalayan soft-wood forests should be earmarked to meet the demands of the already existing rayon tyre-cord industry and the expected high wet modulus and polynosic rayon plants in the country.

Regarding the general local conditions like availability of land, water, power and labour, both Kashmir Valley and Jammu Province have the necessary pre-requisites for a pulp plant. About the economic viability of the scheme it is clear that a pulp plant located in the Valley will necessarily have to send its product to the nearest rail-head at Kathua by means of trucks over a distance of over 200 miles. The incidence on freight at the present rates on the finished product would alone amount to nearly Rs. 120/- per tonne. Evidently, the super tyre-cord pulp which sells at anything from Rs. 2100/- per tonne and above, has certainly got an advantage over the manufacture of newsprint, saleprice whereof is around Rs. 1200/- per tonne. Keeping in view the geographical factors and the present state of communications, therefore, the only reasonable solution would be to install a Rayon Grade Pulp Plant in Kashmir and a Newsprint plant in Jammu.

Considerable work has already been done by the J & K Minerals Ltd in collection of data and preparing feasibility studies for establishment of a Royan Grade Pulp Project in the Valley. The earlier reports prepared by the Russian experts and the National Industrial Development Corporation in 1962-63 were found to have been based on certain data which was not realistic and as such fresh techno-economic appraisal was taken up by the J & K Minerals in 1966 with the assistance of M/S Chemical & Metallurgical Design Company, a firm of Consulting Engineers.

As a result of the data collected during the past 3 years and the pilot plant tests carried out at the Forest Research Institute, Dehradun, and the National Chemical Laboratories, Poona, there are very encouraging indications for establishment of a super tyre-cord grade pulp plant in Kashmir. The capital investment on this plant is estimated to be in the order of Rs. 20 crores and will comprise a big industrial complex consisting of a 100-tons per day Rayon pulp project, a 20-tons per day rayon staple fibre, and Electrolysis plant to produce 27 tons per day of Caustic Soda, a 5-ton per day carbon-bisulphite and a 30-ton per day sulphuric acid plant besides plants for Hydrochloric acid and chlorine dioxide production. It is expected to reduce imports of Rayon Grade Pulp by about Rs 5.2 crores and of rayon staple cotton by about Rs. 4 crores annually.

# FOREST WEALTH

— a. n. kaul  
*Conservator of Forest (Soil Conservation)*

THE vale of Kashmir forms the cup highlighted by the lofty mountains all round enveloping charming, murmuring streams, sparkling lakes and springs and enchanting flowers presenting a panorama of unparalleled beauty and splendour. The inner recesses like Mansar and Sruinsar in Jammu, Jai, Laldraman and in fact Kishtwar itself in Chenab Valley and Gulmarg, Sonamarg, Gangabal, Pehalgam, Daksum, Yus and Lobab in Kashmir being essentially rendez-vouses of forest officer because of forest surround all through form envious resorts of tourist value alike for a pleasure-seeker and a best-weary traveller.

Kashmir and Jammu regions have 59% and 15.84% of the area respectively under forests in comparison to Ladakh district where this percentage is only 0.75. No wonder, Kashmir and Jammu form a well knit prosperous unit not as much from the point of view of convenience and ease as from the common backbone of forest economy.

Our situation in the North Western extremity of the Himalayas and the latitudinal differences have naturally resulted in different climatic conditions than the rest of the country and consequently the resultant forest types are also different. The Pir Panjal acts as a buffer for the S. W. Monsoons with the result that the areas north of the range i.e., Kashmir Valley, do not get much rains during summer. The Chanab Valley in contrast to Kashmir Valley gets both the S. W. Monsoons as well as the spring rains.

The forests are composed of pure coniferous species, characteristic of the temperate zone only occasionally mixed with the broad leaved species like Ash, Maple, Walnuts, Bidcherry, Horsechestnut etc. In the lower foot hills of Jammu, particularly the outer Himalayas



and also along the Siwaliks, miscellaneous broad leaved species of dry tropical forest and their seral subtypes and also of Dry Deciduous scrub forests of *Occacia*, *Olea*, *Oaks* etc., are met with. In between the two subtropical types, dry evergreen and subtropical pine forests also occur.

Our Deodar, Kail and Fir forests are the most extensive and perhaps the finest in the country. They enjoy an unrivalled position in respect of density of stocking and the quality of the stand. Our total growing stock of coniferous stand down to 30 Cm diameter breast height over bark is 805.52 lakh cubic metres (30196.30 Lakh cubic feet standing volume) out of which Deodar and Kail form almost equal proportions totalling to 354.68 lakh cubic metres (Say 12665.98 Lakh cft), Fir alone accounting for 474.66 Lakh cubic metres (16952.24 lakh cft) besides negligible proportion of Chir.

Our total annual yield in coniferous standard stem timber is worked out at 8.23 lakh cubic metres (293.88 lakh cft) of which 55% is Fir and Spruce, 22% Deodar 18% Kail and 5% Chir. The two provinces of Jammu and Kashmir share the total timber yield more or less equally with the difference that Jammu has all the chir and more than 50% of deodar while Kashmir province contributes more of Fir and Kail.

Until about 70 years ago, we had more or less virgin forests characterised by over mature trees of enormous size both in height as well as in prevailing diameter. Their exploitation because of the highly difficult topography, heavier working and rigours of the weather is being carried on conservative selection system except in the easier and accessible forest where conversion to uniformity was started about four decades back. Under working plans young even aged woods up to 18" Diameter (45 cms.) are regarded as the future crop while 30" diameter (75 cms) is regarded as the lower exploitable size. As a result, the less exploited forests are those under selection system and these still abound in the big diameter trees that yield big logs requiring special devices for extraction as such before reaching the saw mills. In the easier slopes of Kashmir Valley, mechanised extraction of such logs along forest roads is

being done while in the steep slopes prevailing in the Chenab Valley timber is largely sawn into scantlings and carried over miles on human shoulders, on gravity rope waves and slides before these meet the floating streams—the main tributaries of the Chenab and Ravi or the main river itself.

The total annual outturn of coniferous timber is about 5.20 lakh cubic metres (i.e. 200 lakhs cft). Most of the stuff in Jammu came down by telescoping floating in the shape of scantlings while the bulk of the outturn in Kashmir is in log form. Extraction of timber in log form reduces waste and ensures more money return. Therefore, the Department has been encouraging extraction and carriage of logs as far as possible, and to this end a separate LUMBERING PROJECT has come into existence for extracting timber essentially in log form and then tapping such areas where usual ways of extraction are not possible.

Timber to the extent of about 10 lakh sleepers are annually supplied to the Northern Railways and in addition about 3 lakh sleepers find way to different departments as per supply orders of Director General, Supplies and Disposals. Then again it finds use by the army stationed in Jammu and Kashmir for their bunkers, hutments and other engineering works. Finally, most of kail timber in Kashmir is used locally. No wonder in Kashmir the houses contain wood as the major part of the structure in comparison to cement concrete work outside. This is so because of temperate and cold climate prevalent in Kashmir as a result of which cement concrete works are not quite suitable.

Forest in addition to yielding major produce in the shape of timber give us M.F.P (Minor Forest Products) of medicinal importance such as *Atropa Bellodona*, *Podophyllum*, *Hexandrum*, *Aconites* (A. *Heterophyllum* locally known as *patis*), *Colchicum*, *Digitalis*, *Levatra Kashmiriana*, *Inula Royalina*, *Jurinea*, *Microphila* (locally known as *dhoop*), *Valeriana*, *Hyoscyamus*, *Saussurea lappa* (the famous *kuth*), *Pyrethrum* (*Chrysanthemum Cinerarifolium*), *Dioscoria*, *Deltoidae* (*Kinis*). These drugs form an important asset both from the point of view of subscribing to the

revenue of the department as well meeting the requirements of medicinal world.

The State Government merged its Drug Research Laboratory with C. S. I. R. (Central Scientific Institute of Research) in early 1960's, where our drugs are now processed and standardised. Another important M.F.P. is resin which is extracted mostly from chir trees. A Rosin and Terpentine Factory in public sector exists at Miran Sahib near Jammu and is earning good dividends ensuring simultaneously a handsome revenue for the Forest Department.

Wood working necessitates establishment of wood-based industries. We already have a Government Jointery Mill at Pampore which besides processing scientifically seasoned and cut-to-the sizes material for doors, windows and floors has been preparing furniture and other wood products. This Factory has also been now making good headway in its working. Side by side we also have sports factory for manufacturing cricket bats and hockey sticks. Even the half wrought Factory at Baramulla has been performing an equally important role by way of turning out lacks of half wroughts for the defence purposes.

There are still more prospects for extending the scope of these wood-based industries. This can be done by having chip board factory, plyboards etc. etc. The scope for paper pulp factory can also be explored if economical and

compatible with the difficult terrain when safety against erosion is equally important.

The Forest department has contributed to the Government Exchequer a revenue of 4.35 Crores of rupees during the last year ending March 1969, and with the enhancement and improvement of mechanised ways of working combined with extension of roads in the interior of forests. This revenue is expected to further rise in the coming year.

The most important thing in forest working is that this industry absorbs roughly 50 thousand families all over the State on various operations for eight months of the year. This is the greatest advantage afforded by forest working in respect of employment potential. This also helps in the rotation of forest capital because after all more labour means more timber outturn and in turn more money. The labour is besides tempted to stay in the forest by way of offering them rations and medical aid at cheap rates.

The Forest Department has also been helpful in making available Firewood and Charcoal at cheap rates throughout the important towns of Kashmir including Srinagar city. Albeit the efforts are to reduce this quota as far as possible by replacement with Gas and Kerosene oil. Because after all it is the conversion of timber into more important products than Firewood that helps to build up the economy of the country.

"If inwardly right  
do not vex yourself"

Estd : Oct. 1962

Phone : 4896

## The J & K State Coop. Land Development Bank Ltd., Opposite Neelam Talkies, Srinagar

Membership.....18,000

Share capital.....Rs. 16.40 lakhs

Loans advanced ending April, 1969.....Rs. 1.13 crores.

Thanks to the policy of the State Government in recognising the State Land Development Bank as the institution for providing long term credit for agricultural Development in the State, the Institution has not only registered substantial progress in its loaning operations but has also embarked on an ambitious plan of providing much needed credit for investment in land for raising its productivity. The main areas of its activity in the agricultural sectors include :—

1. Minor Irrigation,
2. Purchase of costly agricultural machinery like tractors,
3. Horticulture, and
4. Poultry, Sheep breeding and Dairy.

### TARGETS FOR THE FOURTH 5 - YEAR PLAN :—

1. Loans for Minor Irrigation, Purchases of Tractors, Horticulture and Land Development. ....Rs. 3.00 crores.
2. Horticulture Development under Area Development Programme. ....Rs. 4.50 crores.

Loans sanctioned with the assistance of Agricultural Refinance Corporation for special schemes of Horticulture during the years 1967-68 and 1968-69 :—

|         | Area covered | Amount sanctioned | Disbursement. |
|---------|--------------|-------------------|---------------|
| Kashmir | 8955 acres   | 85.45 lakhs       | 40.62 lakhs   |
| Jammu   | 2923 „       | 28.74 lakhs       | 7.38 lakhs.   |

(Mohd Hussain Malik)  
General Manager.

# *Co-operative Movement*

—abdus salam  
*Joint Registrar, Consumer's Co-operatives*

WITH the dawn of Independence twenty two years back there arose natural urge in the mind of the administration to ensure economic emancipation of the teeming millions. The consensus of the great thinkers like Shri Jawahar Lal Nehru was rightly on the point that cooperative society is the most suited vehicle for socio-economic change, most economical from administrative point of view, most thorough-going on account of its mass character and massive appeal, and most convenient due to its non-belligerent, peaceful and constructive approach. The cooperative sector has yet to play its due role fully between the private and public sectors. While cooperative movement has made a considerable headway during the past two decades in new and diverse fields of our economic life, still in recent years doubts have been expressed about the success of the movement in the field of distribution of adequate credit, seeds and fertilizers commensurating with the objective and targets of agricultural production. Doubts have also been expressed as to the extent to which the cooperatives can assume the responsibility for processing and marketing of agricultural produce and the distribution of essential commodities to the consumers at fair prices. Even as it is we should not minimise the present stage of their development in Jammu and Kashmir as will be evident from the following brief account.

The credit structure comprises the State Cooperative Bank at top with three affiliated District Banks, all functioning through 29 branches for supply of short and medium term credit. A recent growth relates to long term agricultural credit which flows through Land Development Bank at the top with 14 branches all over the State at

vantage points. The credit structure at the base comprises 1059 primary agricultural credit societies which perform multipurpose functions of supplying credit, fertilizers and other agricultural inputs as well as consumer goods to the community at village and Halqa levels according to the population load. The structure is shortly being remodeled to suit latest production programme which envisage formation of the primary societies over an irrigated area of 1500 acres and 2000 acres in case of non-irrigated area. Some process of amalgamation on the one side and expansion on the other side is, therefore, indicated. On the other side, mention requires to be made of the State Level Marketing Federation at Jammu which acts as a reservoir of agricultural inputs and is the outlet for marketing of fruit generally. At regional level, the Kashmir People Cooperative Service Ltd. is well known for its multifarious service on the consumer side to the whole Valley excluding, of course, the City of Srinagar. At District and Primary levels, there are 63 Marketing Societies, whose main function is supply and sale of essential consumer goods to the rural population through Multipurpose and Service Cooperative Societies of which a net work is scientifically organised throughout the State. For Urban population Wholesale Stores and Super Bazars have recently grown up in almost all the Districts except Poonch, Rajouri, Kathua and Doda. The "Bami Duniya" Store of Leh has been doing service through as many as 13 primary societies in Ladakh. The Wholesale Stores of Srinagar and Jammu operate through 45 retail outlets out of which some are independent units and some are branches of the Wholesales which include 5 Super Bazars of Srinagar, Jammu, Baramulla, Anantnag and Udhampur. The University Wholesale Consumer Store of Kashmir wing also operates through six branches with appreciable membership and paid-up share capital. The movement has not neglected credit requirements of the salaried personnel, and there are as many as 25 registered credit societies out of which 7 are functioning satisfactorily and provide ample credit to the tune of several lakhs to this class of people. In Fisher-

ies, Milk Supply, Labour, Transport, Neat Supply and Forming, sufficient ground has already been covered. Appreciation has been received from the Administration for good work done by Cooperatives for supplying essential goods in abundance and also mutton, milk and fish during the last winter when abnormality of prices was never allowed to prevail. Transport Cooperatives are working satisfactorily, especially in Anantnag. Experiments done in Cooperative Farming at R.S. Pora, Gajansu, Sai Kalan etc., though negligible at present had shown a way for Border Rehabilitation which was a big problem for the community after the Partition of the country. For marketing of Saffron, the choice product of the Valley, one society at Pampore has been doing satisfactory work for over a decade and has created Cooperative consciousness among the producers. Besides, there have been experiments by Forest Labour at Shopian which, due to circumstances could not stand the competition from the Private Sector.

The Housing Cooperatives is an idea yet to be born in the State. The new colonies, in and about the cities of Jammu and Srinagar which being of a quick growth on private account, would have achieved better results with regard to Town Planning, Capitalization and payout had it been entrusted to Cooperative Sector. There is yet time for entrusting such experiments to Cooperatives in the new colonies under construction.

The membership ending June, 1967 of all Cooperatives in the State stood at 3, 19, 714, the paid up share capital amounting to Rs. 1, 12, 47,000 and the working capital to Rs. 15,22,04,000. These figures will, of course, look insignificant when compared to performance of other States like Gujrat, Maharashtra and Madras but our comparison suits most with Assam, Himachal Pradesh and other hilly and backward States.

During the Fourth Five Year Plan, Cooperatives are required to play a more important role in providing requisite support to the various programmes of Agricultural Development. For the present, coverage of the agricultural families by Cooperatives is 46% which includes hilly

areas where agriculture is not the main occupation ; coverage is fairly high in the area under Intensive Agricultural Development Programme. It is as high as 52—70% It is proposed to bring 62% Agricultural families in cooperative fold by the end of Fourth Plan which will include 75% coverage in I. A. D. P. and 50% outside. The emphasis now being in production instead of credit worthiness, the area proposed to be covered during fourth Five Year Plan is much more

than the previous years.

The credit requirements during the Fourth Plan will be Rs. 72.47 crores out of which cooperative sector will provide accommodation to the tune of Rs. 42.47 crores Rs. 25.55 crores being for fertilizers, Rs. 2.86 crores for seeds and Rs. 14.06 as cash. Cash component of the loan has been worked out at Rs. 75 per acre of paddy, Rs. 50 per acre of maize and Rs. 40 per acre of wheat.

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Bhagalpur and Cuttack.



## Jammu & Kashmir State Industrial Development Corporation Ltd.

The Jammu and Kashmir State Industrial Development Corporation Ltd., Haft Chinari, Srinagar, has been established in March 1969 by the State Government and charged with the specific task of assisting the Industrialists who may be interested in establishing manufacturing units in the State. It offers information, assistance and advice on industrial investment opportunities in the J & K State.

Besides, the main functions of the Corporation are as under :—

- (i) **FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE** : The Corporation renders financial assistance to Corporate bodies in private sector in the form of medium and long term loans, underwriting of issues and subscription to share capital.
- (ii) **CONSULTANCY SERVICE** : The Corporation offers technical assistance and help to the entrepreneurs in preparation of Project/Feasibility Reports on the Industries to be started by them.
- (iii) **PROCUREMENT & DISTRIBUTION OF RAW MATERIALS** : The Corporation offers to undertake the procurement and distribution of essential and scarce raw materials, including ferrous and non-ferrous metals to the industries in the State particularly to Small Scale Industries.
- (iv) **MARKETING ASSISTANCE** : The Corporation offers to secure orders from the Government or semi-Govt. Organisations and pass on these to Small Scale Industrial Units for execution.
- (v) **EXPORT PROMOTION** : The Corporation offers to arrange assistance to manufacturers and exporters to export their goods.

The Industrialists are welcome in J& K State making use of the opportunities thrown open by the advent of facilities offered by the Govt. to ensure rapid industrialisation. They can call on Corporation Office at Haft Chinari, Srinagar, on all working days at any time between 10 A.M. to 4 P.M.

Managing Director

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# **FAMILY PLANNING**

—o. p. sharma  
*Editor Health Education Bureau*

THE gravity of the problem of over-population and the urgency to stabilize the population growth needs hardly to be emphasized. After the dawn of freedom, the whole nation set out to attain economic and social welfare and uplift of the people. The idea was to remove social backwardness, ameliorate the economic distress, want and hunger, improve the educational standard and ensure better health and living conditions for each individual in the country irrespective of caste, creed or social status. Development plans were initiated and although considerable progress has since been made, it would have been far greater had it not been somewhat offset by the high birth-rate. The improvements in health standards, control of communicable diseases and the better medical facilities now available, have considerably increased the longevity and thus further tend to increase the population. This high birth-rate and population increase appears to be assuming the shape of a cancer which would have to be combated with all our strength.

Our economic progress will ultimately depend on our capacity to utilize science and technology on the one hand and checking the alarming pace of population growth on the other. The statistics on India's population indicate that during the past decade, 1951 to 1961, there has been an unprecedented rise in the total population from 359 millions to 436 millions i.e. 77 millions. This comes to 2.15 percent a year. In the corresponding period Jammu and Kashmir has registered an increase from 33 lakhs to 36 lakhs. In India a baby is born after every 11½ seconds, annually 13 millions are added to our population which is almost equal to the total population of Australia. Thus

every year one Australia is being added to our population. At the present rate, by 1975 the figure will touch 625 millions.

The family planning programme was launched in Jammu and Kashmir State in 1957. Subsequently greater stress was laid on revitalising the family planning organisation and a State Family Planning Officer was appointed in 1961. Recently the department has been reorganised and Family Planning Bureaux have been set up in all the districts except Ladakh.

A network of Family Planning Centres has been laid throughout the State. The Government aims at providing family planning facilities at the door of common man. At present, there are 62 Family Planning Rural Centres, 55 sub-centres, 2 Urban centres in the main hospitals of Jammu and Srinagar, and 8 district Bureaux. Besides, there is one Reverine Unit exclusively working for the boatmen population in Srinagar.



Dr. (Col) S. Kaul  
Director Health Services  
Combating population explosion

Since the inception of the programme in 1957 upto the end of March 1969, about 32,000 sterilizations operations have been performed ; 11,72,000 contraceptives distributed ; 33000 loops inserted and about 9200 group meetings held in the State. The yearwise targets and achievements are as under :

| IUCD    |              |       |
|---------|--------------|-------|
| Targets | Achievements |       |
| 1966-67 | 37265        | 11851 |
| 1967-68 | 31200        | 9636  |
| 1968-69 | 15818        | 7552  |

| Sterilization Operation |              |
|-------------------------|--------------|
| Targets                 | Achievements |
| 6234                    | 1866         |
| 15600                   | 8646         |
| 23728                   | 11841        |

Ambitious targets have been fixed for the current year (1969-70) at ; IUCD insertions 12,000 ; sterilization operations 24,100 and other contraceptive measures 32,100.

Our objective is to reduce the present birth-rate from about 41 to 25 per thousand population as early as possible. In order to achieve this goal, it is necessary that most of the eligible couples should adopt and continue to practise contraceptive measures. The success of the programme, therefore, depends on initiating a sustained behavioural change. The most important pre-requisite for this change is to educate the people in rural and urban areas so that they appreciate the importance and advantages of a small family and accept it as a desirable norm which can be easily achieved.

Efforts are being made to make family planning a people's programme through mass education. Various available medias are being pressed into service to popularize family planning concept and practice. Orientation camps are held periodically and expert advice and assistance is given to the people all over the State. Besides, like other parts of the country, family planning fortnights are observed every year.

It is an encouraging sign that there is now a general acceptance of this programme by all sections of people in the State. This healthy trend in proper thinking is due not only to realistic approach by our Government but also due to the hard work of various agencies—official as well as non-official and the favourable response of the people. We have, however, to redouble our efforts to accelerate the pace of progress. It is a most exciting intellectual and professional challenge indeed which all of us, in our respective spheres, would have to take up in the interest of our individual and collective advancement.

A lot cooler than a fan...  
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## KASHMIR MARCHES ON PROGRESS AT A GLANCE

Jammu and Kashmir is well set on the road to prosperity. Remarkable progress has been registered in various spheres of human endeavour during the past several years. Following is a close-up of the results achieved so far :—

1. Per capita income has increased from Rs. 188.41 in 1950-51 to Rs. 259.25 in 1964-65.
2. Average life expectancy has increased from 32 years to 50 years between 1951-66.
3. State Revenue has increased from Rs. 274.45 lakhs in 1947-48 to Rs. 4,307.77 lakhs in 1966-67. The anticipated revenue in 1967-68 is Rs. 4,694 lakhs.
4. Sixty per cent of children in the age-group of 6-11 are in schools today.
5. Percentage of literacy has risen from 0.6 in 1947 to 11.
6. Jammu and Kashmir University is a full-fledged teaching institution now, conducting 21 post graduate department.
7. Per capita expenditure on Public Health has risen to Rs. 9.12 from Rs. 0.47 in 1947.
8. Number of doctors has risen from 123 in 1947 to 284 including medical college staff. There is one doctor for over 4,000 persons as against one doctor for 32,764 persons in 1947.
9. Total bed strength in hospitals and Government dispensaries has increased from 600 in 1947 to 3,956 beds in 1967-68.
10. Power generating capacity at the end of the 3rd Plan was 36.52 Mws. as against 4 Mws. obtaining on the eve of independence.
11. For the 1st time in two decades the State is on the road to self-sufficiency in food production. In the area covered under the Crash Agricultural Development Programme the average yield of paddy per acre has risen to 56 maunds.
12. Fifty per cent of the rural population has been covered by Co-operatives.
13. Revenue from forests rose from Rs. 0.26 crores to Rs. 4.05 crores.
14. Over seven thousand young men have been given professional training in and outside the country at the cost of over three crores of rupees.
15. Under the Low-income-Group-Housing Scheme, 2,482 houses were constructed ending June, 1967. 147 houses were completed ending June, 1967 under the Middle income-Group-Housing Scheme.
16. Expenditure on the development of Ladakh has recorded a sharp rise from 10 lakhs in 1960-61 to 51 lakhs in 1965-66 and during 1966-67 it was of the order of Rs. 1.12 crores.

Issued by the Directorate of  
Information, J & K Government



## Correctional Dimension

—noorul haque  
*Inspector-General of Prisons*

THE Jail is an ancient institution which will continue to exist, in one form or another, for many years to come. It has shortcomings, in organization, in administration, in methods and in the function it is asked to fulfil. No other public institution has so consistently and stubbornly clung to old tradition in the face of broad advances in the sciences concerned with human behaviour. Throughout the literature on criminology, penology and the social sciences, the failure and weaknesses of prisons have been extensively reviewed. Abolition, reform and replacement have all been proposed repeatedly as remedies all over the world.

The first step forward can best be taken by those responsible for operating the prisons. Competent trained personnel should operate the Jails in accordance with proven standards, with decency, patriotism, and should possess a sense of basic respect for human personality. Social progress—and the modifications of social institutions—is never achieved by pronouncement or a cataclysmic stroke of lightning. The responsibility of the prison administrator then must extend beyond the mere day to day operations to that point where he influences the growth toward a more realistic and socially useful Jail.

The fact that Jails have so long hovered near the bottom of Society's institutions is no cause for discouragement or defeatism. In fact, it is the greatest challenge to work and travel to the road ahead toward an orderly and creative correctional management. That road will be travelled best when a substantial achievement has been made toward reformation of criminals and rehabilitation of ex-convicts. To exercise creative influence on human personality is a worthy and satis-

lying goal for any man. In that respect very few persons in public service have greater opportunities than those which face the prison administrator.

In our country the crime situation is becoming alarming even when the impact of fuller industrialization is yet to come. Happily, however, criminal tendencies present a different scene in

Kashmir where the basic values of life have been and are playing a very important role. The scope of rehabilitation is, therefore, much less here than what it is in other States. Nevertheless, sustained effort at all levels have to be made for creating conditions against reversion of ex-convicts to crime.

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| 1. Sericulture Kashmir                                                         | Raw silk, Silk Wastes, Cocoon bye-products.                                                    |
| 2. Sericulture Jammu                                                           | —do—                                                                                           |
| 3. Silk Weaving Factory Rajbagh Srinagar                                       | Silk fabrics (Chinon, shiffon, Ozeria, Georegtte, Crepe, Satin, Habuti).                       |
| 4. Handloom Silk Weaving Factory Srinagar                                      | Silk fabrics (Tabby, suiting material).                                                        |
| 5. Spinning Mills Nowshera Srinagar                                            | Raffal yarn, knitting yarn.                                                                    |
| 6. Woollen Mills Srinagar                                                      | Woollen and worsted fabrics for suiting, Blankets, Toshes, Knitting carpets and hosiery yarns. |
| 7. Joinery Mills Pampore                                                       | Doors, Windows, Ceiling, Flooring, Furniture and other miscellaneous timber products.          |
| 8. Brick and Tiles Factory Pampore.                                            | Bricks and tiles.                                                                              |
| 9. Match Factory Baramulla                                                     | Matches.                                                                                       |
| 10. Pharmaceutical works Baramulla                                             | Santonin, Glanicals.                                                                           |
| 11. Leather Tanneries Shalteng Srinagar                                        | Leather for shoes, Jerkin leather sueds, leather coats, and gloves.                            |
| 12. Sole Leather Plant Muthi Jammu                                             | Sole Leather.                                                                                  |
| 13. Rosin and Turpentine Factory Miransahib Jammu                              | Rosln and Turpentine                                                                           |
| 14. Kashmir willows Miransahib Jammu                                           | Cricket bats                                                                                   |
| 15. Knitting Factory Jammu                                                     | Pullovers, socks, jersey, gloves hoesetops and all other knitted goods.                        |
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5. Electrifying Leh and Kargil.
6. Extracting Sulphur and Borax from the Pugga Valley deposits in Ladakh area.
7. Extracting Sapphire from Paddar Mines (Kishtwar).
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  - (b) Cement Factory at Reasi.
  - (c) Cement Factory at Basohli.
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**Table No. XXV**  
**Area Under Sanctuaries and Game Reserves**

| S. No.                               | Area in Sq. miles | Area in Km <sup>2</sup> | S. No.                   | Area in Sq. miles | Area in Km <sup>2</sup> |
|--------------------------------------|-------------------|-------------------------|--------------------------|-------------------|-------------------------|
| 1                                    | 2                 | 3                       | 1                        | 2                 | 3                       |
| <b>I—KASHMIR PROVINCE</b>            |                   |                         | <b>II—JAMMU PROVINCE</b> |                   |                         |
| <b>(i) Sanctuaries.</b>              |                   |                         | <b>Reserves</b>          |                   |                         |
| 1. Dachhigam                         | 55.00             | 142.45                  | 25. Bhimgarh, Reasi      | 0.57              | 1.48                    |
| 2. Shankaracharya                    | 0.50              | 1.30                    | 26. Jhallanger           | 2.19              | 5.67                    |
| 3. Chumh Nai                         | 1.00              | 41.44                   | 27. Sidhani              | 2.34              | 6.06                    |
| 4. Aijas Jheel including Chikor Area | 12.00             | 31.08                   | 28. Sidhoti              |                   |                         |
| 5. Desu                              | 20.50             | 53.09                   | 29. Jasroti Block        |                   |                         |
|                                      |                   |                         | 30. Bagni Block          | 6.36              | 16.47                   |
| Sub-Total—I (i)                      | 104.00            | 269.36                  | 31. Sansoo (Udhampur)    |                   |                         |
| <b>(ii) Reserves :</b>               |                   |                         | 32. Neranali             |                   |                         |
| 6. Khonmoh                           | 4.00              | 10.36                   | 33. Tendah               |                   |                         |
| 7. Zewan Zovia Chikore area          | 4.25              | 11.00                   | 34. Jaganoo              |                   |                         |
| 8. Safaid Baal                       | 3.25              | 8.42                    | 35. Kotli                | 6.83              | 17.69                   |
| 9. Ladoora                           | 2.0               | 5.18                    | 36. Thanoa               |                   |                         |
| 10. Kheram                           | 5.70              | 14.76                   | 37. Larnoa               |                   |                         |
| 11. Dara                             | 13.75             | 34.61                   | 38. Dharamthal           |                   |                         |
| 12. Nishat Chikore area              | 1.75              | 4.53                    | 39. Gurar                |                   |                         |
| 13. Brain Chikore area               | 4.00              | 10.36                   | 40. Dalsar               |                   |                         |
| 14. Cheshma Shahi Chikore area       | 2.75              | 7.12                    | 41. Patrara (Rajouri)    | 2.00              | 5.18                    |
| 15. Koil and Aripal Rakhs            | 5.00              | 12.95                   | 42. Chochera             | 1.22              | 3.16                    |
| 16. Tral Rakh                        | 15.25             | 39.30                   | 43. Khari (Jammu)        |                   |                         |
| 17. Kahlil Rakh                      | 5.00              | 12.95                   | 44. Keran                | 1.24              | 3.21                    |
| 18. Khiram Rakh                      | 7.90              | 20.46                   | 45. Tunnel               |                   |                         |
| 19. Ovra Rakh                        | 12.50             | 32.37                   | 46. Surinsar             |                   |                         |
| 20. Hokra Rakh                       | 12.00             | 31.08                   | 47. Sagoon               |                   |                         |
| 21. Mirgund                          | 8.00              | 20.72                   | 48. Pathwar              | 13.82             | 35.79                   |
| 22. Hygam                            | 14.00             | 36.26                   | 49. Chak Chilla          |                   |                         |
| 23. Watlab Chikore area              | 8.00              | 20.72                   | 50. Sarhol Chuha         |                   |                         |
| 24. Sheer Baramulla Chikore area     | 8.00              | 20.72                   |                          |                   |                         |
|                                      |                   |                         | Total - II               | 36.75             | 93.71                   |
| Sub-Total—I (ii)                     | 137.10            | 354.07                  |                          |                   |                         |
| Total—I                              | 241.10            | 623.43                  | Grand Total I & II       | 277.67            | 718.15                  |

Source : Forest Digest 1999

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**Table No. XXVI**  
**FOREST REVENUE VIS-A-VIS-TOTAL STATE REVENUE—PERCENTAGE OF**  
(in lakh Rs.)

| S. No. | Year    | Gross State Revenue Receipts | Forest Revenue | Percentage (col. 4 of col. 3) | S. No. | Year    | Gross State Revenue Receipt | Forest Revenue | Percentage (col. 4 of col. 3) |
|--------|---------|------------------------------|----------------|-------------------------------|--------|---------|-----------------------------|----------------|-------------------------------|
| 1      | 2       | 3                            | 4              | 5                             | 1      | 2       | 3                           | 4              | 5                             |
| 1.     | 1930-31 | 248.70                       | 68.83          | 27.6                          | 21.    | 1950-51 | 412.20                      | 49.66          | 12.3                          |
| 2.     | 1931-32 | 219.88                       | 37.53          | 17.0                          | 22.    | 1951-52 | 496.28                      | 63.15          | 12.7                          |
| 3.     | 1932-33 | 218.54                       | 38.68          | 17.7                          | 23.    | 1952-53 | 537.08                      | 71.67          | 13.1                          |
| 4.     | 1933-34 | 222.67                       | 40.50          | 18.3                          | 24.    | 1953-54 | 523.89                      | 75.96          | 14.5                          |
| 5.     | 1934-35 | 249.86                       | 43.43          | 17.4                          | 25.    | 1954-55 | 554.65                      | 80.03          | 14.4                          |
| 6.     | 1935-36 | 245.03                       | 43.40          | 17.7                          | 26.    | 1955-56 | 584.63                      | 104.41         | 17.3                          |
| 7.     | 1936-37 | 250.76                       | 49.75          | 19.8                          | 27.    | 1956-57 | 740.61                      | 176.29         | 23.8                          |
| 8.     | 1937-38 | 242.62                       | 46.72          | 19.3                          | 28.    | 1957-58 | 896.11                      | 179.14         | 19.9                          |
| 9.     | 1938-39 | 248.81                       | 48.67          | 19.5                          | 29.    | 1958-59 | 1,128.93                    | 216.47         | 19.1                          |
| 10.    | 1939-40 | 257.03                       | 48.25          | 18.7                          | 30.    | 1956-60 | 1,318.37                    | 279.74         | 24.7                          |
| 11.    | 1940-41 | 278.74                       | 65.42          | 23.4                          | 31.    | 1960-61 | 1,572.41                    | 361.91         | 22.9                          |
| 12.    | 1941-42 | 138.61                       | 31.68          | 22.8                          | 32.    | 1961-62 | 2,207.11                    | 373.15         | 16.9                          |
| 13.    | 1942-43 | 313.90                       | 83.64          | 26.5                          | 33.    | 1962-63 | 2,531.55                    | 347.07         | 14.7                          |
| 14.    | 1943-44 | 386.67                       | 102.15         | 26.4                          | 34.    | 1963-64 | 2,654.69                    | 371.35         | 13.9                          |
| 15.    | 1944-45 | 463.95                       | 105.87         | 22.8                          | 35.    | 1964-65 | 2,653.18                    | 409.38         | 15.4                          |
| 16.    | 1945-46 | 537.33                       | 114.35         | 20.4                          | 36.    | 1965-66 | 3,167.27                    | 314.78         | 9.93                          |
| 17.    | 1946-47 | 537.83                       | 103.10         | 19.2                          | 37.    | 1966-67 | 4855.56                     | 406.60         | 8.37                          |
| 18.    | 1947-48 | 274.75                       | 28.88          | 10.5                          |        |         |                             |                |                               |
| 19.    | 1948-49 | 307.95                       | 29.11          | 9.4                           |        |         |                             |                |                               |
| 20.    | 1949-50 | 434.11                       | 53.67          | 12.3                          |        |         |                             |                |                               |

Source Forest Digest 1969

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**Table No. XXVII**  
**Out-turn of Principal Minor Forest Products and Resin**

*(In Quintals)*

| S. No. | Year                           | 1963-64 | 1964-65 | 1965-66 | 196-67  |
|--------|--------------------------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| 1.     | Kuth roots                     | 225 00  | —       | 200.00  | 264.05  |
| 2.     | Belladonna leaves              | 61.00   | 46.50   | 42.50   | 143.67  |
| 3.     | Belladonna roots               | 51.00   | 142.00  | 31.00   | 70.05   |
| 4.     | Pyrethrum                      | 20.00   | 100.00  | 81.00   | 198.00  |
| 5.     | Hyoscyamus                     | 15 00   | 7.00    | 4 25    | 225.91  |
| 6.     | Mushkbala (including rootlets) | 10.00   | 18 00   | 8.00    | 3.59    |
| 7.     | Resha Khatmi                   | 2.00    | 4.00    | 6.00    | 67.59   |
| 8.     | Artemesia                      | 0.50    | 431.00  | 435.00  | 301.42  |
| 9.     | Poshkar                        | —       | —       | 1.50    | 332.00  |
| 10.    | Bankakri (podophylum roots)    | 60.00   | 207 00  | 12 00   | 46.32   |
| 11.    | Dioscorea                      | —       | —       | 802.00  | 518.21  |
| 12.    | Datura leaves                  | 0.50    | —       | 1.00    | 0.02    |
| 13.    | Patis                          | 20 00   | 1.00    | 1.00    | 1.67    |
| 14.    | Digitalis Lants                | 7.00    | 18.00   | 1.25    | 0.77    |
| 15.    | Digitalis purpurea             | 7.00    | 5 00    | 2.25    | 0.70    |
| 16.    | Reward                         | 1.00    | 26.00   | —       | 7.25    |
| 17.    | Sunflower seeds                | —       | —       | —       | —       |
| 18.    | Dhup roots                     | 226.00  | 68.00   | 46.00   | 7.70    |
| 19.    | Mohri                          | —       | —       | —       | —       |
| 20.    | Suranjan (colchicum corms)     | 1.00    | —       | 5.50    | 1.11    |
| 21.    | Kaur                           | 1.25    | —       | 9.00    | 114.79  |
| 22.    | Badkakri (podophylum)          | 13 00   | —       | 15.50   | 4.06    |
|        | Total                          | 521.25  | 1073.50 | 1704.75 | 2308.68 |
|        | Raw Resin (Oleo)               | 28,696  | 28,550  | 30,879  | 27,872  |

*Sources :— Forest Digest 1969*

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**Table No. XXVIII**  
**EXPORT OF MINOR FOREST PRODUCE**

| S. No. | Name of M.F.P.       | 1966-67  | 1967-68  | 1968-69  | S.No. | Name of M.F.P.      | 1965-67  | 1967-68 | 1968-69 |
|--------|----------------------|----------|----------|----------|-------|---------------------|----------|---------|---------|
|        |                      | K.Gs.    | K.Gs.    | K.Gs.    |       |                     | K.Gs.    | K.Gs.   | K.Gs.   |
| 1      | Anardana             | 2,14,674 | 1,09,015 | 2,90,492 | 36    | Findak              | —        | 40      | —       |
| 2      | Bunaksha             | 65,269   | 77,773   | 65,072   | 37    | Reward              | —        | 492     | 158     |
| 3      | Guchian              | 32,882   | 12,767   | 15,886   | 38    | Ephedra             | —        | 962     | —       |
| 4      | Katha                | 1,13,817 | 1,09,025 | 1,37,216 | 39    | Gul Baboona         | —        | —       | 1½      |
| 5      | Kamila               | 725      | 2,584    | 1,500    | 40    | Cratigeus oxycantha | —        | —       | —       |
| 6      | Amila                | 3,272    | 928      | 7,463    |       | Leaves              | —        | —       | —       |
| 7      | Bada Gulla           | —        | —        | 392      | 41    | Purria Osher        | —        | —       | 5       |
| 8      | Kikar Sangi          | 3,230    | 2,088    | 5,940    | 42    | Phul Dausi          | —        | —       | 130     |
| 9      | Brahmibooti          | 3,490    | 880      | 820      | 43    | Sosan Kond          | —        | —       | 100     |
| 10     | Rasont               | 22,544   | 19,068   | 65,907   | 44    | Shahan Hanzal       | —        | —       | 1       |
| 11     | Critigar's Oxycantha | 262      | —        | 368      | 45    | Shail Gross         | —        | —       | 23      |
| 12     | Cherher grass        | —        | —        | 97       | 46    | Mush Rooms          | —        | —       | —       |
| 13     | Kuth Roots           | 21,783   | 2,001    | 51,001   | 47    | Gond Phallai        | 975      | 36      | 2,628   |
| 14     | Bankakri             | 1,045    | —        | —        | 48    | Raya Gross          | —        | —       | 149     |
| 15     | D odor oil           | 55,833   | 52,885   | 53,330   | 49    | Maidan Kond         | —        | —       | 104     |
| 16     | Hatbi                | —        | —        | —        | 50    | Sazamool            | 2,415    | —       | —       |
| 17     | Afitimoon            | 1,752    | 565      | 4,179    | 51    | Bekisosan           | —        | 5457    | —       |
| 18     | Irsh Roots           | 1,120    | —        | 20,084   | 52    | Hared               | 51,789   | 5,770   | 49,424  |
| 19     | Barian               | 20,008   | 5,740    | 10,254   | 53    | Chil Cones          | 1,56,890 | —       | —       |
| 20     | Poshkar              | 400      | —        | —        | 54    | Lung Tang           | 24,573   | 10,465  | —       |
| 21     | Dastn Kond           | —        | —        | 280      | 55    | Romail              | 116      | —       | —       |
| 22     | Resha Khatmi         | 475      | 88       | —        | 56    | Radhee              | 138      | 112     | 371     |
| 23     | Patis                | 922      | 148      | —        | 57    | Lasooder            | 560      | —       | —       |
| 24     | Field Thorn          | —        | —        | 224      | 58    | Malakaneni          | 438      | 180     | 592     |
| 25     | Dandsa               | 51,869   | 30,703   | 19,808   | 59    | Chachellera         | 802      | 683     | —       |
| 26     | Dhup                 | 505      | 936      | —        | 60    | Phuldawil           | 164      | 748     | —       |
| 27     | Suranjan Talakh      | —        | 104      | —        | 61    | Latin tops          | —        | —       | 261     |
| 28     | Dias Corea           | 12       | —        | —        | 62    | Kaicher gross       | —        | —       | 373     |
| 29     | Gulla                | —        | —        | 20       | 63    | Podoyly Thumemadi   | 2,051    | 2,226   | —       |
| 30     | Tethwan              | 1,229    | 620      | 10,881   | 64    | Krishi Mool         | —        | —       | 104     |
| 31     | Phytoloca Leaves     | 176      | —        | —        | 65    | Salajeet            | —        | 771     | 842     |
| 32     | Dan Hana             | —        | —        | 98       | 66    | Diglor Pora         | 42       | —       | —       |
| 33     | Dur Hana             | —        | —        | 280      | 67    | Mohra Leaves        | 24       | —       | —       |
| 34     | Mushkbala            | 758      | 860      | 262      | 68    | Mazar Mandi         | 373      | —       | —       |
| 35     | Kour                 | 10,626   | —        | 8,464    |       |                     |          |         |         |

*Source : Lakhanpora Check-Post*

Phone : 2775

Grams : STEADY

## JOHANSEN AND COMPANY PVT. LTD.

Regd. Office : COLLEGE, ROAD,  
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IMPORTERS & EXPORTERS OF :

KASHMIR ARTS & CRAFTS, AND TOURIST AGENTS

**Table No. XXIX**  
**EXPORT OF TIMBER VIA GOBINDSAR CHECKPOST**  
(Figures in Cfts.)

| S.No. | Species | 1966-67  |      |      | 1967-68  |           |      | 1968-69 |           |           |       |          |           |
|-------|---------|----------|------|------|----------|-----------|------|---------|-----------|-----------|-------|----------|-----------|
|       |         | Scants   | Logs | Misc | Total    | Scants    | Logs | Misc    | Total     | Scants    | Logs  | Misc     | Total     |
| 1     |         | 2        | 3    | 4    | 5        | 6         | 7    | 8       | 9         | 10        | 11    | 12       | 13        |
| 1.    | Deodar  | 83,408   | —    | —    | 83,408   | 1,48,344  | 651  | —       | 1,48,995  | 2,32,726  | 864   | 15,332   | 2,48, 22  |
| 2.    | Kail    | 5,682    | —    | —    | 5,682    | 36,401    | —    | —       | 36,401    | 39,768    | 1,448 | —        | 4, 216    |
| 3.    | Chir    | 77,169   | —    | —    | 77,169   | 1,66,081  | —    | —       | 1,66,081  | 1,59,344  | 529   | —        | 1,59,873  |
| 4.    | Fir     | 3,42,367 | —    | —    | 3,42,367 | 6,99,756  | —    | 25281   | 725037    | 908058    | —     | 96,773   | 10,04,831 |
| 5.    | Total   | 5,08,626 | —    | —    | 5,08,626 | 10,50,582 | 651  | 25,281  | 10,76,514 | 13,39,896 | 2,841 | 1,12,105 | 14,54,842 |

**EXPORT OF TIMBER VIA LAKHANPORE FOREST CHECK-POST**

| S.No. | Species | 1966-67   |          |          | 1967-68   |           |          | 1968-69  |           |           |          |        |           |
|-------|---------|-----------|----------|----------|-----------|-----------|----------|----------|-----------|-----------|----------|--------|-----------|
|       |         | Scants    | Logs     | Misc     | Total     | Scants    | Logs     | Misc     | Total     | Scants    | Logs     | Misc   | Total     |
| 1     |         | 2         | 3        | 4        | 5         | 6         | 7        | 8        | 9         | 10        | 11       | 12     | 13        |
| 1.    | Deodar  | 19,41,925 | 25,491   | 16,089   | 19,83,508 | 13,72,630 | 36,856   | 25761    | 14,35,247 | 1,83,343  | 12,772   | 17,616 | 12,13,731 |
| 2.    | Kail    | 10,05,511 | 38,150   | 3,190    | 10,46,851 | 8,03,991  | 24,659   | 2,028    | 8,30,678  | 9,04,496  | 28,869   | 572    | 9,33,937  |
| 3.    | Chir    | 1,18,179  | —        | —        | 1,18,179  | 70,730    | 10,167   | 310      | 81,207    | 1,19,682  | 42,008   | 3,791  | 1,65,481  |
| 4.    | Fir     | 24,29,203 | 1,84,313 | 2,00,251 | 28,13,767 | 13,46,200 | 55,539   | 1,06,938 | 15,08,667 | 8,58,295  | 69,228   | 44,550 | 9,72,073  |
| 5.    | Total   | 54,94,818 | 2,47,957 | 2,18,530 | 59,62,305 | 35,93,551 | 1,27,221 | 1,35,037 | 38,55,809 | 29,65,816 | 1,52,877 | 65,529 | 32,85,222 |

Source :—Checkposts

**Table No. XXX**  
**Railway sleepers supplied to Indian Railways-specieswise (In Nos.)**  
**1964-65**

| Year    | Species | B. G.    | M. G.  | N. G.  | O/C    | Deodar<br>Special | Total    |
|---------|---------|----------|--------|--------|--------|-------------------|----------|
| 1       | 2       | 3        | 4      | 5      | 6      | 7                 | 8        |
| 1964-65 | Deodar  | 1,11,204 | 25,307 | 34,209 | 34,835 | 2,818+<br>3,590   | 2,11,963 |
| „       | Kail    | 32,494   | 15,066 | 12,496 | 15,416 | ...               | 75,472   |
| „       | Fir     | 1,92,989 | 45,976 | ...    | ...    | ...               | 2,38,965 |
| „       | Chir    | 20,084   | 8,835  | 8,390  | 8,083  | ...               | 45,392   |
|         | Total   | 3,56,771 | 95,184 | 55,095 | 58,334 | 6,408             | 5,71,792 |
| 1965-66 | Deodar  | 27,464   | 10,477 | 1,254  | 2,545  | 1,167+<br>1,518   | 44,425   |
| „       | Kail    | 3,267    | 2,045  | 69     | 9      | ...               | 5,390    |
| „       | Fir     | 72,42    | 5,981  | ...    | ...    | ...               | 78,623   |
| „       | Chir    | 36,741   | 3,878  | 1,449  | 355    | ...               | 42,423   |
|         | Total   | 1,40,114 | 22,381 | 2,772  | 2,909  | 2,685             | 1,70,861 |
| 1966-67 | Deodar  | 46,448   | 10,965 | ...    | ...    | ...               | 57,413   |
| „       | Kail    | 9,756    | 2,087  | ...    | ...    | ...               | 11,843   |
| „       | Fir     | 94,405   | 9,991  | ...    | ...    | ...               | 1,04,399 |
| „       | Chir    | 47,710   | 6,963  | ...    | ...    | ...               | 54,673   |
|         | Total   | 1,98,319 | 39,009 | ...    | ...    | ...               | 2,28,328 |

Notes : A "Sleeper year" commences from November 1 to October 31

B. G. =Broad Gauge=9' × 10' × 5'

O/C =off cuts=2'—9' × 10' × 5'

M. G. =Meter Gauge=6' × 8' × 4.5'

Special =of various sizes

N. G. =Narrow Gauge=5' × 6' × 4.5'

**Table No. XXXI**  
**Quantity of Timber Supplied to Director General, Supplies and Disposals, Govt. of India**  
**Quantity (cft/m<sup>3</sup>)**

| S. No. | Year    | Deodar |          |                | Kail |        |                | Fir    |          |                | Chir   |          |                |
|--------|---------|--------|----------|----------------|------|--------|----------------|--------|----------|----------------|--------|----------|----------------|
|        |         | Nos.   | cft.     | m <sup>3</sup> | Nos. | cft.   | m <sup>3</sup> | Nos.   | cft.     | m <sup>3</sup> | Nos.   | cft.     | m <sup>3</sup> |
| 1.     | 1964-65 | 58,354 | 7,07,573 | 5,878          | ...  | ...    | ...            | 70,286 | 2,77,433 | 7,856          | 2,782  | 9,568,54 | 270,95         |
| 2.     | 1965-66 | 14,886 | 53,362   | 1,511          | ...  | ...    | ...            | 676    | 2,531,17 | 71,67          | 1,362  | 5,000,12 | 141,58         |
| 3.     | 1966-67 | 46,562 | 1,72,020 | 4,877          | 146  | 501.89 | 14.22          | 53,755 | 2,13,719 | 6,052          | 1,151  | 4,342,20 | 122,95         |
| 4.     | 1967-68 | 19,669 | 61,143   | 1,712          | 45   | 29     | 812            | 55,125 | 1,99,552 | 5,587          | 11,094 | 3,6174   | 1,01-          |

Source : Forest Digest 1969

Phone : 2648

Grams : KAPURCO

# K A P O O R & C O.,

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*Specialists in :*

**KASHMIR SILK SAREES AND EMBROIDERIES, SHAWLS,  
PASHMINA SAFFORN.**



**Table No. XXXII**  
**Employment Generated : Number of Persons engaged on forest muster rolls (in man-days)**

| S.No. | Name of Division<br>(Kashmir) | 1965-66 |            |          | 1966-67 |            |          |
|-------|-------------------------------|---------|------------|----------|---------|------------|----------|
|       |                               | Skilled | Un-skilled | Total    | Skilled | Un-skilled | Total    |
| 1.    | Kamraj                        | 176     | 2452       | 2628     | 183     | 4,383      | 4566     |
| 2.    | Langet                        | 256     | 14,270     | 14,526   | 300     | 1,430      | 1730     |
| 3.    | J. V. Forest Div.             | 85      | 13,451     | 13,526   | 49      | 3281       | 2468     |
| 4.    | Plantation                    | —       | —          | —        | —       | —          | —        |
| 5.    | Sindh                         | 20,28   | 5838       | 7866     | 2,555   | 43,820     | 46,375   |
| 6.    | Pir Panjal                    | —       | —          | —        | —       | —          | —        |
| 7.    | Kashmir                       | —       | —          | —        | —       | —          | —        |
| 8.    | Fire Wood                     | —       | —          | —        | —       | —          | —        |
| 9.    | Research                      | —       | —          | —        | —       | —          | —        |
| 10.   | S. C. Pohru                   | 1116    | 1,64,826   | 1,65,942 | 4,112   | 1,43,980   | 1,48,092 |
| 11.   | S. C. Baramulla               | 246     | 1,07,873   | 1,08,119 | 679     | 55,054     | 55,733   |
| 12.   | S. C. Ganderbal               | —       | —          | —        | —       | —          | —        |
| 13.   | S. C. Bijbehara               | —       | —          | —        | —       | —          | —        |
| 14.   | Development Kashmir           | —       | —          | —        | —       | —          | —        |
| 15.   | Game Warden                   | —       | —          | —        | —       | —          | —        |

| S. No. | Name of Division<br>(Jammu) | 1965-66 |            |        | 1966-67 |            |        |
|--------|-----------------------------|---------|------------|--------|---------|------------|--------|
|        |                             | Skilled | Un-skilled | Total  | Skilled | Un-skilled | Total  |
| 1.     | Kishtwar                    | 361     | 3474       | 3835   | —       | —          | —      |
| 2.     | Doda                        | 1323    | 4474       | 5797   | 795     | 2 22       | 4217   |
| 3.     | Bhaderwah                   | 542     | 2805       | 3347   | 1025    | 2976       | 4001   |
| 4.     | Ramban                      | 4198    | 2087       | 6285   | 1926    | 4556       | 5582   |
| 5.     | Reasi                       | 840     | 9792       | 10632  | 614     | 1866       | 2480   |
| 6.     | Udhampur                    | 72      | 1409       | 1481   | 69      | 1482       | 1551   |
| 7.     | Rajouri                     | 1704    | 5123       | 6827   | 2909    | 8437       | 11,346 |
| 8.     | S. C. Poonch                | 244     | 8088       | 8332   | 89      | 9401       | 9490   |
| 9.     | Billawar                    | 700     | 62,619     | 63,319 | 800     | 7936       | 41,557 |
| 10.    | S. C. Batote                | 3056    | 42932      | 45988  | 2553    | 29,052     | 31,605 |
| 11.    | S. C. Kathua                | 725     | 10726      | 11451  | —       | —          | —      |
| 12.    | S. C. Jammu                 | 1344    | 18980      | 20324  | 1930    | 19,123     | 21,053 |
| 13.    | S. C. Udhampur              | —       | —          | —      | 1285    | 11,813     | 13,098 |
| 14.    | Demarcation Reasi/Kishtwar  | —       | 9550       | 9550   | —       | —          | —      |
| 15.    | Demarcation Jammu           | 19      | 4289       | 4301   | —       | 3847       | 3847   |
| 16.    | R. C. T. C. Jammu           | 170     | 7702       | 6872   | 1092    | 10,157     | 11,249 |
| 17.    | Development Divn.           | —       | —          | —      | —       | —          | —      |

*Source :—Forest Digest 1969*

**Table No. XXXIII**  
**Imports of Major Foodgrains**

*(Figures in Thousand quintals)*

| S. No. | Food Year |     | Rice   | Wheat  | Maize | Total   |
|--------|-----------|-----|--------|--------|-------|---------|
| 1      | 2         |     | 3      | 4      | 5     | 6       |
| 1.     | 1942-43   | ... | ...    | ...    | ...   | 7.46    |
| 2.     | 1943-44   | ... | ...    | ...    | ...   | 86.96   |
| 3.     | 1944-45   | ... | ...    | ...    | ...   | 92.94   |
| 4.     | 1945-46   | ... | ...    | ...    | ...   | 109.73  |
| 5.     | 1946-47   | ... | ...    | ...    | ...   | 78.01   |
| 6.     | 1947-48   | ... | ...    | ...    | ...   | 69.42   |
| 7.     | 1948-49   | ... | ...    | ...    | ...   | 228.42  |
| 8.     | 1949-50   | ... | ...    | ...    | ...   | 187.74  |
| 9.     | 1950-51   | ... | ...    | ...    | ...   | 260.52  |
| 10.    | 1951-52   | ... | ...    | ...    | ...   | 129.51  |
| 11.    | 1952-53   | ... | ...    | ...    | ...   | 96.67   |
| 12.    | 1953-54   | ... | 373.24 | 87.71  | ...   | 460.95  |
| 13.    | 1954-55   | ... | 330.32 | 74.64  | 43.67 | 448.63  |
| 14.    | 1955-56   | ... | 382.57 | 22.02  | ...   | 404.59  |
| 15.    | 1956-57   | ... | 413.55 | 169.45 | ...   | 583.00  |
| 16.    | 1957-58   | ... | 422.14 | 685.45 | 77.26 | 1185.04 |
| 17.    | 1958-59   | ... | 249.32 | 357.94 | 78.01 | 685.27  |
| 18.    | 1959-60   | ... | 338.16 | 265.00 | 83.61 | 686.76  |
| 19.    | 1960-61   | ... | 221.33 | 167.96 | 18.66 | 407.95  |
| 20.    | 1961-62   | ... | 181.77 | 130.26 | ...   | 312.03  |
| 21.    | 1962-63   | ... | 295.98 | 241.27 | ...   | 537.25  |
| 22.    | 1963-64   | ... | 391.40 | 372.82 | 17.08 | 781.30  |
| 23.    | 1964-65   | ... | 559.81 | 702.40 | 3.02  | 1265.23 |

**Table No. XXXIV**  
**PROCUREMENT OF FOOD GRAINS**

| S.No. | Food year | Name of the Province | Paddy  | Maize |
|-------|-----------|----------------------|--------|-------|
| 1     | 2         | 3                    | 4      | 5     |
| 1.    | 1960-61   | Jammu Province       | 188660 | ...   |
|       |           | Kashmir Province     | 209881 | ...   |
|       |           | Total                | 398741 | ...   |
| 2.    | 1961-62   | Jammu Province       | 203866 | ...   |
|       |           | Kashmir Province     | 233115 | ...   |
|       |           | Total                | 436981 | ...   |
| 3.    | 1962-63   | Jammu Province       | 187898 | ...   |
|       |           | Kashmir Province     | 184355 | 12109 |
|       |           | Total                | 372253 | 12109 |
| 4.    | 1963-64   | Jammu Province       | 123782 | ...   |
|       |           | Kashmir Province     | 143542 | 403   |
|       |           | Total                | 267324 | 403   |
| 5.    | 1964-65   | Jammu Province       | 160567 | ...   |
|       |           | Kashmir Province     | 89546  | 1201  |
|       |           | Total                | 250113 | 1201  |
| 6.    | 1965-66   | Jammu Province       | 121915 | ...   |
|       |           | Kashmir Province     | 27583  | 178   |
|       |           | Total                | 149498 | 178   |

**Table No. XXXV**  
**Live Stock as per Census of 1956 and 1961**

*(Figures in lakhs)*

| S. No. | Item                       | 1951<br>(Estimated) | 1956<br>(Final) | 1961<br>(Final) |
|--------|----------------------------|---------------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| 1      | 2                          | 3                   | 4               | 5               |
| 1.     | Cattle                     | 13.14               | 17.57           | 18.41           |
| 2.     | Buffaloes                  | 2.97                | 3.74            | 4.01            |
| 3.     | Sheep                      | 9.79                | 14.65           | 11.63           |
| 4.     | Goats                      | 4.87                | 8.14            | 5.77            |
| 5.     | Horses and Ponies          | 0.60                | 0.79            | 0.70            |
| 6.     | Donkeys                    | 0.82                | 0.18            | 0.34            |
| 7.     | Total Live Stock           | 32.19               | 45.08           | 40.86           |
| 8.     | Poultry                    | N. A.               | 21.66           | 16.11           |
| 9.     | Agricultural Implements :— |                     |                 |                 |
|        | i/ Tractors                | N. A.               | Neg.            | Neg.            |
|        | ii/ Ploughs                | N. A.               | 4.21            | 4.64            |

N. A. = Not Available

Neg. = Negligible.

(Source : Live Stock Census Report 1961)

**Table No. XXXVI**  
**Area Under Alpine & Other Grazing Lands**

| S. No.                    | Name of Division                   | Alpine  | In Sq miles |         |
|---------------------------|------------------------------------|---------|-------------|---------|
|                           |                                    |         | Other       | Total   |
| <b>I Kashmir Province</b> |                                    |         |             |         |
| 1.                        | Kamraj                             | 36.36   | 16.56       | 52.92   |
| 2.                        | Langet                             | 4.06    | 85.71       | 89.77   |
| 3.                        | Jhelum Valley                      | 45.10   | 28.40       | 73.50   |
| 4.                        | Pir Panjal                         | 286.06  | 32.87       | 318.3   |
| 5.                        | Sindh                              | 91.60   | 25.90       | 117.50  |
| 6.                        | Plantation                         | ...     | ...         | ...     |
| 7.                        | Kashmir                            | 306.20  | 20.00       | 326.20  |
| 8.                        | Leh                                | ...     | ...         | ...     |
|                           | Total—I                            | 769.38  | 209.44      | 978.82  |
| <b>II. Jammu Province</b> |                                    |         |             |         |
| 9.                        | Kishtwar                           | 182.54  | ...         | 182.54  |
| 10.                       | Bhaderwah                          | 92.40   | ...         | 92.40   |
| 11.                       | Doda                               | 43.00   | ...         | 43.00   |
| 12.                       | Ramban                             | 14.90   | 25.10       | 40.00   |
| 13.                       | Reasi                              | ...     | 170.92      | 170.92  |
| 14.                       | Udhampur                           | 20.21   | 24.53       | 44.74   |
| 15.                       | Billawar                           | 5.29    | 22.24       | 27.53   |
| 16.                       | Soil Conservation Division, Jammu  | ...     | ...         | ...     |
| 17.                       | Rajouri                            | ...     | 26.10       | 26.10   |
| 18.                       | Soil Conservation Division, Poonch | ...     | 13.50       | 13.50   |
|                           | Total II.                          | 358.34  | 282.39      | 640.73  |
|                           | Grand Total (I & II)               | 1127.72 | 491.83      | 1619.55 |

Source : Forest Digest 1969

Table No. XXXVII  
Installed capacity of Power Station

| S. No.               | Name of the Power Station. | Whether<br>Hydro/diesel. | Installed Capacity (KWS) |         |         |         |
|----------------------|----------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|---------|---------|---------|
|                      |                            |                          | 1955-56                  | 1960-61 | 1962-63 | 1963-64 |
| 1                    | 2                          | 3                        | 4                        | 5       | 6       | 7       |
| <b>I. A. Kashmir</b> |                            |                          |                          |         |         |         |
| 1.                   | Mohra                      | ... Hydro                | 3000                     | 3000    | 9000    | 9000    |
| 2.                   | Ganderbal                  | ... ..                   | 6000                     | 6000    | 15000   | 15000   |
| 3.                   | Pahalgam                   | ... ..                   | 140                      | 140     | 140     | 140     |
| 4.                   | Bandipora                  | ... Diesel               | 30                       | 30      | 30      | 30      |
| 5.                   | Draphama                   | ... ..                   | ...                      | 19      | 16      | 20      |
| 6.                   | Kupwara                    | ... ..                   | ...                      | 25      | 25      | 26      |
| 7.                   | Exhibition                 | ... ..                   | ...                      | 300     | 300     | 300     |
| 8.                   | Durganagh                  | ... Hydro                | 400                      | 400     | 200     | 200     |
|                      | Total—A                    | ...                      | 9570                     | 9914    | 24711   | 247.6   |
| <b>II. B. Jammu</b>  |                            |                          |                          |         |         |         |
| 1.                   | Jammu                      | ... Hydro                | 1400                     | 1260    | 1815    | 1815    |
| 2.                   | Poonch                     | ... ..                   | 150                      | 150     | 200     | 208     |
| 3.                   | Udhampur                   | ... ..                   | ...                      | 640     | 640     | 640     |
| 4.                   | Banihal                    | ... Diesel               | ...                      | 70      | 115     | 115     |
| 5.                   | Ramnagar                   | ... ..                   | 100                      | 100     | ...     | ...     |
| 6.                   | Rajouri                    | ... ..                   | 100                      | 100     | 100     | 100     |
| 7.                   | Basohli                    | ... ..                   | 100                      | 100     | ...     | ...     |
| 8.                   | Katra                      | ... ..                   | 65                       | ...     | ...     | ...     |
| 9.                   | Ramban                     | ... ..                   | ...                      | ...     | 25      | 25      |
| 10.                  | Sawarnkote                 | ... ..                   | ...                      | ...     | 50      | 50      |
| 11.                  | Mendhar                    | ... ..                   | ...                      | ...     | 50      | 50      |
| 12.                  | Bhaderwah                  | ... Hydro                | ...                      | ...     | ...     | 150     |
| 13.                  | Kishtwar                   | ... ..                   | ...                      | ...     | ...     | 50      |
|                      | Total—B                    | ...                      | 1915                     | 2420    | 2995    | 3203    |
|                      | Total J & K State          | ...                      | 11485                    | 12334   | 27706   | 27919   |

**Table No. XXXVIII**  
**POWER GENERATED AND SOLD**

| Particulars                       | Years   |         |         |         |         |         |         |         |
|-----------------------------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
|                                   | 1958-59 | 1959-60 | 1960-61 | 1961-62 | 1962-63 | 1963-64 | 1964-65 | 1965-66 |
| <b>A—K.W.H. Generated (Lakhs)</b> |         |         |         |         |         |         |         |         |
| 1. Hydro ...                      | 396.31  | 415.99  |         |         |         |         |         |         |
| 2. Diesel ...                     | 1.30    | 0.55    | 407.27  | 748.51  | 786.92  | 837.21  | 936.02  | 975.84  |
| 3. Purchased ...                  | 159.53  | 176.73  | 153.32  | 244.77  | 245.36  | 272.74  | 325.70  | 390.78  |
| Total—A ...                       | 557.14  | 593.27  | 560.59  | 983.28  | 1032.28 | 1109.95 | 1261.72 | 1366.62 |
| <b>B.—Power Sold...</b>           | 406.09  | 462.95  | 458.85  | 844.28  | 877.34  | 943.45  | 1072.47 | 1161.63 |

Source : Chief Engineer Electric Department.

*With Compliments :*

**NATIONAL SMALL ARMS CO.**

**GUN MANUFACTURERS**

**KATHUA**

Phone—55

Grams SMALLARMS

**Table No. XXXIX**  
**NUMBER OF ELECTRIC INSTALLATIONS**

| Y E A R |   |   |   |   | Lighting<br>installa-<br>tions | Power ins-<br>tallations<br>(Mills) | Total ins-<br>tallations |
|---------|---|---|---|---|--------------------------------|-------------------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1       |   |   |   |   | 2                              | 3                                   | 4                        |
| 1950—51 | — | — | — | — | 34,674                         | 654                                 | 35,328                   |
| 1951—52 | — | — | — | — | 35,179                         | 672                                 | 35,851                   |
| 1952—53 | — | — | — | — | 35,428                         | 690                                 | 36,118                   |
| 1953—54 | — | — | — | — | 35,724                         | 693                                 | 36,417                   |
| 1954—55 | — | — | — | — | 35,844                         | 700                                 | 36,544                   |
| 1955—56 | — | — | — | — | 37,370                         | 779                                 | 38,149                   |
| 1956—57 | — | — | — | — | 42,405                         | 982                                 | 43,387                   |
| 1957—58 | — | — | — | — | 48,057                         | 1,105                               | 49,162                   |
| 1958—59 | — | — | — | — | 53,397                         | 1,448                               | 54,845                   |
| 1959—60 | — | — | — | — | 60,007                         | 1,452                               | 61,459                   |
| 1960—61 | — | — | — | — | 60,574                         | 1,557                               | 66,131                   |
| 1961—62 | — | — | — | — | 75,313                         | 1,646                               | 76,959                   |

*Source :—Chief Engineer Electric Department*

**Table No. XL**  
**STATEMENT SHOWING THE NUMBER OF PLACES ELECTRIFIED DISTRICT-WISE**

| S.No. Name of the District |                |     | No. of the towns and villages which stood electrified at the end of |         |         |         |         |
|----------------------------|----------------|-----|---------------------------------------------------------------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
|                            |                |     | 1960-61                                                             | 1961-62 | 1962-63 | 1963-64 | 1964-65 |
| 1                          | 2              |     | 3                                                                   | 4       | 5       | 6       | 7       |
| 1.                         | Jammu          | ... | 45                                                                  | 60      | 68      | 76      | 108     |
| 2.                         | Kathua         | ... | 24                                                                  | 24      | 36      | 46      | 63      |
| 3.                         | Udhampur       | ... | 5                                                                   | 5       | 10      | 12      | 12      |
| 4.                         | Doda           | ... | 3                                                                   | 3       | 6       | 6       | 7       |
| 5.                         | Poonch-Rajouri | ... | 1                                                                   | 2       | 2       | 2       | 2       |
| 6.                         | Srinagar       | ... | 52                                                                  | 108     | 139     | 163     | 176     |
| 7.                         | Baramulla      | ... | 15                                                                  | 22      | 35      | 54      | 75      |
| 8.                         | Anantnag       | ... | 13                                                                  | 41      | 46      | 76      | 86      |
| 9.                         | Ladakh         | ... | ...                                                                 | ...     | ...     | ...     | ...     |
| Total                      |                | ... | 158                                                                 | 265     | 342     | 435     | 529     |

*Source :—Chief Engineer, Electric Department Jammu*  
(261)

**Table No. XLI**  
**PUBLIC AND PRIVATE TRANSPORT**

| S.<br>No. | YEAR    | No. of Buses |              |       | No. of trucks |              |       | No. of cars Jeeps<br>and S. wagons |              |       | No. of          |        |    |
|-----------|---------|--------------|--------------|-------|---------------|--------------|-------|------------------------------------|--------------|-------|-----------------|--------|----|
|           |         | Pub-<br>lic  | Pri-<br>vate | Total | Pub-<br>lic   | Pri-<br>vate | Total | Pub-<br>lic                        | Pri-<br>vate | Total | Motor<br>cycles | Others |    |
| 1         | 2       | 3            | 4            | 5     | 6             | 7            | 8     | 9                                  | 10           | 11    | 12              | 13     |    |
| 1.        | 1953—54 | —            | 53           | 480   | 533           | 379          | 865   | 1244                               | 127          | 363   | 490             | 35     | —  |
| 2.        | 1954—55 | —            | 52           | 480   | 532           | 373          | 942   | 1315                               | 126          | 620   | 746             | 42     | —  |
| 3.        | 1955—56 | —            | 78           | 485   | 563           | 382          | 124   | 1603                               | 122          | 632   | 754             | 75     | —  |
| 4.        | 1956—57 | —            | 76           | 564   | 640           | 335          | 1639  | 1974                               | 126          | 877   | 1003            | 126    | —  |
| 5.        | 1957—58 | —            | 84           | 586   | 670           | 330          | 2067  | 2397                               | 121          | 960   | 1081            | 241    | —  |
| 6.        | 1958—59 | —            | 112          | 608   | 720           | 414          | 2196  | 2610                               | 136          | 1068  | 1204            | 327    | —  |
| 7.        | 1959—60 | —            | 118          | 609   | 727           | 386          | 2252  | 2683                               | 132          | 1425  | 1557            | 414    | 25 |
| 8.        | 1960—61 | —            | 143          | 568   | 711           | 427          | 1889  | 2316                               | 150          | 1258  | 1408            | 623    | 40 |
| 9.        | 1961—62 | —            | 177          | 613   | 790           | 463          | 1964  | 2427                               | 151          | 1422  | 1573            | 702    | —  |
| 10.       | 1962—63 | —            | 204          | 637   | 841           | 609          | 2289  | 2798                               | 40           | 1716  | 1756            | 861    | —  |
| 11.       | 1963—64 | —            | 224          | 661   | 885           | 684          | 2391  | 3075                               | 30           | 1853  | 1883            | 892    | —  |
| 12.       | 1964—65 | —            | 229          | 696   | 925           | 639          | 2576  | 3215                               | 30           | 2077  | 2107            | 1137   | —  |
| 13.       | 1965—66 | —            | 285          | —     | —             | 703          | —     | —                                  | 26           | —     | —               | 23     | —  |
| 14.       | 1966—67 | —            | 272          | —     | —             | 785          | —     | —                                  | 24           | —     | —               | 23     | —  |

Source : Transport Department



**Table No. VIII**  
**NUMBER OF BOATS AND PERSONS ENGAGED ON BOATS**

| S.No. | Year/Name of Locality |     | <i>HouseBoats</i> |                        | <i>Shikaras used for<br/>(i) Passengers</i> |                        |
|-------|-----------------------|-----|-------------------|------------------------|---------------------------------------------|------------------------|
|       |                       |     | No. of Boats      | No. of persons engaged | No. of Shikaras                             | No. of persons engaged |
| 1     | 2                     |     | 3                 | 4                      | 5                                           | 6                      |
| 1.    | 1953—54               | ... | 345               | 1384                   | 1733                                        | N.A.                   |
| 2.    | 1954—55               | ... | 455               | 1820                   | 972                                         | 1943                   |
| 3.    | 1955—56               | ... | 406               | 1624                   | 1190                                        | 2380                   |
| 4.    | 1956—57               | ... | 343               | 1372                   | 849                                         | 1698                   |
| 5.    | 1957—58               | ... | 340               | 1340                   | 923                                         | 1846                   |
| 6.    | 1958—59               | ... | 346               | 1384                   | 951                                         | 1362                   |
| 7.    | 1959—60               | ... | ...               | ...                    | ...                                         | ...                    |
|       | Srinagar MC           | ... | 347               | 1383                   | 908                                         | 1816                   |
|       | Bijbehara TAC         | ... | ...               | ...                    | ...                                         | ...                    |
|       | Pampore TAC           | ... | ...               | ...                    | 1                                           | 2                      |
|       | Anantnag TAC          | ... | ...               | ...                    | ...                                         | ...                    |
|       | TOTAL                 | ... | 347               | 1388                   | 909                                         | 1818                   |
| 8.    | 1960—61               | ... | 335               | 1420                   | 900                                         | 1800                   |
|       | Srinagar MC           | ... | ...               | ...                    | ...                                         | ...                    |
|       | Bijbehara TAC         | ... | ...               | ...                    | 1                                           | 2                      |
|       | Pampore TAC           | ... | ...               | ...                    | ...                                         | ...                    |
|       | Anantnag TAC          | ... | ...               | ...                    | ...                                         | ...                    |
|       | TOTAL                 | ... | 335               | 1420                   | 901                                         | 1802                   |
| 9.    | 1961—62               | ... | ...               | ...                    | ...                                         | ...                    |
|       | Srinagar MC           | ... | 360               | 1440                   | 900                                         | 1800                   |
|       | Bijbehara TAC         | ... | ...               | ...                    | ...                                         | ...                    |
|       | Pampore TAC           | ... | ...               | ...                    | 1                                           | 2                      |
|       | Anantnag TAC          | ... | ...               | ...                    | ...                                         | ...                    |
|       | TOTAL                 | ... | 360               | 1440                   | 901                                         | 1802                   |
| 10.   | 1962—63               | ... | ...               | ...                    | ...                                         | ...                    |
|       | Srinagar MC           | ... | 365               | 1460                   | 895                                         | 1790                   |
|       | Bijbehara TAC         | ... | ...               | ...                    | ...                                         | ...                    |
|       | Pampore TAC           | ... | ...               | ...                    | 3                                           | 5                      |
|       | Anantnag TAC          | ... | 138               | 239                    | 18                                          | 19                     |
|       | TOTAL                 | ... | 503               | 1699                   | 916                                         | 1814                   |

| (ii) <i>Luggage</i> |                        | (iii) <i>Fishing purposes</i> |                        |                                   | T O T A L     |                         |      |                              |      |                                                                           |       |      |
|---------------------|------------------------|-------------------------------|------------------------|-----------------------------------|---------------|-------------------------|------|------------------------------|------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------|------|
| No. of hikaras      | No. of persons engaged | No. of Shikaras               | No. of persons engaged | (iii) <i>Residential purposes</i> |               | No. of Boats excl :     |      | No. of persons engaged excl: |      | Average app- No. of per sons enga- ged per boat (excluding cols. 15 & 16) |       |      |
| 7                   | 8                      | 9                             | 10                     | 11                                | No. of Dungas | No. of persons engaged. | 14   | 15                           | 16   | 17                                                                        | 18    | 19   |
| 409                 | 830                    | 151                           | 302                    | 57                                | 173           | 319                     | 954  | 282                          | 1557 | 3014                                                                      | N.A.  | N A. |
| 2419                | 7289                   | 186                           | 371                    | 96                                | 428           | 617                     | 1354 | 299                          | 1793 | 4745                                                                      | 13205 | 3    |
| 2586                | 7808                   | 190                           | 380                    | 93                                | 279           | 664                     | 1493 | 304                          | 1825 | 5129                                                                      | 13969 | 3    |
| 2611                | 7868                   | 176                           | 352                    | 121                               | 297           | 529                     | 1258 | 270                          | 1618 | 4607                                                                      | 12845 | 3    |
| 2530                | 76 0                   | 174                           | 348                    | 110                               | 355           | 513                     | 1176 | 288                          | 1750 | 4601                                                                      | 12675 | 3    |
| 2171                | 6549                   | 174                           | 348                    | 14                                | 330           | 510                     | 1230 | 430                          | 2581 | 4262                                                                      | 11203 | 3    |
| 2016                | 6048                   | 121                           | 242                    | ...                               | 42            | 362                     | 724  | 220                          | 1320 | 3768                                                                      | 10260 | 3    |
| ...                 | ...                    | 24                            | 48                     | ...                               | ...           | ...                     | ...  | 16                           | 50   | 24                                                                        | 48    | 2    |
| 4                   | 8                      | 2                             | 4                      | ...                               | ...           | ...                     | ...  | 15                           | 91   | 7                                                                         | 14    | 2    |
| 12                  | 48                     | ...                           | ...                    | ...                               | ...           | ...                     | ...  | 37                           | 177  | 42                                                                        | 108   | 3    |
| 2032                | 6104                   | 147                           | 294                    | 14                                | ...           | 30                      | 60   | 288                          | 1638 | 3841                                                                      | 10430 | 3    |
| 2011                | 6033                   | 138                           | 276                    | 17                                | 42            | 392                     | 748  | 230                          | 1380 | 3791                                                                      | 10320 | 3    |
| ...                 | ...                    | 24                            | 48                     | ...                               | 51            | 370                     | ...  | 26                           | 65   | 24                                                                        | 48    | 2    |
| 4                   | 8                      | 2                             | 4                      | ...                               | ...           | ...                     | ...  | 15                           | 91   | 7                                                                         | 14    | 2    |
| 16                  | 64                     | ...                           | ...                    | ...                               | ...           | ...                     | 740  | 37                           | 186  | 41                                                                        | 144   | 3    |
| 2031                | 1605                   | 164                           | 238                    | 17                                | ...           | 25                      | 50   | 308                          | 3863 | 10496                                                                     | 3863  | 3    |
| 2011                | 6033                   | 140                           | 280                    | 21                                | 51            | 395                     | 790  | 240                          | 1441 | 3812                                                                      | 10376 | 3    |
| ...                 | ...                    | 24                            | 48                     | ...                               | 53            | 380                     | 760  | 35                           | 140  | 24                                                                        | 48    | 2    |
| 4                   | 8                      | 2                             | 4                      | ...                               | ...           | ...                     | ...  | 15                           | 91   | 7                                                                         | 14    | 2    |
| 16                  | 64                     | ...                           | ...                    | ...                               | ...           | ...                     | ...  | 37                           | 186  | 41                                                                        | 114   | 3    |
| 2031                | 6105                   | 166                           | 322                    | 21                                | 63            | 25                      | 50   | 327                          | 1857 | 3884                                                                      | 10552 | 3    |
| 2000                | 6000                   | 14                            | 284                    | 21                                | 63            | 405                     | 810  | 244                          | 1464 | 3803                                                                      | 10357 | 3    |
| 2                   | 4                      | 28                            | 56                     | ...                               | ...           | 380                     | 760  | 15                           | 75   | 30                                                                        | 60    | 2    |
| ...                 | ...                    | ...                           | ...                    | ...                               | ...           | ...                     | ...  | 7                            | 65   | 3                                                                         | 5     | 1    |
| ...                 | ...                    | 6                             | 12                     | ...                               | ...           | 6                       | ...  | ...                          | ...  | 114                                                                       | 450   | 4    |
| 2002                | 6004                   | 176                           | 352                    | 21                                | 63            | 432                     | 940  | 266                          | 1604 | 3950                                                                      | 10872 | 10   |

NOTES : I. Information pertaining to 1954-55 to 1958-59 relates to the following :—

1. Srinagar Municipality. 2. Town Area Committee Anantnag. 3. Town Area Committee Bijbehara. 4. Town Area Committee Pampore.

II. Information pertaining to 1953-54 relates to the following :—

1. Srinagar. 2. Bijbehara. 3. Pampore. 4. Baramulla.

III. Pampore : Figures of 1958-59 repeated in 1960-60; 1960-61 and 1961-62.

IV. Anantnag : Figures of 1960-61 repeated in 1951-62.

V. Date for 1959-60, 1960-61 and 1961-62 provisional.

Source : Town Area Committee and Srinagar Municipality.

**Table No. XLIII**  
**POST OFFICES AND RADIO LICENSES ISSUED**

| S.No. | Item                                    | 1950-51    | 1955-56    | 1960-61    | 1961-62    | 1962-63    | 1963-64    | 1964-65    |
|-------|-----------------------------------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|
| 1     | 2                                       | 3          | 4          | 5          | 6          | 7          | 8          | 9          |
| 1.    | <b>No. of Post Offices</b>              |            |            |            |            |            |            |            |
|       | (a) Equipped with Telegraph Offices     | 54         | 63         | 84         | 88         | 84         | 87         | 88         |
|       | (b) Not equipped with Telegraph Offices | 221        | 389        | 601        | 642        | 706        | 748        | 748        |
|       | <b>Total (a) + (b)</b>                  | <b>275</b> | <b>452</b> | <b>685</b> | <b>730</b> | <b>790</b> | <b>835</b> | <b>836</b> |
| 2.    | <b>No. of Radio Licence issued</b>      | 2125       | 6839       | 18827      | 20287      | 32149      | 38262      | 45358      |

*Source :—Superintendent Post and Telegraph*

**Table No. XLIV**  
**TELEPHONE CONNECTIONS**  
*Year Wise*

| Y E A R | <i>Srinagar Province</i> |           | <i>Jammu Province</i> |           |     |
|---------|--------------------------|-----------|-----------------------|-----------|-----|
|         | Main                     | Extension | Main                  | Extension |     |
| 1       | 2                        | 3         | 4                     | 5         |     |
| 1955    | —                        | 648       | 130                   | 469       | 108 |
| 1956    | —                        | 760       | 139                   | 512       | 113 |
| 1957    | —                        | 858       | 127                   | 534       | 137 |
| 1958    | —                        | 848       | 132                   | 552       | 141 |
| 1959    | —                        | 866       | 170                   | 576       | 145 |
| 1960    | —                        | 1142      | 183                   | 923       | 140 |
| 1961    | —                        | 1056      | 153                   | 868       | 173 |
| 1962    | —                        | 1195      | 253                   | 924       | 199 |
| 1963    | —                        | 1224      | 298                   | 984       | 247 |
| 1964    | —                        | 1604      | 342                   | 997       | 262 |
| 1965    | —                        | 1848      | 339                   | 1237      | 307 |

*Source :—Tele-communication Jammu and Kashmir Circle.*  
(265)

Table No. IVL  
Goods Imported (Quantity in thousand Quintals)

| S. No. | Description of Goods         | Imported via Toll Posts 1965-66 |         | Imported via Toll Posts 1966-67 |         |
|--------|------------------------------|---------------------------------|---------|---------------------------------|---------|
|        |                              | Lakhanpur                       | Banihal | Lakhanpur                       | Banihal |
| 1      | 2                            | 3                               | 4       | 5                               | 6       |
| 1.     | Apparel                      | 5.08                            | 1.06    | 8.13                            | 0.69    |
| 2.     | Asphalt                      | 70.14                           | 47.69   | 29.98                           | 24.80   |
| 3.     | Cotton and its manufactures. |                                 |         |                                 |         |
|        | (a) Raw Cotton               | 9.92                            | 5.41    | 13.49                           | 6.46    |
|        | (b) Cotton Yarn              | 2.48                            | 1.08    | 3.21                            | 5.44    |
|        | (c) Cotton piece goods       | 70.34                           | 26.70   | 91.04                           | 20.86   |
|        | (d) Other cotton goods       | 2.35                            | 4.13    | 3.29                            | 4.69    |
|        | Total :—3                    | 85.09                           | 37.32   | 111.03                          | 37.45   |
| 4.     | Crockery all sorts           | 3.79                            | 2.44    | 4.56                            | 3.53    |
| 5.     | Coal & Coke                  | ..                              | 131.39  | 1.41                            | 82.11   |
| 6.     | Drugs and Medicines :—       |                                 |         |                                 |         |
|        | (a) Herbs                    | 1.09                            | 1.20    | 1.37                            | 0.74    |
|        | (b) Medicines                | 11.61                           | 4.69    | 15.16                           | 7.41    |
|        | (c) Chemicals                | 133.73                          | 81.16   | 45.64                           | 140.57  |
|        | Total :—6                    | 145.43                          | 87.05   | 62.17                           | 148.72  |
| 7.     | Paints etc.                  |                                 |         |                                 |         |
|        | (a) Paints & Varnish         | 3.49                            | 1.96    | 4.52                            | 1.64    |
|        | (b) Dyes                     | 0.41                            | 0.47    | 0.46                            | 0.49    |
|        | (c) Turmeric                 | 14.60                           | 7.97    | 15.62                           | 12.37   |
|        | Total : 7                    | 18.50                           | 10.40   | 20.60                           | 14.50   |
| 8.     | Electric Goods               | 9.43                            | 4.26    | 18.37                           | 5.84    |
| 9.     | Fibrous goods :—             |                                 |         |                                 |         |
|        | (a) Raw fibre                | 0.06                            | 0.02    | 0.10                            | 0.16    |
|        | (b) Manufactured fibre       | 5.74                            | 0.23    | 4.27                            | 0.37    |
|        | (c) Gunny bags               | 1.03                            | 0.47    | 3.20                            | 1.20    |
|        | (d) Others                   | 0.24                            | ...     | 0.67                            | ...     |
|        | Total :—9                    | 7.07                            | 0.72    | 8.24                            | 1.73    |
| 10.    | Fodder all sorts             | 14.33                           | 4.50    | 23.95                           | 13.55   |
| 11.    | Fruits :                     |                                 |         |                                 |         |
|        | (a) Fresh Fruits             | 63.85                           | 27.80   | 79.62                           | 23.72   |
|        | (b) Dry and Canned           | 7.36                            | 0.72    | 9.93                            | 2.57    |
|        | Total :—11                   | 71.21                           | 28.52   | 89.55                           | 26.29   |
| 12.    | Vegetables :—                |                                 |         |                                 |         |
|        | (a) Leafy                    | 114.30                          | 21.76   | 72.66                           | 18.19   |
|        | (b) Non-leafy                | 70.73                           | 12.57   | 59.68                           | 15.04   |
|        | Total :—12                   | 185.03                          | 34.33   | 132.34                          | 33.23   |
| 13.    | Glass and Glass-ware         | 12.24                           | 6.39    | 10.01                           | 4.84    |
| 14.    | Grains and Pulses :—         |                                 |         |                                 |         |
|        | (a) Pulses all sorts         | 41.17                           | 5.44    | 31.23                           | 9.48    |
|        | (b) Maize                    | 68.00                           | 64.09   | 28.31                           | 74.45   |
|        | (c) Wheat Government         | 973.59                          | 506.69  | 1380.00                         | 655.75  |
|        | (d) Wheat Private            | 38.92                           | 13.70   | 27.95                           | 20.37   |
|        | (e) Atta, Suji, Maida        | 99.88                           | 52.00   | 65.50                           | 56.25   |
|        | (f) Rice husked              | 666.77                          | 672.13  | 504.05                          | 454.44  |
|        | (g) Rice un-husked           | 0.20                            | ...     | ...                             | ...     |
|        | (h) Grains all other sorts   | 0.79                            | 0.21    | 1.78                            | 0.24    |
|        | Total :—14                   | 1889.32                         | 1314.26 | 2038.82                         | 1270.98 |
| 15.    | Herberdashry                 | 22.54                           | 4.60    | 76.38                           | 3.18    |
| 16.    | Iron and its manufacture :—  |                                 |         |                                 |         |

| 1   | 2                              | 3          | 4          | 5           | 6          |
|-----|--------------------------------|------------|------------|-------------|------------|
|     | (a) Machinery                  | 17.09      | 10.45      | 30.07       | 16.55      |
|     | (b) Cutlery                    | 0.14       | 0.04       | 0.12        | 0.08       |
|     | (c) Flat Iron                  | 47.22      | 28.00      | 67.22       | 39.56      |
|     | (d) Round Iron                 | 58.04      | 21.47      | 109.13      | 75.71      |
|     | (e) Old Iron                   | 0.41       | 1.30       | 0.59        | 0.91       |
|     | (f) Iron all other sorts       | 124.88     | 41.62      | 102.44      | 48.77      |
|     | (g) Metal all sorts            | 4.99       | ...        | 4.82        | ...        |
|     | Total :—16                     | 252.77     | 102.88     | 314.39      | 181.58     |
| 17. | Leathers :—                    |            |            |             |            |
|     | (a) Leather manufactured       | 0.56       | 0.40       | 1.70        | 0.41       |
|     | (b) Leather un-manufactured    | 1.70       | 0.73       | 1.04        | 1.27       |
|     | (c) Boots and Shoes            | 11.09      | 5.87       | 16.50       | 6.13       |
|     | Total :—17                     | 13.35      | 7.00       | 19.24       | 7.81       |
| 18. | Liquors :—                     |            |            |             |            |
|     | (a) Foreign liquor             | 2.01       | 0.47       | 1.33        | 0.39       |
|     | (b) Country liquor             | 2.84       | 0.61       | 1.16        | 1.04       |
|     | (c) Beer                       | 3.64       | 0.65       | 3.77        | 1.28       |
|     | (d) Methylated spirit          | 0.07       | 0.07       | 0.51        | 0.18       |
|     | (e) Other spirits              | 2.51       | 0.16       | 4.16        | 0.41       |
|     | Total :—18                     | 11.07      | 1.96       | 10.93       | 3.30       |
| 19. | Vehicles (Nos.)                |            |            |             |            |
|     | (a) Chasis                     | 441        | 54         | 548         | 70         |
|     | (b) Jeeps, Cars and S. Wagon   | 428        | 52         | 511         | 102        |
|     | Total :—19                     | 869 (Nos.) | 106 (Nos.) | 1059 (Nos.) | 172 (Nos.) |
| 20. | Spare Motor parts              | 6.61       | 2.09       | 8.35        | 2.34       |
| 21. | Mineral & its substances :—    |            |            |             |            |
|     | (a) Cement (Govt.)             | 180.76     | 29.34      | 382.78      | 71.47      |
|     | (b) Cement (Pvt.)              | 75.74      | 12.75      | 57.78       | 6.35       |
|     | (c) Chalk & Lime               | 2.65       | 0.79       | 3.75        | 0.42       |
|     | (d) Marble and Stones          | 3.20       | 0.65       | 5.96        | 1.44       |
|     | Total :—21                     | 262.35     | 43.53      | 450.27      | 79.68      |
| 22. | Oils :—                        |            |            |             |            |
|     | (a) Edible oil                 | 51.21      | 37.63      | 65.90       | 35.58      |
|     | (b) Kerosine oil               | 76.07      | 51.02      | 86.07       | 51.67      |
|     | (c) Other oils                 | 6.83       | 4.74       | 0.28        | 1.80       |
|     | (d) Turpentine oil             | ...        | ...        | 7.40        | ...        |
|     | Total :—22                     | 134.11     | 93.39      | 159.65      | 89.05      |
| 23. | Oil Seeds :—                   |            |            |             |            |
|     | (a) Ground nuts                | 9.71       | 3.84       | 8.53        | 2.97       |
|     | (b) Oil seed all other sorts   | 10.13      | 10.06      | 17.63       | 8.90       |
|     | Total :—23                     | 19.84      | 13.90      | 26.16       | 11.87      |
| 24. | Tea                            | 31.14      | 21.08      | 38.47       | 24.99      |
| 25. | Provisions :—                  |            |            |             |            |
|     | (a) Milk powder                | 0.45       | 4.37       | 0.73        | 6.30       |
|     | (b) Butter                     | 1.12       | 1.12       | 1.37        | 0.93       |
|     | (c) Provisions all other sorts | 15.83      | 3.11       | 31.17       | 0.61       |
|     | (d) Dalda                      | 22.73      | 4.46       | 20.49       | 3.77       |
|     | (e) Ghee                       | ...        | ...        | ...         | 1.42       |
|     | (f) Fresh milk                 | ...        | ...        | ...         | 4.20       |
|     | Total :—25                     | 40.13      | 13.06      | 53.76       | 17.23      |

| 1   | 2                                 | 3      | 4        | 5      | 6        |
|-----|-----------------------------------|--------|----------|--------|----------|
| 26. | Rubbers :—                        |        |          |        |          |
|     | (a) Rubber goods                  | 1.84   | 1.25     | 1 72   | 1.17     |
|     | (b) Tyres and tubes               | 4.47   | 1.34     | 5.72   | 1.91     |
|     | Total :—26                        | 6.31   | 2.59     | 7.44   | 3.08     |
| 27. | Paper goods :—                    |        |          |        |          |
|     | (a) Stationery                    | 20.90  | 6.71     | 48.90  | 6 97     |
|     | (b) Waste paper                   | 2.58   | 2.47     | 3 62   | 3 41     |
|     | (c) Printed Books                 | 1.39   | 1.05     | 1.69   | 0.86     |
|     | Total :— 27                       | 24.87  | 10.23    | 54.21  | 11.24    |
| 28. | Fuel :—                           |        |          |        |          |
|     | (a) Petrol (Thousand Litres)      | 18.98  | 5502.10  | 20.84  | 5221.65  |
|     | (b) Diesel (—do—)                 | 227.23 | 8723.39  | 269.44 | 11204.25 |
|     | (c) Mobiloil (—do—)               | 12 83  | 720.01   | 17.44  | 819.37   |
|     | (d) A. T. F.                      | ...    | ...      |        | 590.50   |
|     | Total : 28                        | 259.04 | 19945 50 | 307.72 | 17835.77 |
| 29. | (a) Salt (Govt.)                  | 175.96 | 158.68   | 64 75  | 177.50   |
|     | (b) Salt (Pvt.)                   | 115 04 | ...      | 101.82 | ...      |
|     | Total :—29                        | 291.00 | 158 68   | 166.57 | 177.50   |
| 30. | Silk :—                           |        |          |        |          |
|     | (a) Raw Silk                      | 0.05   | 0 08     | 0.30   | 0 16     |
|     | (b) Silk Yarn                     | 0.35   | 0.71     | 0.16   | 0.21     |
|     | (c) Silk Manufactures             | 1.91   | 0.49     | 3.15   | 0.53     |
|     | Total :—30                        | 2.31   | 1.28     | 3.61   | 0.90     |
| 31. | Wool and its manufactures :—      |        |          |        |          |
|     | (a) Raw wool                      | 1.05   | 1.49     | 1.16   | 0.83     |
|     | (b) Pashmina wool                 | 0.07   | 0.05     | 0.02   | ...      |
|     | (c) Woollen piece goods           | 0.64   | 1.76     | 1.92   | 1.42     |
|     | (d) Ruffle Yarn                   | 0.02   | 0.15     | 0.31   | 0 14     |
|     | (e) Other woollen<br>Manufactures | 1.91   | 0.54     | 1.76   | 1 18     |
|     | Total — 31                        | 3.69   | 3.99     | 5.17   | 3.57     |
| 32. | Soaps :—                          |        |          |        |          |
|     | (a) Washing soap                  | 18.45  | 11.38    | 31.87  | 20 02    |
|     | (b) Toilet soap                   | 4.77   | 1.83     | 6.12   | 1.36     |
|     | Total :—32                        | 23.12  | 13.21    | 37.99  | 21.38    |
| 33. | (a) Refined sugar                 | 216.43 | 100.50   | 170.57 | 83.76    |
|     | (b) Gur and Shakkar               | 93.85  | 6.14     | 78.34  | 8.14     |
|     | (c) Molasses                      | 33.79  | 13.03    | 10.78  | 14.13    |
|     | Total :—33                        | 344.07 | 119.67   | 259.69 | 106.03   |

| 1   | 2                             | 3            | 4            | 5             | 6             |
|-----|-------------------------------|--------------|--------------|---------------|---------------|
| 34. | Perfumery and other cosmetics | 0.12         | 0.27         | 0.14          | 0.11          |
| 35. | Hoisery goods                 | 4.11         | 4.17         | 7.25          | 6.10          |
| 36. | (a) Spices                    | 6.57         | 3.87         | 6.80          | 3.10          |
|     | (b) Chillies                  | 3.83         | 0.27         | 3.74          | 0.31          |
|     | Total :—36                    | 10.40        | 4.14         | 10.54         | 3.41          |
| 37. | (a) Cigarettes and Cigar      | 21.27        | 4.25         | 20.65         | 5.55          |
|     | (b) Tobacco                   | 17.87        | 10.26        | 23.9          | 13.69         |
|     | Total :—37                    | 39.14        | 14.51        | 43.74         | 19.24         |
| 38. | Living animals (Nos.)         |              |              |               |               |
|     | (a) Goats and Sheep           | 246213       | 89142        | 301926        | 107674        |
|     | (b) Others                    | ...          | 148          | 30681         | 480           |
|     | Total :—38                    | 246213(Nos.) | 89290 (Nos.) | 322607 (Nos.) | 108154 (Nos.) |
| 39. | Military load                 | ...          | 822.90       | Neg.          | 1176.56       |
| 40. | Arms & Ammunition             | 0.47         | 0.16         | 1.13          | ...           |
| 41. | Sports goods                  | 0.25         | 0.22         | 0.57          | 0.24          |
| 42. | Wood and Timber :—            |              |              |               |               |
|     | (a) Furniture                 | 1.47         | 1.63         | 2.21          | 1.70          |
|     | (b) Other wooden manufacture  | 9.59         | 0.30         | 4.11          | 0.41          |
|     | Total :—42                    | 11.06        | 1.93         | 6.32          | 2.11          |
| 43. | Music Goods                   | 0.29         | 0.05         | 0.35          | 0.07          |
| 44. | Gums and Rosin                | 0.91         | 0.04         | 1.52          | 0.07          |
| 45. | Miscellaneous goods           | 211.63       | 155.07       | 236.72        | 202.39        |
|     | Grand Total (Quintals)        | 4285.32      | 3326.93      | 4548.22       | 3836.41       |
|     | Grand Total (Thousand Litres) | 25904.58     | 14945.50     | 49519.25      | 17835.77      |
|     | Grand Total (Nos.)            | 247082       | 89396        | 333666        | 108326        |

Source :—Excise and Taxation Commissioner



**Table No. III**  
**GOODS EXPORTED** (Quantity in thousand Qlts.)

| S. No. | Description of Goods               | Exported via Toll Posts 1965-66 |         | Exported via Toll Posts 1966-67 |         |
|--------|------------------------------------|---------------------------------|---------|---------------------------------|---------|
|        |                                    | Lakhanpur                       | Banihal | Lakhanpur                       | Banihal |
| I      | 2                                  | 3                               | 4       | 5                               | 6       |
| 1.     | Anardana                           | 3.47                            | 0.03    | 2.22                            | ...     |
| 2.     | Agricultural Seeds                 | 1.07                            | 0.62    | 1.21                            | 1.29    |
| 3.     | Bones                              | 5.49                            | ...     | 5.41                            | 0.15    |
| 4.     | Drugs and Medicines :              |                                 |         |                                 |         |
|        | (a) Herbs                          | 6.24                            | 0.10    | 6.22                            | 0.73    |
|        | (b) Medicines all other sorts      | 0.63                            | 0.23    | 0.57                            | 0.22    |
|        | Total :—4                          | 6.87                            | 0.33    | 6.79                            | 0.95    |
| 5.     | Honey                              | 0.99                            | 0.05    | 0.91                            | 0.01    |
| 6.     | Fibres :                           |                                 |         |                                 |         |
|        | (a) Raw Fibre                      | 2.04                            | Neg.    | 2.66                            | ...     |
|        | (b) Gunny bags                     | 10.23                           | 5.18    | 15.66                           | 8.70    |
|        | (c) Other manufactures             | 0.00                            | Neg.    | 0.01                            | ...     |
|        | Total :—6                          | 12.32                           | 5.18    | 18.33                           | 8.70    |
| 7.     | Cotton :                           |                                 |         |                                 |         |
|        | (a) Raw Cotton                     | 0.27                            | 0.03    | 2.60                            | 0.03    |
|        | (b) Cotton piece goods             | 1.00                            | 0.42    | 1.24                            | 0.64    |
|        | Total :—7                          | 1.27                            | 0.45    | 3.84                            | 0.67    |
| 8.     | Fresh Fruits :                     |                                 |         |                                 |         |
|        | (a) Apples                         | 216.27                          | 208.50  | 213.74                          | 206.51  |
|        | (b) Pears                          | 11.52                           | 14.77   | 9.36                            | 8.76    |
|        | (c) All other sorts                | 17.68                           | 5.70    | 27.45                           | 10.14   |
|        | Total :—8                          | 245.47                          | 228.97  | 250.55                          | 225.41  |
| 9.     | Dry Fruits :                       |                                 |         |                                 |         |
|        | (a) Almonds                        | 1.28                            | 1.75    | 2.87                            | 1.97    |
|        | (b) Almond kernals                 | 0.00                            | 0.01    | 0.02                            | Neg.    |
|        | (c) Walnuts                        | 41.83                           | 22.31   | 56.53                           | 104.16  |
|        | (d) Walnut kernals                 | 16.57                           | 14.95   | 26.21                           | 24.14   |
|        | (e) Jams and other presumed fruits | 2.17                            | 1.09    | 2.69                            | 1.38    |
|        | (f) Dry fruits                     | 0.16                            | Neg.    | 0.53                            | Neg.    |
|        | Total :—1                          | 62.01                           | 40.11   | 8.385                           | 131.65  |
| 10.    | Vegetables :                       |                                 |         |                                 |         |
|        | (a) Leafy                          | 0.02                            | 0.03    | 0.03                            | 0.10    |
|        | (b) Non-leafy                      | 0.01                            | 1.47    | ...                             | Neg.    |
|        | Total :—10                         | 0.03                            | 1.55    | 0.03                            | 0.10    |
| 11.    | Grains and Pulses :                |                                 |         |                                 |         |
|        | (a) Pulses all sorts               | 0.09                            | 4.22    | ...                             | 3.19    |
|        | (b) Maize                          | 0.91                            | ...     | 0.12                            | ...     |
|        | (c) Wheat                          | 0.00                            | ...     | ...                             | ...     |

| 1   | 2                                   | 3     | 4     | 5            | 6            |
|-----|-------------------------------------|-------|-------|--------------|--------------|
|     | (d) Rice husked                     | 0.00  |       |              |              |
|     | (e) Rice un-husked                  | 0.00  | ...   | ...          | ...          |
|     | (f) Grains and other sorts.         | 4.01  | ...   | ...          | ...          |
|     | Total :—11                          | 4.11  | 4.22  | 0.75<br>0.87 | 0.03<br>3.22 |
| 12. | Gums and Rosin                      | 26.68 | ...   | 12.23        | ...          |
| 13. | Leathers :                          |       |       |              |              |
|     | (a) Hides and Skins                 | 31.18 | 4.94  | 20.71        | 7.53         |
|     | (b) Boots and Shoes                 | 0.09  | Neg.  | 1.05         | 0.04         |
|     | Total :—                            | 31.27 | 4.94  | 21.71        | 7.57         |
| 14. | Rubbers :                           |       |       |              |              |
|     | (a) Rubber goods                    | 1.00  | 0.05  | 0.51         | ...          |
|     | (b) Tubes and Tyres                 | 0.65  | 0.38  | 1.92         | 0.88         |
|     | Total :—14                          | 1.65  | 0.43  | 2.43         | 0.88         |
| 15. | Metals :                            |       |       |              |              |
|     | (a) Metals manufactures             | 3.04  | ...   | 3.81         | 0.78         |
|     | (b) Scrap Iron including machinery  | 5.80  | 1.06  | 16.69        | 1.66         |
|     | (c) Scrap metal                     | 1.20  | 3.75  | 4.75         | 0.43         |
|     | (d) Iron and Iron ware              | 14.94 | 0.43  | 15.66        | ...          |
|     | Total :—15                          | 24.98 | 5.24  | 43.91        | 2.87         |
| 16. | Mineral & substances :              |       |       |              |              |
|     | (a) Cement                          | 0.23  | 3.01  | 0.04         | 0.18         |
|     | (b) Chalk & Lime                    | ...   | 0.00  | Neg.         | Neg.         |
|     | (c) Marble & Stone including Bajri. | ...   | 64.70 | 0.00         | 111.77       |
|     | Total :—16                          | 0.23  | 67.71 | 0.04         | 111.95       |
| 17. | Paints and Varnish                  | 0.29  | Neg.  | 0.16         | Neg.         |
| 18. | Glass and Glass-ware                | 1.94  | 0.04  | 3.00         | Neg.         |
| 19. | Oils :                              |       |       |              |              |
|     | (a) Edible Oils                     | 0.00  | ...   | 0.04         | ...          |
|     | (b) Turpentine oil                  | 1.50  | ...   | 0.10         | ...          |
|     | (c) Oil other sorts                 | 1.06  | ...   | 2.02         | ...          |
|     | Total :—19                          | 2.56  | ...   | 2.16         | ...          |
| 20. | Oil Seeds :                         |       |       |              |              |
|     | (a) Ground nuts                     | ...   | ...   | ...          | ...          |
|     | (b) Other sorts                     | ...   | ...   | 0.26         | ...          |
|     | Total :—20                          | ...   | ...   | 0.26         | ...          |
| 21. | Provisions :                        |       |       |              |              |
|     | (a) Ghee                            | 0.51  | Neg.  | 0.24         | ...          |
|     | (b) Butter                          | Neg.  | Neg.  | ...          | ...          |
|     | (c) All other sorts                 | 0.87  | 0.16  | 2.15         | ...          |
|     | Total :—                            | 1.38  | 0.16  | 2.39         | ...          |
| 22. | Silks :                             |       |       |              |              |
|     | (a) Raw silk                        | 0.03  | 0.27  | 0.15         | 0.27         |
|     | (b) Waste silk                      | 1.74  | 0.36  | 0.94         | 0.52         |
|     | (c) Silk piece goods                | 0.83  | 0.45  | 0.48         | 0.33         |
|     | Total :—22                          | 2.65  | 1.08  | 1.57         | 1.12         |
| 23. | Wool :—                             |       |       |              |              |
|     | (a) Raw wool                        | 1.17  | 0.15  | 0.81         | 0.25         |
|     | (b) Pashmina wool                   | 0.00  | 0.07  | Neg.         | 0.10         |
|     | (c) Woollen piece goods             | 1.36  | 0.20  | 2.47         | 0.44         |

| 1   | 2                       | 3                     | 4                    | 5                      | 6                    |
|-----|-------------------------|-----------------------|----------------------|------------------------|----------------------|
|     | (d) Wool other sorts    | 0.00                  | 0.14                 | 0.02                   | 0.71                 |
|     | (e) Ruffle shawls       | 1.06                  | 0.66                 | 1.54                   | 0.45                 |
|     | (f) Carpets             | 0.30                  | 0.23                 | 0.15                   | 0.16                 |
|     | (g) Namdas and Gabbas   | 1.52                  | 0.96                 | 1.70                   | 1.08                 |
|     | (h) Loies and Puttos    | 0.34                  | Neg.                 | 0.04                   | 0.03                 |
|     | (i) Goat hair           | 0.97                  | 0.02                 | 1.14                   | 0.07                 |
|     | Total :—23              | 6.72                  | 2.43                 | 7.87                   | 3.29                 |
| 24. | Wood and Timber         |                       |                      |                        |                      |
|     | (1) Timber              | 813.97                | 345.53               | 724.32                 | 306.82               |
|     | (b) Walnut stumps       | 0.21                  | 0.18                 | 0.67                   | 0.41                 |
|     | (c) Shooks              | 35.31                 | 13.10                | 36.74                  | 7.84                 |
|     | (d) Timber manufactures | 06.4                  | 1.55                 | 1.63                   | 0.87                 |
|     | (e) Willow blades       | 0.15                  | 0.81                 | 0.03                   | 2.20                 |
|     | (f) Willow manufactures | 2.34                  | 2.43                 | 1.49                   | 1.74                 |
|     | (g) Bamboos             | 2.61                  | Neg.                 | 2.00                   | ...                  |
|     | (h) Wood carving        | 3.61                  | 0.93                 | 4.75                   | 2.10                 |
|     | Total :—24              | 858.84                | 364.44               | 771.63                 | 321.98               |
| 25. | Stationery              | 0.81                  | 0.14                 | 2.71                   | 0.19                 |
| 26. | Spices etc. :           |                       |                      |                        |                      |
|     | (a) Spices              | ...                   | 0.02                 | 0.04                   | ...                  |
|     | (b) Chillies            | 0.56                  | 0.30                 | 1.06                   | 0.92                 |
|     | (c) Saffron             | ...                   | Neg.                 | 0.00                   | ...                  |
|     | (d) Zeera               | ...                   | Neg.                 | 0.00                   | ...                  |
|     | (e) Others              | 0.06                  | Neg.                 | 0.01                   | ...                  |
|     | Total :—26              | 0.62                  | 0.32                 | 0.11                   | 0.92                 |
| 27. | Papier-Mache            | 0.08                  | 0.09                 | 0.13                   | 0.14                 |
| 28. | Embroidery goods        | 0.28                  | 0.20                 | 0.46                   | 0.20                 |
| 29. | Cigarettes              | 0.13                  | 0.05                 | 0.29                   | 0.01                 |
| 30. | Tea                     | 0.06                  | Neg.                 | 0.10                   | ...                  |
| 31. | Fur goods               | 0.29                  | 0.33                 | 0.25                   | 0.12                 |
| 32. | Animals                 | 4595 Nos.             | 114 Nos.             | 1826 Nos.              | 135 Nos.             |
| 33. | Miscellaneous goods     | 62.19                 | 19.54                | 54.20                  | 139.20               |
|     | Grand Total :           | 1353.75 +<br>4595 Nos | 748.70 +<br>114 Nos. | 1306.71 +<br>1826 Nos. | 965.32 +<br>135 Nos. |

Neg.—Negligible

Source :—Excise and Taxation Commissioner.

**Table No. IIL**  
**Vehicles coming into and going out of the State**

| S.No. | Year    | Vehicles at Lakhanpur Toll Post |                       |              |                        |                        |              |
|-------|---------|---------------------------------|-----------------------|--------------|------------------------|------------------------|--------------|
|       |         | Coming into the State           |                       |              | Going out of the State |                        |              |
|       |         | Lorries and Trucks              | Cars Jeeps and wagons | Motor Cycles | Lorries and Trucks     | Cars Jeeps & S. wagons | Motor Cycles |
| 1     | 2       | 3                               | 4                     | 5            | 6                      | 7                      | 8            |
| 1.    | 1956-57 | 53738                           | —                     | —            | 81669                  | —                      | —            |
| 2.    | 1957-58 | 68488                           | —                     | 979          | 64505                  | —                      | —            |
| 3.    | 1958-59 | 71317                           | 2487                  | 1410         | 71383                  | 3419                   | 8076         |
| 4.    | 1959-60 | 75843                           | 4597                  | 513          | 77183                  | 5018                   | 2270         |
| 5.    | 1960-61 | 74351                           | 5169                  | 429          | 75836                  | 6020                   | 504          |
| 6.    | 1961-62 | 83476                           | 6745                  | 759          | 83560                  | 7217                   | 439          |
| 7.    | 1962-63 | 96635                           | 9014                  | 1319         | 96986                  | 9726                   | 718          |
| 8.    | 1963-64 | 105583                          | 10329                 | 1620         | 106476                 | 10335                  | 1312         |
| 9.    | 1964-65 | 99348                           | 10818                 | 1537         | 99820                  | 10805                  | 1603         |
| 10.   | 1965-66 | 120054                          | 10522                 | 1781         | 119662                 | 10822                  | 1510         |
| 11.   | 1966-67 | 114601                          | 11924                 | 1664         | 114113                 | 11601                  | 1657         |
|       |         |                                 |                       |              |                        |                        | 1815         |

**Table No. IL**  
**Vehicles coming into and going out of Kashmir Province**

| Year    | Vehicles going from Jammu Province to Kashmir |                        |                         | Vehicles going from Kashmir Province to Jammu. |                       |                         |
|---------|-----------------------------------------------|------------------------|-------------------------|------------------------------------------------|-----------------------|-------------------------|
|         | Lorries and Trucks                            | Cars, Jeeps and wagons | Motor Cycles and Tangas | Lorries and Trucks                             | Cars Jeeps and wagons | Motor Cycles and Tangas |
| 1       | 2                                             | 3                      | 4                       | 5                                              | 6                     | 7                       |
| 1956-57 | 35623                                         | 3213                   | 71                      | 33732                                          | 2034                  | 19                      |
| 1957-58 | 48605                                         | 1596                   | 126                     | 49021                                          | 1450                  | 23                      |
| 1958-59 | 50231                                         | 1511                   | 60                      | 46360                                          | 2006                  | 45                      |
| 1959-60 | 34136                                         | 310                    | 43                      | 38058                                          | 1743                  | 27                      |
| 1960-61 | 45759                                         | 2333                   | 99                      | 45541                                          | 2549                  | 51                      |
| 1961-62 | 52981                                         | 3024                   | 143                     | 25696                                          | 2986                  | 39                      |
| 1962-63 | 67739                                         | 3224                   | 239                     | 68555                                          | 4198                  | 50                      |
| 1963-64 | 76768                                         | 0681                   | 227                     | 83727                                          | 4081                  | 54                      |
| 1964-65 | 67481                                         | 3770                   | 180                     | 68229                                          | 3958                  | 56                      |
| 1965-66 | 76042                                         | 3214                   | 114                     | 73085                                          | 3102                  | 38                      |

Source :—Excise and Taxation Commissioner  
(273)

**Table No L**  
**TOURISTS COMING TO KASHMIR**

| S. No. | Year | Number of Tourists |            |          |
|--------|------|--------------------|------------|----------|
|        |      | Indian             | Non-Indian | Total    |
| 1      | 2    | 3                  | 4          | 5        |
| 1.     | 1951 | 9,333              | 1,246      | 10,579   |
| 2.     | 1956 | 57,341             | 7,012      | 64,353   |
| 3.     | 1961 | 79,241             | 13,214     | 92,455   |
| 4.     | 1962 | 80,334             | 12,681     | 93,015   |
| 5.     | 1963 | 72,135             | 11,552     | 83,687   |
| 6.     | 1964 | 48,538             | 8,182      | 56,720   |
| 7.     | 1965 | 35,701             | 7,431      | 43,132   |
| 8.     | 1966 | 1,12,127           | 7,147      | 1,19,274 |

**Table No. LI**  
**PILGRIMS COMING TO VAISHNO DEVI**

| S. No. | Year    | No. of Pilgrims |
|--------|---------|-----------------|
| 1      |         | 3               |
| 1.     | 1950—51 | 3,000           |
| 2.     | 1955—56 | 76,397          |
| 3.     | 1960—61 | 1,60,264        |
| 4.     | 1961—62 | 1,81,472        |
| 5.     | 1962—63 | 1,41,934        |
| 6.     | 1963—64 | 2,26,016        |
| 7.     | 1964—65 | 1,83,231        |
| 8.     | 1965—66 | 1,25,287        |

Source :—(Directorate of Tourism.)

**Table No. LII**  
**DEBT CONCILIATION**

*(Amount in thousand rupees)*

| (Amount in thousand rupees) |     |     |     |     |       |                |                 |                |                         |               |
|-----------------------------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-------|----------------|-----------------|----------------|-------------------------|---------------|
| Year                        |     |     |     |     |       | Cases launched |                 | Cases disposed |                         |               |
|                             |     |     |     |     |       | No. of cases   | Amount involved | No. of cases   | Original amount of debt | Amount scaled | Balance to be paid by the debtors |
|                             | 1   |     |     |     | 2     | 3              | 4               | 5              | 6                       | 7             |
| 1951-52                     | ... | ... | ... | ... | 35030 | 6296           | 8903            | 1410           | 967                     | 453           |
| 1952-53                     | ... | ... | ... | ... | 5145  | 8498           | 30850           | 5638           | 2918                    | 2720          |
| 1953-54                     |     |     |     |     |       |                |                 |                |                         |               |
| April                       | ... | ... | ... | ... | 14    | 2              | 2128            | 335            | 163                     | 172           |
| May                         | ... | ... | ... | ... | 11    | 16             | 1512            | 223            | 110                     | 113           |
| June                        | ... | ... | ... | ... | 169   | 21             | 1074            | 129            | 64                      | 65            |
| July                        | ... | ... | ... | ... | 24    | 86             | 742             | 111            | 73                      | 38            |
| August                      | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2038  | 238            | 449             | 55             | 37                      | 18            |
| September                   | ... | ... | ... | ... | 7544  | 2178           | 379             | 54             | 10                      | 44            |
| October                     | ... | ... | ... | ... | 467   | 15             | 712             | 48             | 21                      | 27            |
| November                    | ... | ... | ... | ... | 3621  | 2823           | 3114            | 155            | 73                      | 28            |
| December                    | ... | ... | ... | ... | 185   | 17             | 655             | 62             | 23                      | 39            |
| January                     | ... | ... | ... | ... | 188   | 21             | 471             | 60             | 27                      | 33            |
| February                    | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2136  | 571            | 1161            | 251            | 231                     | 20            |
| March                       | ... | ... | ... | ... | 86    | 19             | 1057            | 204            | 125                     | 79            |
| TOTAL 1953-54               | ... | ... | ... | ... | 16693 | 6007           | 13454           | 1687           | 957                     | 730           |
| 1954-55                     |     |     |     |     |       |                |                 |                |                         |               |
| April                       | ... | ... | ... | ... | 391   | 84             | 1437            | 453            | 301                     | 152           |
| May                         | ... | ... | ... | ... | 295   | 71             | 1143            | 653            | 405                     | 248           |
| June                        | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2120  | 607            | 1031            | 813            | 580                     | 233           |
| July                        | ... | ... | ... | ... | 50    | 8              | 1265            | 112            | 58                      | 54            |
| August                      | ... | ... | —   | ... | 6     | 7              | 1284            | 282            | 153                     | 129           |

Source :—Revenue Department

Table No. LIII

Trade Classification of Business and Professional Incomes Assessed to Income Tax

| S.No. | Classification                                                                                          | 1962-63              |                                 |                                     |                      |                                 | 1963-64                               |  |
|-------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------|---------------------------------|-------------------------------------|----------------------|---------------------------------|---------------------------------------|--|
|       |                                                                                                         | No. of<br>assesseees | Income<br>assessed<br>(Rs. 000) | Tax<br>IT +<br>ST + SC<br>(Rs. 000) | No. of<br>assesseees | Income<br>assessed<br>(Rs. 000) | T A X<br>TT + ST +<br>SC<br>(Rs. 000) |  |
| 1     | 2                                                                                                       | 3                    | 4                               | 5                                   | 6                    | 7                               | 8                                     |  |
| 1.    | Forestry, Mining and quarrying                                                                          | ...                  | ...                             | ...                                 | ...                  | ...                             | ...                                   |  |
| 2.    | Primary Industries and Processing and manufacture of food<br>stuffs (including Beverages and Narcotics) | ...                  | ...                             | ...                                 | ...                  | ...                             | ...                                   |  |
| 3.    | Processing and manufacture of Textiles and leather<br>Products thereof                                  | ...                  | ...                             | ...                                 | ...                  | ...                             | ...                                   |  |
| 4.    | Processing and manufacture metals and chemicals and<br>products thereof                                 | ...                  | ...                             | ...                                 | ...                  | ...                             | ...                                   |  |
| 5.    | Processing and manufacture not elsewhere specified                                                      | ...                  | ...                             | ...                                 | ...                  | ...                             | ...                                   |  |
| 6.    | Construction and utilities                                                                              | ...                  | ...                             | ...                                 | ...                  | ...                             | ...                                   |  |
| 7.    | Commerce, Transport and Communication                                                                   | ...                  | ...                             | ...                                 | ...                  | ...                             | ...                                   |  |
| 8.    | Finance                                                                                                 | ...                  | ...                             | ...                                 | ...                  | ...                             | ...                                   |  |
| 9.    | Professions                                                                                             | ...                  | ...                             | ...                                 | ...                  | ...                             | ...                                   |  |
|       | TOTAL                                                                                                   | ...                  | ...                             | ...                                 | ...                  | ...                             | ...                                   |  |

Source :- Central Board of Revenue

Source :- Central Board of Revenue



**Table No. LIV**  
**LAND TRANSFERRED TO TILLERS**

| Year/Month      |   |   | Land Trans-<br>ferred in acres | No. of<br>tillers | No. of<br>Benefi-<br>ciaries |
|-----------------|---|---|--------------------------------|-------------------|------------------------------|
| 1               |   |   | 2                              | 3                 | 4                            |
| 1951—52         | — | — | 92927                          | 80418             | 298922                       |
| 1952—53         | — | — | 66755                          | 50189             | 170156                       |
| <b>1953—54</b>  |   |   |                                |                   |                              |
| April           | — | — | 6362                           | 6253              | 23927                        |
| May             | — | — | 9896                           | 7981              | 26189                        |
| June            | — | — | 3113                           | 3616              | 11811                        |
| July            | — | — | 2656                           | 2307              | 8754                         |
| August          | — | — | 1670                           | 1265              | 4599                         |
| September       | — | — | 2079                           | 1629              | 7267                         |
| October         | — | — | 3816                           | 3764              | 12653                        |
| November        | — | — | 1348                           | 1177              | 4322                         |
| December        | — | — | 1760                           | 1761              | 6735                         |
| January         | — | — | 999                            | 919               | 3241                         |
| February        | — | — | 912                            | 821               | 2884                         |
| March           | — | — | 2008                           | 767               | 3449                         |
| TOTAL (1953-54) | — | — | 36619                          | 32260             | 115831                       |

*Source :—Revenue Deptt.*

**Table No. LV**  
**PROGRESS OF REVENUE**

(Rs. in Lakhs)

| S.No.<br>1 | Head<br>2                                                                                     | 1961-62<br>3 | 1962-63<br>4     | 1963-64<br>5 | 1964-65<br>6 | 1965-66<br>7 | 1966-67<br>8 |
|------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------|------------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| 1.         | Land Revenue                                                                                  | 63.42        | 69.12            | 60.21        | 75.12        | 44.04        | 57.69        |
| 2.         | Customs                                                                                       | ...          | ...              | ...          | ...          | ...          | ...          |
| 3.         | Forest                                                                                        | 373.15       | 374.07           | 371.35       | 409.38       | 314.80       | 393.13       |
| 4.         | Excise                                                                                        | 54.77        | 66.08            | 66.77        | 78.97        | 89.24        | 173.79       |
| 5.         | Grazing Fees (Fixed)                                                                          | ...          | ...              | ...          | ...          | ...          | ...          |
| 6.         | Stamps                                                                                        | 15.98        | 18.11            | 20.06        | 20.86        | 20.93        | 31.66        |
| 7.         | Income Tax                                                                                    | 105.40       | 66.61            | 90.02        | 86.85        | 86.21        | 97.95        |
| 8.         | Other Taxes (Sales Tax)                                                                       | 35.69        | 48.11            | 97.09        | 106.72       | 76.39        | 131.29       |
| 9.         | State property in India                                                                       | —            | —                | —            | —            | —            | —            |
| 10.        | Interest and Profits                                                                          | 14.0         | 60.67            | 62.29        | 140.66       | 162.04       | 86.03        |
| 11.        | Administration of Justice                                                                     | 3.66         | 4.54             | 3.89         | 4.66         | 4.53         | 6.36         |
| 12.        | Jails                                                                                         | 0.05         | 0.05             | 0.09         | 0.08         | 0.03         | 0.03         |
| 13.        | Police                                                                                        | 0.86         | 1.62             | 1.72         | 1.13         | 00.49        | 4.46         |
| 14.        | Miscellaneous Departments                                                                     | 9.7          | 0.41             | 4.66         | 2.25         | 3.31         | 9.86         |
| 15.        | Education                                                                                     | 2.96         | 3.43             | 5.39         | 5.12         | 11.06        | 4.45         |
| 16.        | Medical                                                                                       | 1.71         | 1.34             | 3.19         | 3.25         | 3.10         | 3.18         |
| 17.        | Industrial administration                                                                     | —            | —                | —            | —            | —            | —            |
| 18.        | Agriculture, Horticulture Veterinary,<br>Panchayat and Rural uplifts.                         | 11.30        | 11.20            | 22.10        | 15.34        | 13.70        | 16.31        |
| 19.        | Roads and Buildings                                                                           | 123.92       | 199.01           | 217.67       | 266.69       | 251.27       | 342.97       |
| 20.        | Sericulture                                                                                   | —            | —                | —            | —            | —            | —            |
| 21.        | Drug Industries                                                                               | —            | —                | —            | —            | —            | —            |
| 22.        | Other Industries                                                                              | 221.51       | 260.81           | 150.07       | 15.60        | 24.49        | 13.36        |
| 23.        | Electricity                                                                                   | 18.26        | 75.89            | 86.94        | 95.79        | 99.17        | 129.30       |
| 24.        | Telegraphs and Telephones                                                                     | —            | —                | —            | —            | —            | —            |
| 25.        | Irrigation                                                                                    | 8.95         | 10.98            | 5.13         | 8.70         | 7.20         | 7.27         |
| 26.        | Army                                                                                          | —            | —                | —            | —            | —            | —            |
| 27.        | Stationery and Printing                                                                       | 2.70         | 2.42             | 2.69         | 3.65         | 5.71         | 10.52        |
| 28.        | Miscellaneous                                                                                 | 27.66        | 11.40            | 24.30        | 14.42        | 15.34        | 30.05        |
| 29.        | Extra ordinary receipts                                                                       | —            | —                | —            | —            | —            | —            |
| 30.        | Estate duty other than on<br>Agriculture Land                                                 | 4.53         | 3.01             | 3.33         | 5.35         | 5.40         | 0.11         |
| 31.        | Registration Fees                                                                             | 6.29         | 5.87             | 6.13         | 6.47         | 6.46         | 10.95        |
| 32.        | Receipt under Motor Vehicle Act.                                                              | 12.00        | 12.57            | 21.46        | 26.99        | 51.17        | 36.23        |
| 33.        | Public Health                                                                                 | 1.54         | 2.90             | 3.33         | 4.20         | 4.33         | 5.95         |
| 34.        | Receipts from Road Transport<br>Schemes                                                       | 47.19        | 180.67           | 229.96       | 199.25       | 307.58       | 418.00       |
| 35.        | Grant-in-aid from Central Govt.                                                               | 947.72       | 768.13           | 818.83       | 851.28       | 1191.04      | 2002.10      |
| 36.        | Contribution and Miscellaneous<br>adjustments between Central &<br>State Government.          | 0.26         | ...              | ...          | 0.28         | 0.39         | 0.19         |
| 37.        | Extra-ordinary Schemes                                                                        | 1.62         | 0.77             | 10.98        | 0.95         | 0.84         | 0.92         |
| 38.        | Co-operation                                                                                  | 0.83         | 0.44             | 1.32         | 0.99         | 3.27         | 0.61         |
| 39.        | Receipts on account of Community<br>Development projects, NES and<br>local Development works. | 1.11         | 0.23             | 0.97         | 0.48         | 0.66         | 0.18         |
| 40.        | State Share of Union Excise duties                                                            | 87.57        | 257.54           | 262.55       | 236.94       | 271.94       | 509.71       |
| 41.        | Receipts in aid of superannuation.                                                            | 0.57         | 0.46             | 0.77         | 0.86         | 0.75         | 1.14         |
| 42.        | Other Taxes and duties.                                                                       | 7.97         | 6.66             | 21.24        | 22.94        | 28.70        | 36.49        |
| 43.        | Miscellaneous Social Development<br>Organisation.                                             | ...          | 0.33             | 0.53         | 0.09         | 1.91         | 1.36         |
| 44.        | Supplies and Disposals.                                                                       | ...          | 0.54             | 1.24         | 2.11         | ...          | ...          |
| 45.        | Rural Development                                                                             | ...          | 0.22             | ...          | ...          | 0.01         | ...          |
| 46.        | Dividends etc. from Commercial<br>and other undertakings.                                     | ...          | ...              | 1.68         | ...          | ...          | 0.80         |
|            | Total :—                                                                                      | 2207.11      | 2531.33<br>(278) | 2654.69      | 2653.13      | 3167.27      | 4575.30      |

Source :—(Finance Department)

**Table No. LVI**  
Progress of Expenditure Charged to Revenue

| S.No.                                                                    | Account Head                           | Re. in lakhs  |               |               |               |               |               |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|
|                                                                          |                                        | 1961-62       | 1962-63       | 1963-64       | 1964-65       | 1965-66       | 1966-67       |
| 1                                                                        | 2                                      | 3             | 4             | 5             | 6             | 7             | 8             |
| <b>A - Collection of Taxes</b><br>Duties and other<br>Principal Revenues |                                        |               |               |               |               |               |               |
| 1. A. Taxes on Income other than Corporation Tax.                        |                                        |               |               |               |               |               |               |
| 1.                                                                       | Land Revenue                           | 41.54         | 43.88         | 37.36         | 41.41         | 42.53         | 55.46         |
| 2.                                                                       | State Excise duties                    | 8.71          | 12.60         | 13.59         | 19.82         | 21.69         | 24.40         |
| 3.                                                                       | Taxes on Vehicles                      | 2.77          | 4.42          | 5.31          | 5.50          | 6.03          | 7.28          |
| 4.                                                                       | Sales Tax                              | —             | 0.70          | 0.65          | 0.87          | 0.93          | 2.57          |
| 5.                                                                       | Other taxes and duties.                | 0.33          | 0.36          | 0.88          | 0.51          | 1.96          | 3.69          |
| 6.                                                                       | Stamps                                 | 1.97          | 1.58          | 2.12          | 2.59          | 2.05          | 2.49          |
| 7.                                                                       | Registration Fees                      | 0.18          | 2.12          | 2.59          | 2.05          | 2.05          | 0.49          |
|                                                                          | <b>Total :—</b>                        | <b>55.50</b>  | <b>63.74</b>  | <b>60.62</b>  | <b>71.92</b>  | <b>75.40</b>  | <b>96.57</b>  |
| <b>B. Debt Service</b>                                                   |                                        |               |               |               |               |               |               |
| 8.                                                                       | Interest on debt and other obligation. | 3.12          | 161.40        | 250.73        | 323.06        | 60.34         | 98.77         |
| <b>C— Administrative Service</b>                                         |                                        |               |               |               |               |               |               |
| 9.                                                                       | Parliament and State Legislature       | —             | 12.38         | 11.10         | 11.29         | 13.29         | 21.24         |
| 10.                                                                      | General Administration                 | 63.25         | 54.71         | 61.90         | 69.72         | 82.10         | 100.27        |
| 11.                                                                      | Administration of Justice              | 13.35         | 14.34         | 15.14         | 15.98         | 18.39         | 24.45         |
| 12.                                                                      | Jails                                  | 6.42          | 7.50          | 6.78          | 6.64          | 13.17         | 11.34         |
| 13.                                                                      | Police                                 | 115.42        | 202.17        | 204.20        | 252.32        | 388.25        | 367.12        |
| 14.                                                                      | J & K Militia                          | 88.31         |               |               |               |               | 10.00         |
| 15.                                                                      | Supplies & Disposals                   | —             | 64.48         | 94.49         | 10.75         | —             | —             |
| 16.                                                                      | Miscellaneous Deptt.                   | 33.76         | 28.00         | 28.33         | 29.16         | 49.19         | 61.66         |
|                                                                          | <b>Total :—</b>                        | <b>320.51</b> | <b>383.58</b> | <b>421.50</b> | <b>395.86</b> | <b>561.39</b> | <b>596.07</b> |
| <b>D— Social and Development Services.</b>                               |                                        |               |               |               |               |               |               |
| 17.                                                                      | Scientific Depts.                      | 0.51          | 0.58          | 0.38          | 0.75          | 1.33          | 4.65          |
| 18.                                                                      | Education                              | 231.77        | 276.18        | 308.08        | 365.08        | 417.80        | 589.50        |
| 19.                                                                      | Medical                                | 86.92         | 101.09        | 114.33        | 136.53        | 152.81        | 203.38        |
| 20.                                                                      | Public Health                          | 30.82         | 38.67         | 38.38         | 49.22         | 47.63         | 91.68         |
| 21.                                                                      | Agriculture                            | 39.60         | 39.90         | 42.59         | 61.52         | 62.68         | 121.70        |
| 22.                                                                      | Animal Husbandry                       | 31.39         | 32.10         | 45.59         | 39.66         | 49.34         | 77.61         |
| 23.                                                                      | Co-operation                           | 14.25         | 14.86         | 16.22         | 23.08         | 25.40         | 26.30         |

| 1   | 2                                                                                      | 3               | 4               | 5               | 6              | 7               | 8               |
|-----|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|----------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| 24. | Industries<br>Community Development<br>Projects, NES and Local<br>Development Works.   | 303.40<br>89.44 | 286.55<br>89.57 | 121.67<br>65.49 | 75.18<br>75.18 | 40.80<br>113.47 | 42.30<br>174.16 |
| 26. | Labour and Employment                                                                  | 1.71            | 2.27            | 2.64            | 3.27           | 3.95            | 5.46            |
| 27. | Miscellaneous, Social &<br>Development Organisations                                   | —               | 12.85           | 15.30           | 22.97          | 60.62           | 39.02           |
|     | Total :—                                                                               | 829.81          | 894.62          | 770.65          | 818.03         | 975.83          | 13456.66        |
| F—  | Multipurpose River Schemes,<br>Irrigation & Electricity Schemes                        |                 |                 |                 |                |                 |                 |
| 28. | Irrigation, Navigation,<br>Embankment and drainage<br>works (non-commercial)           | 40.90           | 41.41           | 40.45           | 60.01          | 64.90           | 95.65           |
| 29. | Electricity Schemes                                                                    | 30.00           | 40.76           | 52.72           | 81.71          | 115.10          | 180.86          |
|     | Total :—                                                                               | 70.90           | 82.17           | 93.17           | 141.72         | 180.00          | 276.51          |
| F—  | Public Works (Including<br>roads) and schemes of Miscell-<br>aneous Public improvement |                 |                 |                 |                |                 |                 |
| 30. | Public Works                                                                           | 385.68          | 381.79          | 346.87          | 308.46         | 554.52          | 542.36          |
| G—  | Transport & Communication<br>other than Roads.                                         |                 |                 |                 |                |                 |                 |
| 31. | Road and Water Transport<br>Schemes.                                                   | —               | 112.93          | 153.32          | 204.01         | 295.44          | 301.62          |
| H—  | Miscellaneous                                                                          |                 |                 |                 |                |                 |                 |
| 32. | Famine Relief                                                                          | 30.33           | 22.11           | 47.95           | 10.21          | 13.72           | 71.35           |
| 33. | Pension and other Retire-<br>Benefits                                                  | 36.05           | 40.86           | 42.27           | 47.54          | 59.60           | 75.26           |
| 34. | Territorial and Political<br>Pensions                                                  | 0.20            | 0.18            | 0.21            | 0.25           | 0.17            | 0.32            |
| 35. | Stationery and Printing.                                                               | 19.26           | 19.50           | 26.95           | 20.93          | 29.27           | 34.48           |
| 36. | Forests                                                                                | 75.67           | 90.91           | 97.27           | 113.09         | 133.68          | 167.26          |
| 37. | Miscellaneous                                                                          | 77.38           | 247.18          | 278.83          | 421.19         | 305.17          | 1307.24         |
|     | Total :—                                                                               | 238.89          | 420.74          | 493.48          | 614.19         | 541.61          | 1655.91         |
| I—  | Miscellaneous Capital<br>Account within the<br>Revenue Account                         |                 |                 |                 |                |                 |                 |
| 38. | Communication of Pensions                                                              | —               | 0.17            | 0.47            | 0.50           | 1.33            | 2.00            |
| J—  | Contribution & Miscellaneous<br>Adjustments.                                           |                 |                 |                 |                |                 |                 |
| 39. | Other Miscellaneous compen-<br>sation and assignment                                   | —               | —               | —               | —              | —               | 0.68            |
| K—  | Extra ordinary items                                                                   |                 |                 |                 |                |                 |                 |
| 40. | Expenditure connected with<br>National Emergency.                                      | —               | 0.06            | 0.77            | 0.61           | 0.95            | —               |
| 41. | Reserve with the Finance<br>Deptt.                                                     | —               | —               | —               | —              | 120.00          | —               |
|     | Total Revenue Expendi-<br>ture.                                                        | 1904.41         | 2508.20         | 2591.99         | 2877.36        | 3246.81         | 4916.15         |

Source : (State Budget)

**Table No. LVII**  
Progress of Capital Expenditure not charged to Revenue

(Rs. in lakhs)

| S.No.<br>1                                                                                            | Account Head<br>2                                                                     | 1961-62<br>3 | 1962-63<br>4 | 1963-64<br>5 | 1964-65<br>6 | 1965-1966<br>7 | 1966-67<br>8 |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|----------------|--------------|
| <b>A—Capital Account Social &amp; Developmental Services.</b>                                         |                                                                                       |              |              |              |              |                |              |
| 1.                                                                                                    | Capital outlay on Improvement of Public Health.                                       | 69.22        | 64.32        | 59.91        | 80.30        | 118.53         | 118.11       |
| 2.                                                                                                    | Capital outlay on Industrial development.                                             | 136.02       | 165.60       | 134.56       | 73.88        | 82.57          | 168.80       |
|                                                                                                       | Total :—                                                                              | 205.31       | 229.92       | 194.47       | 154.18       | 301.10         | 286.91       |
| <b>B—Capital account of Multi-purposes River Schemes, Irrigation and Electricity Schemes.</b>         |                                                                                       |              |              |              |              |                |              |
| 3.                                                                                                    | Capital outlay on Irrigation, Navigation, Embankment & drainage works (commercial)    | 188.01       | 63.08        | 49.31        | 40.35        | 46.66          | 93.72        |
| 4.                                                                                                    | Capital outlay on irrigation, Navigation Embankment & drainage works (non-commercial) |              | 117.42       | 88.83        | 83.13        | 144.16         | 132.51       |
| 5.                                                                                                    | Capital outlay on Electricity Schemes                                                 | 145.07       | 173.87       | 146.49       | 230.60       | 262.10         | 458.70       |
|                                                                                                       | Total :—                                                                              | 333.08       | 354.39       | 284.63       | 354.18       | 452.92         | 684.93       |
| <b>C—Capital Account of Public Works (including Roads) &amp; Schemes of Misc. Public improvement.</b> |                                                                                       |              |              |              |              |                |              |
| 6.                                                                                                    | Capital outlay on public works,                                                       | 352.83       | 495.72       | 317.25       | 351.09       | 473.51         | 473.74       |
| 7.                                                                                                    | Capital outlay on other works.                                                        | 27.23        | 23.47        | 7.22         | 7.39         | 5.90           | 14.55        |
|                                                                                                       | Total :—                                                                              | 380.06       | 429.19       | 324.47       | 358.48       | 479.41         | 488.29       |

|                                                                      | 1 | 2       | 3       | 4      | 5       | 6       | 7       | 8 |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------|---|---------|---------|--------|---------|---------|---------|---|
| D. Capital account of Transport and communication (Other than Roads) |   |         |         |        |         |         |         |   |
| 8. Capital outlay on roads and water transport Schemes.              |   | 43.87   | 41.10   | 68.62  | 18.91   | 76.92   | 28.85   |   |
| E— Miscellaneous Capital Account.                                    |   |         |         |        |         |         |         |   |
| 9. Capital outlay on Forests.                                        |   | 3.08    | 2.89    | 5.35   | 4.64    | 7.32    | 12.10   |   |
| 10. Payment of commuted value of pensions.                           |   | ...     | ...     | ...    | ...     | ...     | ...     |   |
| 11. Capital outlay on schemes of Govt. Trading.                      |   | 103.96  | 24.63   | 79.21  | 124.43  | 997.73  | ...     |   |
| Total :—                                                             |   | 107.04  | 27.52   | 84.56  | 129.07  | 991.97  | 12.10   |   |
| Total (Capital)                                                      |   | 1069.36 | 1082.10 | 956.75 | 1014.82 | 2225.40 | 1501.08 |   |

Source : (State Annual Budget)



Dr. H. S. MANN

Director of Agriculture

whose article 'An Analysis-Agriculture' appears on page 143.

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-INTERADS



# RAMANAND SAGAR

## FROM JOURNALISM TO FILM MAKING

God opened his box of colours and with his creative brush of imagination painted the beautiful vale of Kashmir—a paradise on earth. In this romantic valley every soul breathed the fragrance of the nobility of pure love. Having been born there, Ramanand Sagar thus inherited immortal love and has ever since been termed as a romantic writer.



Ramanand entered the arch of life in a humble fashion as a goldsmith's apprentice, standing alone under the deep shadow of the tall arch, little did he dream of what Fate had in store for him. It was a long and difficult path he traversed—truck cleaner, soap vendor, typist, clerk, assistant



editor—all these made him conscious of the overtones of existence itself. In the middle of this grim struggle, which he was facing gallantly, tragedy struck. He had become an advanced patient of T.B. It was at his death bed at the sanatorium in Gulmarg in the year 1941 that he wrote his first famous literary work, "THE DIARY OF A T.B. PATIENT."

He dreamed of a life which would unfold all the beauties nature withheld. He realised the uselessness of his life in not being able to serve humanity. The writer in him had outgrown the man. He now had a pen to lead men to tread on the noble path of love. God had no right to snatch him from his own fellowmen. "To serve men", was now his sole objective to live.

Journalism clasped hands with him and Ramanand was writing with all his zest for DAILY MILAP. His novel AUR INSAN MAR GAYA (And Humanity died), depicting the partition of Indian Sub-continent in 1947, put together the shattered pieces of human values into a strong picture of human greatness. It put him in the select coterie of nationally known literature. The book became a best seller. Spring splashed its colours. The writer dipped his pen in the nectar of his heart. BARSAT, story of pure love, marked a new watershed in Indian Film Industry. BADI BAHU vibrated with the greatness of Indian women. PAIGHAM tackled the timely labour problems in true Gandhian traditions. A score of others like SANGDIL, KOHINOOR, INSANIYAT, GHUNGHAT, ZINDAGI, ARZOO etc. — flowed from his pen. The last three of which he also produced and directed were super hits at the box office. They celebrated Silver Jubilees in a row and established him permanently as one of the biggest producer — director — writers in the Indian Film Industry.

His canvas of creation is panoramic and the nobility of his thoughts is always spilling over. His films have a stamp of their own. He scrawls his signature all over the celluloid. The freshness in his stories is evident from the fact that he has not repeated a story in any of his last 25 films. He is a stickler to authenticity and if necessary he learns and procures whatever is required to get the desired result. It is this quality of his that brings his films so close to realities of life. He considers no cost too high and no effort too strenuous to get the desired effect.

"Why do you make films?" He was once asked, "Film is the most strong media of mass communication. In India if I portray my thoughts in a book, the readership is limited to few blessed educated people who already can think for themselves due to their scholastic grinding. The rickshaw pullers, the labourers, the mill workers and millions of others for whom life has never unfolded its philosophical ideals, can be touched deep through this media. Hence in my films I always portray the goodness of the human souls. To attract the common masses we have to make films full of entertainment and in the undercurrent present our idealistic views. It has to be a sugar coated pill you know." And it is true; film is not a business with him, but an outlet for his artistic and imaginative makeup.

Verily, the people of Jammu and Kashmir feel proud of the personality and achievements of Ramanand Sagar—a great son of the soil, indeed.

## Major Power Projects in Hand in the State

A number of power projects are in hand in the State. With the completion of these projects a firm basis for setting up of big industries will be laid in the State.

1. The work on Chenani Hydel Project was taken in hand in the year 1964. This Rs. 9 crores project provides for generation of 24,000 KWs with a firm capacity of 14,000 KWs of power and is scheduled to be completed by 1970.

2. The Kalakote Thermal Project with an installed capacity of 22.5 MWs and at an estimated cost of Rs. 4.40 crores has been almost completed and is in a testing stage.

3. The work on the lower Jehlum Hydel Project has already been taken in hand. The project will have an installed capacity of 64 MWs with firm capacity of 46 MWs. Its first phase is estimated to cost Rs. 13.44 crores and is estimated to be complete by the end of the Fourth Plan. The second phase will involve an additional expenditure of Rs. 4 crores and will be completed by 1976. The project when completed will have a total installed capacity of 128 MWs with a firm generating capacity of 92 MWs for 8 months and 46 MWs for other 4 months.

4. The Upper Sindh Hydel Project (Phase I) with an installed capacity of 22.5 MWs will cost Rs. 8.5 crores. It is expected to be complete by 1971-72.

5. The 80 KM long 132 KV transmission line between Kalakote and Jammu operating at 132000 volts and having the capacity to transmit 22,500 KWs of power has been completed and commissioned along with the 182 KV sending and station at Kalakote and 132 KV (one hundred thirty two) grid station at Janipur, Jammu. The entire project has involved an expenditure of Rs. 140 lakhs. At the grid station arrangements have been made to interconnect the power supplies from Kalakote Thermal Station, Chenani Hydel Station and the supplies being received from the Punjab to ensure their integrated operation.

6. Work on the 132 KV link line between Jammu and Srinagar estimated to cost Rs. 2 crores has also been taken in hand.

7. With the coming up of Salal Project not only the requirements of the State will be met but also sufficient power will be available for export to the northern States of India. This power project which will be centrally sponsored will be another landmark in the sphere of Power Development. The Project is estimated to cost Rs. 55 crores.

Issued by :—

The Department of Information  
Jammu & Kashmir Government

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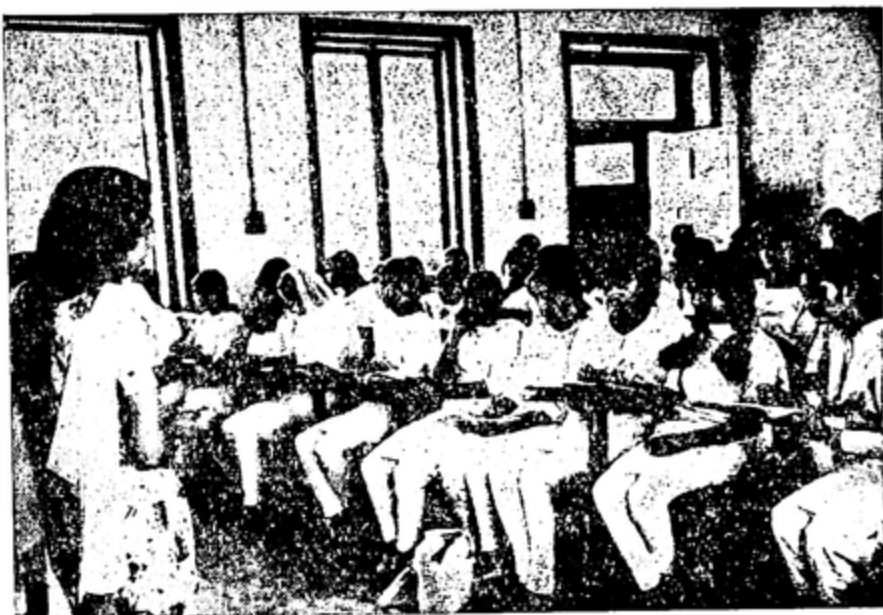
## Special Supplement

# EDUCATION

I. Education in the Jammu and Kashmir State has taken long strides during the last three five year plan periods and the current Fourth Five Year Plan (1969-74). The State Government has achieved vast expansion of education by spreading a net work of educational institutions at all levels (Primary, Middle, High, Higher Secondary, College and University) in all parts of the State.

The conditions that obtained in the educational field in the pre-independence period, were certainly not satisfactory, but under the plan periods the educational field has seen the dawn of vast expansion in the multi-directional spheres from Primary to the University level by shooting its branches from Engineering and Medicine also.

The State is growing self-sufficient in so far as training and shaping of Doctors and Engineers is concerned and the Education Department is fighting a crusade against the evils of ignorance and poverty. The small and big teachers-training-institutions at B. E. C., B. Ed. and M. Ed. levels have been established to help



*A crusade against ignorance*

the teaching zone of the Educational field by the production of trained personnel for the required levels in the teaching field. While feeding the claim of the State, the Education Department has done yeomans job by extending the frontiers of Educational field and has succeeded in spreading the facilities of education, which have now reached the very doors of the poor rural population living in the remotest educationally backward pockets of the State. The literacy percentage that obtained in the year 1961 was 21% and since then this percentage has been on the increase due to vast expansion of the literacy drive in the state.

Whole educational system has witnessed solid consolidation, besides expansion, during the last two years and standards of education have improved tremendously during this period.

2. Education in the State is imparted free at all the stages of education from the lowest rung to the highest

3. The table numbers I and II recorded below, will help to obtain the statistical data regarding different institutions of the State catering to impart education.

TABLE NO. I

| 4.<br>Year                           | Pattern of<br>institution | No. of Institutions |       | No. of pupils |       | No. of teachers |       |
|--------------------------------------|---------------------------|---------------------|-------|---------------|-------|-----------------|-------|
|                                      |                           | Boys                | Girls | Boys          | Girls | Boys            | Girls |
| 1947-48                              | Primary                   | 1291                | 280   | 78190         | 11917 | —               | —     |
|                                      | Middle                    | 153                 | 50    | 29797         | 4710  | —               | —     |
|                                      | Secondary                 | 46                  | 8     | 17124         | 1166  | —               | —     |
|                                      | Colleges                  | 4                   | —     | 3029          | —     | —               | —     |
|                                      | University                | —                   | —     | —             | —     | —               | —     |
| 1968-69                              | Primary                   | 3648                | 1453  | 2.75          | .95   | 5705            | 2008  |
|                                      | Middle                    | 961                 | 284   | .71           | .33   | 4397            | 1036  |
|                                      | Secondary                 | 392                 | 98    | .44           | .11   | 5297            | 1576  |
|                                      | Colleges                  | 32                  | 6     | .31           | .07   | —               | —     |
|                                      | University                | 1                   | —     | .02           | —     | —               | —     |
| Includes L/H, H/S and H/SS           |                           |                     |       |               |       |                 |       |
| Includes progressional and Training. |                           |                     |       |               |       |                 |       |

TABLE NO. II

5. **Census of India 1961 (Jammu and Kashmir State)**I. **Total population**

i. Male = 1896633

ii. Female = 1664343

Total = 35,60976

II. **Literate persons**

i. Male = 321827

ii. Female = 70934

Total = 392761

III. **No. of literates per 1000**

i. Male = 172

ii. Female = 43

Total = 215

6. Table No. I gives figures of the years 1947-48 and 1968-69 on the basis of comparison and contrast. It clearly shows that the number of beneficiaries of education at all levels in the year 1947-48 existed as 1.4 lacs and now the same has risen nearly to 5.69 lacs thus obtaining an increase of 4.65 lacs. This table also shows number of institutions at various levels in the years 1947-48 and 1968-69, sex-wise. This table also shows the total number of teachers at various levels for the year 1968-69.

7. Table No. II indicates total population of the State sex-wise as obtainable in the year 1961 and it also educates us about the figures brought within the purview of literacy drive sex-wise. Besides it speaks also about the total number of literates per 1000 in Male and Female zones of Education.

#### **Fourth Five Year Plan and Educational Targets (1969-74)**

8. In order to inculcate ideals of single Nationhood and help establish better standards of teaching both in content and technique, Radio Schooling Broadcasts on various subjects have already been started to claim nearly 57 Schools in the valley of Kashmir. This will very soon claim within its pale, the Jammu Province also as per standing programme in this behalf. For the present the talent of the top-level selected teachers is being employed to hand'e the school broadcasting lessons which certainly will go a long way to benefit student community in those Schools where sufficient number of teachers or better qualified teachers are not available. In due course the School Broadcasts will also stand Televised to heal the ills of depersonalization in the teaching programmes handled at present at the School Broadcasting level.

9. Inter State and Inter Communal living camps programmes on Pachmari pattern are pressed into service for feeding the ideal of integration of all the sister States in India. These Camps will help develop cultural and linguistic contacts and thus help eradicate



*Growing Self-sufficient in doctors*



*Physical Education*



evils of communal and linguistic prejudices based on ignorance and absence of contact between people living in one State and those living in others.

10. Tours and Visits of student batches are arranged to different parts of India which are important as health resorts and also bearing historical importance. These batches of students are afforded concessional treatment while travelling in trains all over India. Our next target in this behalf, is to obtain facilities for free travel and free accommodation for housing our students batches while on their move from one place to the other in order to help them know India geographically and also know Indian people living in different parts of India after studying their social and cultural patterns.

11. More stress is laid on larger student participations in solving educational problems and affairs of importance. Activities have been introduced in schools to improve parent-teacher co-operation and teacher-pupil relations.

12. National integration is now an aim of education and various activities and techniques are being introduced and adopted in the schools to achieve this aim.

13. Writing of uniform textbooks has been adopted on an all India level pattern and textbooks have been nationalized from 1st to 8th Class. Ideals of one Nationhood and Secularism in the country are stressed in the context of the textbooks.

*Issued by the Directorate of Education.*



*Strengthening National Integration*



*In the remotest pockets*

( G. R. Azad )  
Director of Education  
J & K Government



## SOCIAL WELFARE

The most important and significant features of the developmental schemes introduced during the plan periods were mainly confined to Educational uplift, Economic development and Housing problems of Backward classes. The schemes have orientated the spheres of Educational Development and Economic Development for the gainful employment of Backward classes. The details of the Schemes Implemented are given below :—

### A Educational Uplift

Eighty one thousand scheduled castes and other backward classes students from Ist. primary to university level were paid scholarships involving an amount of Rs. 42.34 lakhs during the Plan periods. The total targets fixed for 4th plan is tentatively @ Rs. 15.78 lakhs. About 21,016 students will be benefitted.

### B Economic Uplift

Ten Cottage Industry Centres were established at a cost of Rs. 3.20 Lakhs where 375 scheduled castes and other backward classes students were trained in different trades. Besides, 72, ex-trainees were supplied tools and equipments as follow-up programme, during the Plan periods. Two more such centres are contemplated to be started at a cost of Rs. 4.38 Lakhs during the Fourth Five Year Plan period.

Rs. 4.75 lakhs were spent on 70 ponds, bowlies, wells and on the laying of the pipes etc. during the 2nd plan for the benefit of scheduled castes under 'Drinking Water Scheme.'

### C Health, Housing and other Schemes

#### Housing/House-sites

Five thousand six hundred and thirty four families of scheduled castes and other backward classes mochijs, wattals, sweepers and scavengers, dodhi gujjars were paid housing subsidy and involving an amount of Rs. 34.37 lakhs during the plan periods. The total target fixed for the 4th Plan is Rs. 46.15 lakhs and it is envisaged that 5,000 families will be benefitted under the Centrally sponsored schemes.

### D Community Centres

Sixty three Community Centres/Social Welfare Centres were established and maintained during the Plan periods at a cost of Rs. 11.66 lakhs. The Centres have gone a long way to eradicate the menace of untouchability prevailing in the State. Besides, women-folk in a good number have been trained in the art of tailoring etc. During the Fourth Plan it is envisaged to establish 10 more centres involving a cost of Rs. 3.30 lakhs.

#### Social Services.

Eleven Residential Institutions comprising 2 beggar homes, 3 destitute women homes, 2 Ashram schools, 2 Bal-Ashrams and 2 blind homes were established during the Plan periods where inmates are provided free boarding, lodging and other expenses at the cost of Rs. 60/-per inmate per month and have gone in a long way to combat the social evils. It is envisaged that during the Fourth Plan the present intake capacity of Institutions will be raised.

R. N. Singh  
Director  
Social Welfare Department  
J & K Jammu

### ACHIEVEMENTS OF JAMMU MUNICIPALITY AT A GLANCE

|                                           |                  |
|-------------------------------------------|------------------|
| (a) Estimated income for the year 1968-69 | Rs. 26,08,850.00 |
| (b) Actuals ending December, 1968         | Rs. 20,68,910.00 |

#### *Public Health*

Expenditure .....Rs. 69,371.84

(This includes sanitation, disinfection, vaccination etc. in the city.)

#### *Public Safety*

The Municipality is paying Rs. 2 lakhs as electric fee to the Electric Department for street lighting in the Municipal area. A sum of Rs. 29 lakhs was spent on installation of new electric points in different parts of the city. New water taps have also been provided in the city.

#### *Gardens*

Every effort is being made to improve the municipal gardens and parks and make them attractive so that large number of people go there for recreation.

A reading room has also been constructed at the Hans Raj Park for inculcating reading habits among Jammu people.

#### *Engineering Section*

(A) All the formalities for the construction of a Town Hall at an estimated cost of Rs. 26,00,000 have since been completed. The work has been allotted to the Construction Corporation.

(B) The work of the widening of Lakhdatta Bazar is in progress. The total estimated cost of its widening is Rs. 7 lakhs.

(C) Rupees 6 lakhs have been spent for the improvement of lanes and drains during the year 1968-69.

(D) An approach pacca road leading from Shakti Nagar to Rajpura has been constructed.

The following capital works for augmenting the financial resources of the municipality have also been taken up during this year.

1. So far 27 shops have been constructed at Subzi Mandi and the total targets of 63 shops will be achieved soon with an estimated cost of Rs. 2 lakhs.

2. Municipal flat-cum-shops have been constructed in different parts of the city with an estimated cost of Rs. 3 lakhs.

3. Quarter for the municipal employees at Bakshi Nagar and Roulki numbering 60 were constructed during the year 1968-69 at an estimated cost of Rs. 1,00,000.

4. Municipal market consisting of 34 shops at Bakshi Nagar is under construction, the total estimated amount will be Rs. 2 lakhs.

5. Godown-cum-shops at Meshi Gate are also under construction. The total estimated cost for this work will be Rs. 1,50,000.

The drive for checking adulteration of food stuffs has been intensified and during the year 1968-69, 424 cases of adulteration were filed in the court of law.

Wazir Ram Nath  
Administrator  
Jammu Municipality

## **DEVELOPMENT OF IRRIGATION AND FLOOD PROTECTION MEASURES UNDERTAKEN IN JAMMU AND KASHMIR STATE**

### **I. Irrigation**

Upto the year 1947 the total area irrigated by State owned Canals in Jammu and Kashmir was 1,65,000 acres. A number of development schemes for extension and stabilization of irrigation such as construction of new Gravity Canals, Lift Irrigation System and Remodelling of zamindari kuhls were undertaken during the first three Plans and the Annual Plans from 1966-67 to 1968-69. As a result of these schemes the irrigated area has increased to 2,14,000 acres besides stabilization of 73,000 acres. This includes two Medium Irrigation Schemes namely Kathua Canal and Partap Canal, completed in 2nd and 3rd Plan periods, in Jammu region, which command an area of about 44,000 acres (gross). Recently Tube Well Irrigation has been introduced in the Jammu region of the State. A programme for drilling 78 Tube Wells at a cost of Rs. 81.00 lakhs has been started in R. S. Pora area. 22 wells have already been completed and are in operation. Additional 38 wells are expected to be completed and energised by the end of the current year. This project, on completion, will extend irrigation to about 30,000 acres (gross).

A provision of Rs. 706.00 lakhs and Rs. 600.00 lakhs has been made in the State's 4th Five Year Plan for Major and Medium Irrigation and Minor Irrigation respectively. At the end of Fourth Plan the irrigation is expected to be extended to an additional area of approximately 72,000 acres besides stabilization of irrigation in about 1, 58,000 acres. This includes construction of Ravi Tawi Irrigation complex at a cost of Rs. 22.00 crores. Phase-I of this Project namely Tawi Lift Canal at a cost of Rs. 5. 20 crores has already been started and is expected to be completed by the end of Fourth Plan. This will irrigate 33,000 acres gross in kandi areas of Jammu division.

### **II. Flood Control**

Prior to the year 1947, floods were causing devastation in the Kashmir Valley almost every alternate year. After the major floods of 1950 a phased programme for minimising the devastation caused by the floods in the Valley and prevention of erosion of land in Jammu region was started. As per these Schemes the banks of River Jhelum were raised, strengthened and retired right up from Khanabal to Shadipora besides deepening and widening of the Floods Spill Channel. Individual protection bunds at various places were also constructed on other rivers namely Vishew, Rambhara, Sindh etc. and on the tributaries of River Jhelum etc. likewise protection Bunds at different places were constructed in the Jammu region including Poonch Rajouri districts to protect the lands being eroded by the flood waters. After the unprecedented floods of 1959, a project for "Improvement of Outfall Channel" at a cost of Rs. 1300.00 lakhs has been undertaken. The project includes construction of side channel deepening of Outfall Channel, construction of Seer cut off etc. For deepening of Outfall Channel, two suction Cutter Dredges and one Dipper Dredger are already in operation and two more suction Cutter Dredges are being utilised during the current year. A number of units of heavy earth moving machinery are also in operation on the scheme. More than 50% work has already been completed. As a result of the work done so far, the damages caused by floods have been minimised to a large extent.

**Issued by the Irrigation and Flood Control Department, Jammu and Kashmir.**

## WATER SUPPLY FACTS AT A GLANCE

1. In the Ist Plan 10 water supply schemes were executed in the Kashmir Province and 17 Tube and Dug Wells were energised in Jammu at a cost of Rs. 97.05 lakhs benefitting a population of over one lakh in Jammu Kandī areas alone.
2. During the Second Plan period 26 water supply schemes were completed and commissioned besides stabilizing urban water supply at a cost of Rs. 108.31 lakhs. Also 48 villages were provided with the water supply facilities.
3. Almost all the district and tehsil headquarters were provided with adequate water supply facilities during the 3rd Plan period. A number of far-flung villages were covered under the scheme and urban water supply was further stabilized. By the end of the Plan a total of 185 schemes were completed and commissioned, benefitting about 10 lakh people in the rural areas and about 5 lakh people in the urban areas. During this period as many as 2500 villages were provided with water supply facilities. An amount of Rs. 385.06 lakhs were spent on various water supply schemes during this Plan period.
4. During the period of the two Annual Plans 1966-67 and 1968-69, additional 122 schemes were completed at a cost of Rs. 283.20 lakhs. The water supply arrangements in the cities of Srinagar and Jammu were further augmented and stabilized. By the end of March, 1969 the people living in the cities of Srinagar and Jammu were supplied with 125 lakh and 76 lakh gallons of water respectively. As a result of various measures taken in this regard, 2800 villages with a population of over 12 lakhs were provided with water supply facilities up to the end of March, 1969, besides catering to an urban population of about 5.30 lakhs.
5. The 4th Plan envisages the coverage of 470 more villages in the State calculated to benefit an additional rural population of about 6 lakhs.
6. By the end of the 4th Plan, it is hoped, no habitation of more than 500 people will be left without piped water supply and no body will have to walk more than one and a half miles to fetch drinking water.

**CHIEF ENGINEER**

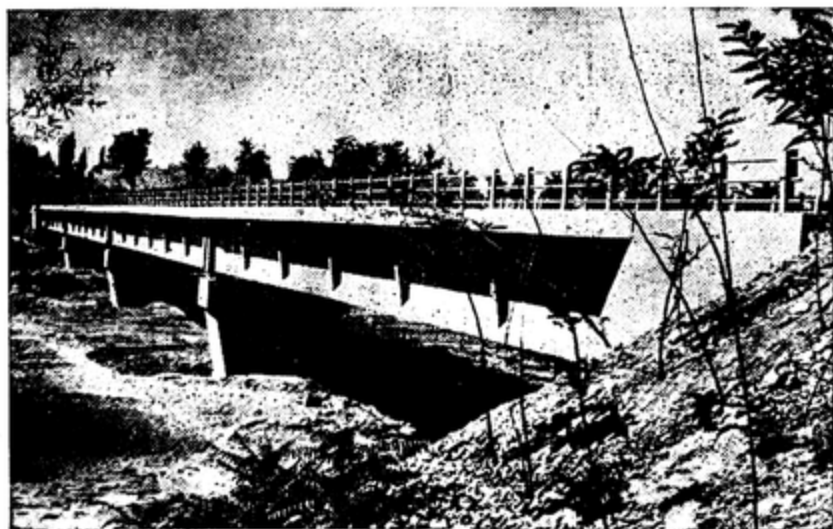
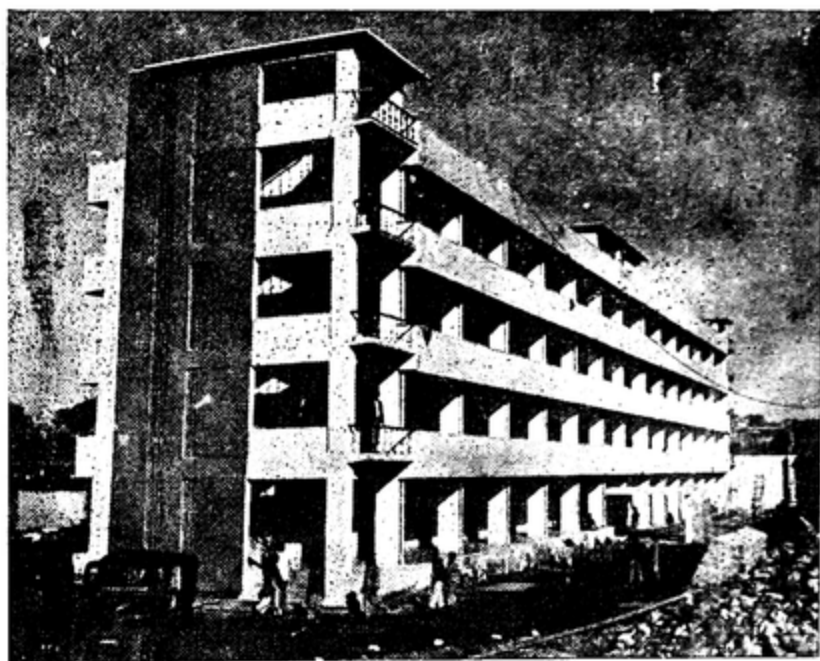
Public Health

J & K Govt.

# Construction Industry in Public Sector

The history of our country since the achievement of Independence in 1947 is a saga of our struggle for all round development based on democratic way of life.

→  
*M.L.A.'s Hostel, Jammu,  
completed in 1969.*



←  
*Power House, Bemina,*

Contd.

In the realm of technology and engineering, as indeed in the whole scientific world, progress and efficiency are inseparably linked up with specialisation. It would, therefore, be unfortunate, in fact tragic, if we should still harp on and plead for old out-dated and conventional devices in the field of Construction Industry.

In order to keep pace with developed countries we have undertaken work of such complexity, variety and magnitude that it is of vital importance that we resort to specialised and modern methods in the field of Construction Industry.

The Construction Industry in the State has all along been in the hands of Private Sector for want of technical know-how, equipment, and resources and it has not been possible for it to undertake works involving specialised technique.

In order to overcome these shortcomings and to secure construction of major projects at accelerated speed and at reasonable costs, the State Government switched over to the Public Contract Undertaking and established the Jammu and Kashmir Projects Construction Corporation Ltd. in May 1965.

The Corporation as such was registered under the Company's Act in May 1965, when it got into the stride taking up various projects as pure and commercial proportions.

Within the short span of time it has been in existence, the Corporation has undertaken various construction works in both Jammu Province and Kashmir Valley.

Till end of March 1969 the Corporation has besides other works of lesser magnitude completed the following projects :—

| S. No. | Name of project                                                                                                 | Cost (in Lakhs) |
|--------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------|
| 1.     | Const. of prestressed R. C. C. Bridges at Narbal and Sumbal in Kashmir.                                         | 35.00           |
| 2.     | Const. of Additional Accommodation in Tourist Reception Centres, Jammu and Srinagar.                            | 15.00           |
| 3.     | Const. of ten Tourist Huts Cheshmashahi.                                                                        | 6.50            |
| 4.     | Renovation of burnt portions of Old Sectt. Buildings, Jammu and Srinagar.                                       | 12.00           |
| 5.     | Fertilizer Sheds in Jammu at R. S. Pora, Bishnah, Akhnoor, Kathua and Udhewalla.                                | 15.00           |
| 6.     | Head works at Dudhar Canal Jammu.                                                                               | 3.50            |
| 7.     | Custodian Flats, Jammu.                                                                                         | 6.00            |
| 8.     | Legislators, Hostel, Jammu.                                                                                     | 15.00           |
| 9.     | Power House, Bemina.                                                                                            | 13.00           |
| 10.    | Woollen Mills, Bemina.                                                                                          | 30.00           |
| 11.    | Rearing Sheds, Mirgund.                                                                                         | 25.00           |
| 12.    | Diversion Channel at Kulan.                                                                                     | 5.00            |
| 13.    | Const. of Physics and Chemistry Blocks with Residential Accommodation in University Campus, Jammu and Srinagar. | 15.00           |
|        |                                                                                                                 | 196.00 Lacs     |
|        |                                                                                                                 | Contd.          |

Besides the works mentioned above, the Corporation has presently the following works in hand :—

| S. No. | Name of Project                                                                          | Cost (in lakhs)    |
|--------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------|
| 1.     | Const. of Bridge at Balganga and Anji on Katra Reasi Road, Jammu.                        | 16.00              |
| 2.     | Power House at Sumbal (Kangan).                                                          | 20.00              |
| 3.     | Const. of Bus Stand, Jammu.                                                              | 20.00              |
| 4.     | Const. of Single Room Tenaments on B. C. Road, Jammu.                                    | 10.00              |
| 5.     | Additional Storey New Scctt. Building, Jammu.                                            | 6.00               |
| 6.     | Repairing Huts of Sericulture Department at Bangil and Tarhama on Srinagar-Gulmarg Road. | 10.00              |
| 7.     | Fire Brigade Head Quarters, Srinagar.                                                    | 20.00              |
| 8.     | Legislator's Hostel, Srinagar.                                                           | 12.00              |
| 9.     | Food Storage Godowns, Srinagar.                                                          | 8.00               |
| 10.    | Balancing Reservoir and covered and Open Channel, Chenani.                               | 30.00              |
| 11.    | Core Wall Diversion Channel at Kulan.                                                    | 3.00               |
| 12.    | Const. of Superpassage at Rayil.                                                         | 3.00               |
| 13.    | Tarthial Acqueduct, Chenani.                                                             | 2.50               |
| 14.    | Hospital Building, Baramulla.                                                            | 3.50               |
|        |                                                                                          | <hr/> 134.00 <hr/> |

→  
*Narbal Bridge  
completed in 1967*



Contd.



Thus it would be seen that the Corporation while making a humble start in the Construction Industry as Public Sector has during short span of existence tackled a work-load of almost three crores of rupees by now and has substantially contributed to pace of developmental schemes of the State creating an employment potential for the Engineering Graduates of the State, whose employment has posed a problem throughout the country, as also for a large number of other skilled and unskilled labour.

This, however, does not mean that the Corporation has established itself completely. Considerable spade work is yet needed to put the Organisation on a proper footing.

Although the Corporation has resorted to the use of modern devices in the Construction Works by deployment of latest equipment on projects such as compressors, dewatering pumps, winches and grabs, Mixers, Vibrators, steel Acrow Shuttering and Centring but it is still necessary that further investments on this score are made with a view to mechanise the working of the Corporation.

In order to make this newly created State venture an all-round success, establishment of costing-cum-design Organisation adequately manned by efficient and experienced personnel is a dire necessity and the Management has already initiated action in this direction as well.

The Corporation is also contemplating to install two stone crushers, one at Srinagar and one at Jammu and action with regard to the likely requirements to be catered in this behalf are under the active consideration of the Corporation.

—ISSUED BY—

## J & K PROJECTS CONSTRUCTION CORPORATION LTD. SRINAGAR.

### Board of Directors J & K Projects Construction Corporation, Srinagar.

- |    |                                                                                  |                   |
|----|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------|
| 1. | Shri P. N: Wanchoo<br>Secretary to Govt., Works and Power Department             | Chairman          |
| 2. | Shri D.N. Gupta<br>Secretary to Government,<br>Finace Department.                | Director          |
| 3. | Shri R. L. Sharma,<br>Chief Engineer,<br>Mechanical & Stores Deptt, Srinagar.    | Director          |
| 4. | Shri Qazi Mohd Afzal<br>Chief Engineer P. W. D.<br>Roads and Buildings, Kashmir. | Director          |
| 5. | Peerzada Gulam Nabi<br>Chief Engineer,<br>Irrigation and Flood Department.       | Director          |
| 6. | Shri N. N. Dogra,<br>Chief Engineer,<br>P. W. D. Roads and Buildings,<br>Jammu.  | Director          |
| 7. | S. Gurdip Singh,<br>Chief Engineer,<br>Design and Planning, Srinagar             | Director          |
| 8. | Shri G. A. Ahangar,<br>Chief Engineer Electric Department,<br>Srinagar.          | Director          |
| 9. | Shri G. H. Vaida                                                                 | Managing Director |

# Directorate of Industries & Commerce

## Jammu and Kashmir Government

Welcomes your participation in establishment of industrial ventures in the State. Offers facilities and concessions in regard to :

### Land

\*Allotment of industrial plots on long lease basis for 25 years with option of two renewals of same periods—total 75 years.

\*\*Will charge premium of Rs. 1000/- only and annual ground rent of Rs. 100/- per kanal (90'X60') at Jammu and Srinagar for allotment of plots. At other areas premium of Rs. 500/- and ground rent of Rs. 50/- per annum will be charged.

### Electricity

\*Advance interest-free loans for purchase of diesel generating sets.

\*\*25% of loan will be ultimately treated as subsidy.

\*\*\*No electric duty will be levied for five years on power generated by such diesel sets, from the date of commissioning of sets.

### Transport

\*Government Transport will offer 50% reduction on transport rates from February to July every year in respect of :

(i) Small Scale Industrial products.

(ii) Handicraft goods.

\*\*Allow subsidy to the extent of 25% of transport costs on import of raw materials by small scale industrial and handicraft units from Pathankote or Kathua to a point within the State.

Price preference for products

### Price Preference for Products of Small Scale Industries

\*Increased from 5 to 15% in matter of Government purchases provided quality of products is at par with those of others.

contd.

## **Toll Tax Surcharge**

\*Will be refunded to small scale industrial units on import of raw materials and export of finished goods by small scale units.

## **Octroi Duty**

\*Will under-write duty to the extent of 50% on import of raw materials and export of finished goods by small scale industrial units located in rural areas.

\*\*Concessions valid for five years from July 1968.

## **Taxation**

\*Allow refund/exemption of sales tax paid on raw materials and finished goods to small scale industrial units.

\*\*Applicable for three years in case of existing units and

\*\*\*Valid for five years in case of new units.

## **Training**

\*Will bear 50% of charges in matter of institutional fees and to and fro travelling charges for trainees selected for small scale industrial units in the State.

## **Feasibility & Project Reports**

\*Will bear costs upto Rs. 10,000 for preparation of feasibility project reports in respect of selected industries prepared through approved consultants.

\*In case of amount exceeding Rs. 10,000 the difference between the amount of Rs. 10,000 and the actual cost would be recovered from the entrepreneurs after the unit is installed and goes into commission.

## **Financial Assistance**

\*Will assist the entrepreneurs in securing machinery on hire purchase basis and financing from the State Financial Corporation, Industrial Development Corporation and scheduled banks.

Priority will be accorded for allotment of building material for industrial units.

# HORTICULTURE

## In the Service of the State

Out of total area of about 16.5 lakhs acres under cultivation in Jammu and Kashmir State, an area of about 9.5 lakhs acres is rain-fed. The yield of food-grain crops from the rain-fed area is very poor, rendering these lands almost uneconomical for raising such crops. However, the geographical location, annual precipitation, soil climate and other conditions of the State provide a great potential for production of fruit crops in most of this area, as a result whereof fruit cultivation is becoming increasingly an important industry and is the chief factor responsible for improving economy of the State. The area under orchards in the State in the beginning of 1st Plan period was taken as 31,000 acres and this has increased to over one lakh acres upto the end of 1968—69 and it has been promised to cover an additional area of 75,000 acres during the 4th Five Year Plan period. Loan assistance of Rs. 6.20 crores at the rate of Rs. 1,000 per acre will be available to the farmers to cover an area of 60,000 acres out of the aforesaid 75,000 acres.

The Horticulture Department has been raising fruit plants from the Departmental Nurseries and supplying them to the farmers. In view of increasing demand of fruit plants, it has been proposed to produce 62 lakhs fruit plants of known varieties and performance for supply to the farmers during the 4th Plan period.

The Department is actively engaged in protecting the Orchards against the damages by pests and diseases. The number of the fruit trees sprayed, with the departmental services and machinery supplied free of any charges, has been 40 lakhs during 1968—69 and this number will increase by 5 lakhs each year till the end of current plan period.

The quantity of the fruit sent outside the State for sale was 31,740 M. tonnes in 1964—65 and it has almost doubled during the year 1968—69 when it was recorded as 62,562 M. tonnes. This quantity is expected to increase by 100% by the end of the current Plan period.

To solve the problems of fruit cultivation, Research has been and is being conducted and this is being strengthened during the current Plan period at an expenditure of Rs. 48.09 lakhs.

—ISSUED BY—

DIRECTOR OF HORTICULTURE, J & K GOVT., SRINAGAR

## GOVERNMENT OF JAMMU & KASHMIR

# DEPARTMENT OF WEIGHTS AND MEASURES

The rapid economic development in the country necessitated the uniformity of standardisation in our system of Weights and Measures. The Central Government in the year 1956 brought to the statute book the Standards of different Weights and Measures Act, which laid down the standards of different Weights and Measures in metric system to be introduced throughout the country. The standards of units of length, mass, time, electric current, luminous intensity, area, volume, capacity and scale of temperature was laid down. For the enforcement of these standard Weights and Measures all the States passed Enforcement Acts and created staff. In the State of Jammu and Kashmir, the Weights and Measures ( Enforcement ) Act was passed in the year 1961 and an organisation was set up with the Controller, Deputy Controller, two Provincial Assistant Controllers and 22 Inspectors.

It was not an easy task to achieve the object in a State where most of the rural population is illiterate and conservative in substituting a system which has been in practice for centuries. A mass campaign was, however, taken up to educate the people in the merits and feasibility of new system. The units of length, mass and measure have been introduced fully in the State. Old weights have completely disappeared from the market and the new weighing instruments have taken the place of old **dandi** scales and other such instruments. The consumers as well as the sellers have left thinking of yards or seers.

The Department has during these years recovered a substantial amount on account of verification of the Weights and Measures. Figures for the last two years are as under :

|                            |                                       |
|----------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| Total pieces stamped :—    | 1967—68.....1, 7,4 519                |
|                            | 1968—69.....1, 71, 961                |
| Total revenue collected :— | 1967—68.....Rs. 76, 454, 54           |
|                            | 1968—69... . . . . .Rs. 1, 18, 296.57 |

Since the law provides for penalty to persons using non-standard weights and measures the Department is also prosecuting offenders in the Court of Law. For the years 1967—68 and 1968—69, 114 and 225 persons respectively have been prosecuted.

—ISSUED BY—

DEPUTY CONTROLLER WEIGHTS & MEASURES J. & K. GOVERNMENT  
SRINAGAR—JAMMU

# ANNOUNCING

## J. & K. STATE LOTTERIES

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**Rs. 50,000** Each

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ENJOY AN EXCITING HOLIDAY IN KASHMIR

**FREE**

Winners of the 1st, 2nd & 3rd Prizes are also entitled to a FREE Holiday for two in Kashmir for 10, 7 and 5 days respectively, to be availed of within one year from the date of Draw.

"Tickets available with the Director, Jammu & Kashmir State Lotteries, Srinagar, also at 5 Prithvi Raj Road, New Delhi; Jammu & Kashmir Trade Agents, Bombay & Amritsar; State Government Treasuries and all Authorised Agents throughout India."

PRICE  
PER TICKET  
**Re. 1/-**  
ONLY

Date of Draw  
**21.9.1969**



ISSUED BY : DIRECTOR OF LOTTERIES, J. & K. STATE, SRINAGAR



# Achievements of Srinagar Municipality at a Glance

## Budget : Reserves

|                 |     |                   |
|-----------------|-----|-------------------|
| (on 1-4-1969)   | ... | Rs. 16.05 lacs    |
| Receipts        | ... | Rs. 69.00 lacs    |
| Expenditure     | ... | Rs. 76.00 lacs    |
| Closing balance | ... | Rs. 9, 96, 650.00 |

**Works :** On an average, the Municipality executes works to the tune of Rs. 25.00 lacs annually on :

- (i) Maintenance of old works ;
- (ii) Execution of new works ;
- (iii) Raising of remunerative assets.

## Health and Sanitation :

8 vaccination stations, 2 child and maternity health centres, one medical dispensary for the sweepers, 12 sanitary inspectors, 70 sanitary supervisors and 1,200 sweepers, a fleet of about 50 vehicles for removal of garbage besides 4 nightsoil carriers for departmental composting and two slop water vehicles for collecting soakage water and disposing it off in the tranches outside the city.

## Building permissions :

Of about 1,240 cases of building permission registered annually, almost a thousand are sanctioned, building activity being regulated by Municipal Act, Municipal Building Bye-laws, Town Planning Act, Prevention of Ribbon Development Act and Public Health Engineering Rules and Regulations.

## Property :

About Rs. 2.00 lacs are collected annually as rent from Municipal buildings near Pratap Park (with shops), Lal Chowk, Badshah Chowk and Palladium Gali besides shop-lines near Regal Cinema and at Exchange Road, Zainakadal and Maharaj Gunj and portable timber shops in Ward No. 1/R, 1/L, 3 and 7. Meanwhile steps are afoot to reconstruct Municipal Building, opposite Gandhi Park which was gutted recently.

## Recreational Activity :

- (a) Nine reading rooms keeping all important local and outside newspapers and other periodicals and journals ;
- (b) Sixteen lovely parks looked after by about 40 gardeners ;
- (c) Children corners in these parks provided with see-saw slides and chude, rotating discs etc. etc.

## Public Safety :

The Municipality is paying nearly Rs. 1.50 lacs annually as fees for about 10,000 street-lights besides paying installation charges.

S.D. Punjabi,  
Administrator,



# Nationalised Textbook Production

In 1947 after the partition of the country, the books for primary and middle classes were nationalised in Jammu and Kashmir.

1. A Textbook Advisory Board, under the Chairmanship of the Chief Minister, was constituted in 1948, which took the over-all charge of printing and publishing of textbooks for primary and middle classes. Later on a full fledged Department of Textbooks was established in the State for production of nationalised textbooks. The State Government is at present thinking of making the Department an autonomous body so that it is managed by a Board of Directors under the guidance of the Chief Minister.

2. The Department invites manuscripts for textbooks through advertisement, from all over the country, and the manuscripts so received are sent for review. The reviewers are selected by the Chairman (Chief Minister) of Textbook Advisory Board very confidentially after the Secretary of the Textbook Advisory Board submits a list of most competent panel of reviewers for each subject. The best manuscript selected is got revised and retouched as desired by the reviewers before printing. The authors are paid honorarium @ Rs. 20/- per printed page. The copyright of the manuscripts of textbooks so selected, vests with the Government. In case the manuscript for any of the set is not received in response to the notification, the Department commissions suitable authors for compilation of books.

3. The printing of textbooks is assigned to various presses both inside and outside the State. The Department frames a rate-schedule for printing etc of textbooks by inviting tenders. This rate schedule is circulated among the presses who submit their tenders. The work is assigned to the presses according to their capacity.

4. All the work of the Department regarding printing and publishing of books and payment to authors is approved by the Textbook Advisory Board. The textbooks are provided to the school going children at the lowest possible price.

5. The Department prints and publishes textbooks up to VIIIth class only. The textbooks for High and Higher Secondary classes are printed by the Board of Secondary Education under University administration.

6. As regards the printing of textbooks, a textbook printing press is being set up at Jammu. The building for this press is under construction and the machinery is being set up within a year or so. After this press is set up, about 50% of printing work will be got done at the press and the rest of the work will be done at the private presses as per practice in vogue at present. With the development of Textbook Press, the volume of work to be assigned to it will also gradually increase. The State Government would welcome a free gift of the Textbook Press or a press at low cost. This might be useful eventually in getting all our textbooks printed at our own Textbook Press.

7. The Department has two sales Depots at Srinagar and Jammu. The Department has a main office at Srinagar which attends to the printing and publishing of textbooks and the sales thereof are conducted in the two Textbook Sales Depots at Srinagar and Jammu to the registered booksellers who work as agents for the sale of nationalised textbooks. The sale of textbooks is also conducted through the Coöperative Societies. The agents are given a discount of 10% on the face value of the textbooks.

8. The State Government is setting up a textbook Bureau this year. This bureau will consist of experts in each subject and they will work on the improvement of textbooks and also prepare the work books and teachers guide books. The Bureau will also evaluate the existing textbooks by conducting field surveys and contacting teachers in the field. The Department has so far been utilizing the good offices of the State Institute of Education and the Teachers Training Colleges for improvement of the textbooks in the State.

9. The State Government has made it a policy to change the textbooks at least after five years. The books are changed under a phased programme so that there is no need to change all the textbooks in the same year. Further the Department is following the pattern of textbooks as prepared by the National Council of Educational Research and Training. So far the complete courses in Social Studies on this pattern have been adapted. The General Science books will be got prepared on the N.C.E.R.T. pattern next year and similarly the textbooks in Math will be changed keeping in view the coordination of the topics to be taught at the primary, middle and high stages.

10. The Textbook Advisory Board appoints Subject Committees from time to time to go through the textbooks and the syllabi and suggest improvements therein. These Subject Committees are free to coopt experts and experienced teachers in the particular subject.

11. The State Government is also thinking of preparing tryouts of the new textbooks as is done by the Maharashtra State Textbook Bureau. This will be possible after the textbook press has been installed. The tryouts will be sent for opinion to the teachers and Administrative officers and printed after incorporating their suggestions for improvement.

12. At present more than 50% of our textbooks are being printed by the offset process. Most of the textbooks for the primary school children are being printed in two or three colours and those for the first primary class in four colours. Efforts are being made to make the books as attractive as possible without raising the fixed price.

13. The supply of gift paper by the courtesy of Australian and swedish Governments has made it possible for the State to make the books accessible to the poorest child in the State at the lowest possible price ranging from 15 paise to 30 paise in the primary stage and making the complete set of books available for the child in the middle classes within Rs. 3/-. The stoppage of gift paper would really make it very difficult for the State to provide the books at such cheap rates.

14. To ensure the prompt and timely distribution of textbooks, these are printed usually four months ahead of their requirements. Further, to minimize the production costs, generally two years requirements are kept in view while printing textbooks on optional subjects.

15. The Department is setting up a textbook library for the benefit of the textbook writers. This textbook library will have textbooks as taught throughout the country and also the textbooks of other countries e.g. England, Russia, U.S.A. and Japan. Books will be lent to the textbook writers from the Library.

In the end it maybe mentioned that the Textbook publication Department is trying its best to work in close cooperation with the N.C.E.R. & T. and is receiving guidance from them. Likewise there will be close relationship with the National Textbook Board, recently set up by the Centre.

(Abdul Ahad)

Dy. Director (Curricula)  
Textbook Publications Department,  
J & K Govt.

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**(State Partnered)**

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 R. S. PURA, HIRANAGAR, REASI, NOWSHERA, SAMBA, SUPER  
 BAZAR JAMMU, & DODA.

CHAIRMAN  
 Pandit Trilochan Dutt

SECRETARY  
 Avinash Krishan Kapur

As on 31.3. 1969

|                    |       |                |
|--------------------|-------|----------------|
| Paid-up Capital    | ..... | Rs. 9.73 lakhs |
| Funds              | ..... | Rs. 5.49 ,,    |
| Loans and advances | ..... | Rs. 90.11 ,,   |
| Deposits           | ..... | Rs. 71.40 ,,   |

**All Kinds of Business Undertaken**

\*Saving Fund Deposit Accounts bear interest at  $3\frac{1}{2}\%$  P. A.

\*\*Fixed Deposits for One year above carry interest Ranging from  $5\frac{3}{4}\%$  to  $6\frac{1}{2}\%$

\*\*\*Term Deposits for less than One year also accepted at attractive rates.

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 Head Office.

M. S. Ghaie  
 General Manager

# NITCO

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| Karol Bagh...            | 562891 | Jammu Warehouse : | 8543   |
|                          | 567081 |                   |        |
| Bombay ...               | 322151 |                   |        |
| Srinagar ...             | 3671   |                   |        |
| Pathankote ...           |        |                   |        |
| Sarna ...                |        |                   |        |
| Amritsar ...             | 41208  |                   |        |
| Jullundur City ...       | 5584   |                   |        |
| Phagwara ...             | 6      |                   |        |
| Ludhiana ...             |        |                   |        |
| Ambala Cantt : ...       | 3379   |                   |        |

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2. Karol Bagh, New Delhi Ph : 562891  
567081

**Phones :**

**Srinagar 3385 & 3401**

**Jammu 5216**

**Ambala Cantt 3114**

**Grams : WHOLESALER**

## **Badri Das Kidar Nath Khanna & Co.**

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**G. W. Carnrick Co. (Asia) Ltd.**

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**Muller & Phipps (India) Private Ltd.**

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**Perry & Co. Ltd (Britannia Biscuits)**

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# For A Prosperous Rural Economy

## Kashmir Peoples' Cooperative Service Ltd.

### SRINAGAR (Kashmir)

(A Provincial Level Cooperative Organisation)

—rendering—

Service to the population in rural areas of the Valley as well as Ladakh

#### BROAD FEATURES

|                            |              |                  |      |
|----------------------------|--------------|------------------|------|
| Membership                 | (Societies   | .....            | 118) |
|                            | (Individuals | .....            | 393) |
|                            | (Government  | .....            | 1 )  |
| Paid-up Share Capital      | .....        | Rs. 2,49,243.00  |      |
| Net Profit (as on 30.6.68) | .....        | Rs. 3,69,596.05  |      |
| Bad debt reserve           | .....        | Rs. 1,10,000.00  |      |
| Other reserves             | .....        | Rs. 2,76,059.30  |      |
| Purchases (1967-68)        | .....        | Rs. 90,88,308.97 |      |
| Sales                      | .....        | Rs. 93,11,634.54 |      |

#### Fertilisers (1967-68)

|            |       |                    |
|------------|-------|--------------------|
| Receipts   | ..... | Rs. 2,51,09,295.41 |
| Despatches | ..... | Rs. 2,28,78,968.17 |

#### Seeds

|            |       |                  |
|------------|-------|------------------|
| Receipts   | ..... | Rs. 21,48,845.65 |
| Despatches | ..... | Rs. 21,29,952.09 |

Consumers' goods handled by K. P. C. S. include Sugar, Salt, Tea, Cloth, Kerosine and Edible Oils, Kiryana, Ready-made garments, Bed-sheets, Transistors, Watches, Sewing machines, Soaps etc.

G. M. Waiz  
MANAGER.

Phone : 4943

Grams : ARTSCOOPERATIVE

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**(Under Government Control)**

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Linking Consumers with Producers**

Manufacturers and Suppliers of genuine quality and standard Kashmir handicrafts and hand-loom :—

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- \*Pashmina Shah-Tush and Raffal shawls, stoles and scarves
- \*Kashmir artistic embroideries
- \*Papier machi articles of utility and decoration
- \*Chainstich Tapestry, rugs, crewel embroideries, gabbas and namdas
- \*Walnut wood-carvings and plain furnitures
- \*Turquoise, jewellery, stones and curios
- \*Carving sets and nut crackers
- \*Kashmir Handloom silk, sarees and scarves.



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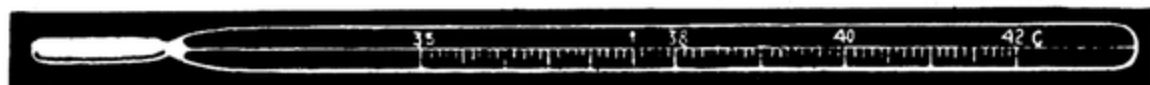
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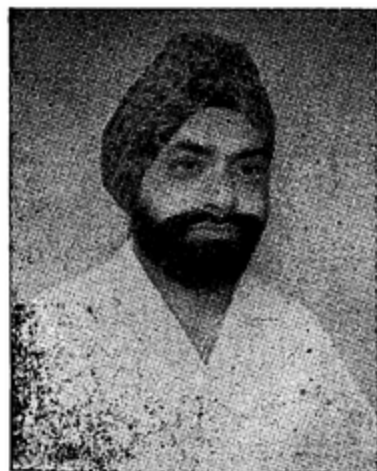
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# WHO'S WHO

This is a section for which certain amount of individual effort on the part of all concerned is a must. We regret to say that the section is not as complete as we had wished it to be. For, our friends were not as co-operative as we had expected.

Broadly put, the section includes distinguished public men representing Jammu & Kashmir in the Central and State Legislatures, the men of letters belonging to the State and leaders of trade and industry besides a few other eminent personalities. It is exclusively a catalogue of the living and includes none who is no more.

The brief life-sketches are followed by exhaustive lists of small scale industrialists, factory owners, forest lessees and fruit dealers.

We hope to give similar information regarding other economic pursuits also in our next edition.\*

—Publisher

*\* b=date, year and place of birth, ed=academic qualifications, year and place of education, m=name of husband or wife and year of marriage.*



**ABDULLAH Sheikh Mohammad**

b Dec 5, 1905, Sora, Srinagar ed M.Sc Srinagar ; Jammu, Lahore, Aligarh; joined Government service as



teacher, later resigned and spearheaded popular movement for responsible Government under Muslim Conference 1931 which was converted into National Conference in 1938; closely associated with Indian independence struggle: was President All India States' Peoples' Conference; launched 'Quit Kashmir' movement 1946 which received full support from Congress but was condemned by Muslim League; released from jail when India became free and Pakistan was about to launch aggression; became Head of Emergency Administration Oct 31, 1947 and organised anti-Pak resistance; appointed Prime Minister March 5, 1948; dismissed and arrested Aug 9, 1953; now stands for Indo-Pak amity and has set up State People's Convention. Add: Mujahid Manzil, Srinagar.

**ABDUL Qayoom**

b Nov 1932 Charar-i-Sharif ed M. A. LL. B. ; started career as Lecturer, later resigned ; joined National Conference; Secretary Tehsil National Conference Badgam; Chairman Central Land Mortgage Bank ; M. L. A (Congress) since 1957 Charar-i-Sharif Consty.

**ABDUL Rashid**

b May 16, 1936 Dharhal Malikan (Rajouri) ed M. A. LL. B; General Secretary Students Congress 1962-63; Secretary Pradesh Youth Congress 1963-65; Given prize for meritorious rehabilitation work in Rajouri - Poonch districts 1965 ; M. L. A. (Congress) since 1967 Rajouri Consty.

**ABID MANAWARI, Gouri Nandan Singh Bali**

b May 1938 Kauta ; Urdu poet won Cultural Academy award for "Bahar-i Ghazal" ; awarded first prize



for "Shamim i-Gul". Add : Sadar Treasury Jammu.

**ABROL Ram Kumar**

b 1930; ed B.A., H. H.; Dogri, Urdu short-story writer ; stage and film actor ; hero in first Dogri film "Gallan Hoiyan Beetiyan" ; publications "Pairen de Nishan" (short stories), "Insan Jit Gaya" (Urdu play) "Adha Insan" (novel). Add : Cultural & Exhibition Officer, Jammu.

**AGA Syed Ahmad**

Formerly Director Food Department, Director Rural Development, Registrar Co-operative, Secretary



to Govt in departments of

Health, Education, Works and Power, Forest, Housing and Home, appointed member State Public Service Commission 1965 ; joined Congress party, contested and won Baramulla Parliamentary Consty 1967 ; member Congress Parliamentary Party Executive since May 1969 ; publications : "Cooperative movement of India", "Co-operative movement in J & K", "Guide Book on Cooperative movement", and "Statistical Digest of Cooperative movement", in J & K from 1914 to 1961".

**AHMED Ghulam**

Popularly known as Ghulam Ahmed Jeweller ; head of the firm of Messrs Ghulam Mo-



hidin & Sons Srinagar ; also a leading figure in social circles ; amongst founders of Kashmir Chamber of Commerce and Industry, its President no less than 14 times ; formerly member of several bodies like Import and Export Advisory Council, Carpet Advisory Committee and Carpet Sub-Committee of Wool Development Council, Government of India ; served as Director State Financial Corporation ; at present Director J & K Bank Ltd, member Planning Advisory Committee on Industry, Tourist Advisory Committee, Small Scale Industry, State Transport Authority, Life Insurance Corporation Zonal

Advisory Board and Tourist Development Council, Government of India ; also associated with J & K Tuberculosis Association, Animal Welfare Association ; has been ex-chairman of Srinagar Club and Amar Singh Club.

#### AKHTAR Mohi-ud-Din

b 1928 *ed*  
B. A. Sir  
Amar  
Singh Col-  
lege, Sri-  
nagar ;  
Urdu and  
Kashmiri  
short sto-  
ry writer ;  
awarded



Padmashri (1968) ; awarded second prize in international Short Story Contest ; Sahitya Akademi Award for "Sat Sangar" (1958) ; Banga Sahitya Sammelan Award (1969) ; has widely travelled in India and visited USSR as member Writers Delegation, other publications "Soenzal" (short stories), "Dod Dag" (novel), "Tshay" (drama), "Zoo-ta-Zolan" (novel) etc ; member Experts Committee on Mass Media (Govt of India) ; member Text Book Advisory Board (J & K) ; Executive Committee, Koeshur Cultural Markaz. Address : Deputy Director, Field Survey Organisation, Srinagar.

#### ALMAST Parmanand

b 1901 Jammu ; Dogri poet ; publication "Jhanak."

\*\*\*\*\*  
\*  
\* **'Forgive others** \*  
\* **often, yourself** \*  
\* **never'** \*  
\*  
\*\*\*\*\*

#### ANAND Girdhari Lal

b May 11,  
1901 Jam-  
mu *ed* Ma-  
tric, Sri  
Ranbir  
H. School,  
Jammu ;  
editor  
"Anand"  
Urdu We-  
ekly 1931-



32, "Haqiqat" 1950, "Sathi"  
1967 ; Hony Police Adviser  
and Vigilance Officer (Medi-  
cal) during tribal raids 1947 ;  
as President Jammu Cham-  
ber of Commerce fought for  
abolition of customs ; as-  
sociated with several social  
and political bodies, Add :  
Lakhdata Bazar Jammu.

#### ANAND Malik Ram

b 1938 ; Urdu short-story  
writer, poet ; publications  
"Dekhte Phool", "Apne wat-  
an mein Ajnabi". Add : Pir  
Mitha Jammu.

#### ANANDAM Suteckshan Kumar

b 1938 *ed* B.A.;H.H. ; author  
"Dekhti Ankhen", "Tinke  
aur Tinka". Add : 402 Amb-  
phala Jammu.

#### ARAYAN JAGAT RAM

b 1908 Kishtwar *ed* B.Sc.,  
Leather and Wool Technolo-  
gist ; studied Ayurvedic and  
Unani system ; member Praja  
Sabha 1934-46 ; publications :  
"Istagasa", "Kashmir Mein  
Sazish", "Ye Hangamai  
Khuda Kai Hai" and "An  
introduction to Saffron Cultiva-  
tion" ; M.L.A. (Congress)  
Bhaderwah Consty 1967.

#### ARIF Ghulam Hassan Beg

b 1910 *ed* M.Sc ; Kashmiri  
poet ; visited China as  
Director State Sericulture ;  
main contribution in Kashmiri  
*nazam* and *rubayat* ; author

#### "Rubayat-i-Arif".

#### ARSH SEHBAL, Hans Raj Abrol

Urdu poet, writer ; Cultural  
Academy award for "Sha-  
gufta Gul" also author "Sha-  
kasta Jam", "Anjumkuda"  
and "Yeh Jane Pehchane  
Log". Add : Radio Kashmir,  
Jammu.

#### AWARA Onkar Singh

b 1928 ; Dogri, Hindi, Urdu  
poet ; publications : "Main  
Awar" (Dogri poems) ; Add :  
Vice President Jagriti Nike-  
tan, Jammu.

#### AZAD Harbans Singh

b Sept 24,  
1920 Khad-  
niyar (Bar-  
amulla) *ed*  
M.A.,LL.B.  
Honours in  
Punjabi ;  
was Secret-  
ary and la-  
ter Presi-  
dent All



Kashmir Students Federation,  
President S. P. College Students  
Union, Editor college maga-  
zine, Secretary college litera-  
ry society ; joined Bar at  
Baramulla, later lecturer  
Government college Mirpur ;  
Assistant Secretary Relief &  
Rehabilitation during Emer-  
gency 1947-48 ; lecturer S. P.  
College Srinagar till 1951 ;  
member Constituent Ass-  
sembly 1951-57 ; Parliamen-  
tary Secretary to Deputy  
Prime Minister 1951-55 ; MLA  
1957-67 ; Deputy Speaker  
1956-57 ; Minister of State  
for Forests 1957-58 ; Minister  
of State for Home, Law and  
Order, Education, Informa-  
tion 1958-60 ; Speaker As-  
sembly 1962 ; Education Minis-  
ter Oct 1963 to March 1964 ;  
Minister Food & Agriculture  
July 1964 to May 1966 ;

Minister Works, Power and Forests May 1966 to March 1967; toured USSR in 1962; Chairman J & K Khadi & Village Industries Board since May 1967; translated Kashmiri poems into Punjabi.

#### AZAD, Jagan Nath :

b. Dec. 5, 1918, Isakhel, now in W. Pakistan *ed* M.A.  
Hons)  
Persian *m*  
Vimla  
1947;  
Assistant



Editor, Publications Division, Government of India, 1948-55; Information Officer, Press Information Bureau, 1955-67; P. R. O. Border Security Force, 1967-68; Deputy P. I. O. Press Information Bureau, Govt. of India, Srinagar, since 1968; Author 'Bekaran', 'Sitron Se Zaron Tak', 'Watan men Ajnabi', 'Nawa-i-Pareshan', 'Kehkashan' (all poetry works) and 'Iqbal Aur Us Ka Ehd' (Criticism), 'Tilok Chand Mahrum' and 'Mere Guzashta Roz-o-Shab' (Biography) (prose); visited Pakistan number of times to participate in literary functions and mushairas; visited U. K. and Western European countries 1962; gave number of talks from B. B. C. London; was interviewed by B. B. C. twice; participated in discussions broadcast over B. B. C.

#### AZAM Muzaffar :

Kashmiri poet; Author "Zolane".

#### BAKHSHI Ghulam Mohammad :

Deputy  
Head of  
Emergency Administration  
1947;  
Deputy  
Prime  
Minister  
1948-  
1953;  
later



Prime Minister till 1963 when resigned under Kamaraj Plan; briefly arrested 1964; afterwards faced Ayyangar Commission; set up National Conference as opposition; M. P. Srinagar Parliamentary Consty 1967; toured Europe and USSR June 1969.

#### BALDEV Raj :

b May 27,  
1927 Mianwali (Pakistan) *ed*  
local High School *m*  
Tara Kumari 1956;  
joined  
USHA



business 1949 Amritsar, later Hissar, then as sole agent for J & K 1953; connected with several social and cultural organisations. Add: Usha Sales Corporation Jammu/Srinagar.

#### BAL KRISHAN :

b 1919 Ambgharota *ed* M. A.  
Dogri poet.

\*\*\*\*\*  
\*  
\* 'In life, as in chess  
\*  
\* forethought wins'  
\*  
\*\*\*\*\*

#### BANDAY Mohd Din :

b April 26,  
1930 *ed*  
B.A., LL.B.  
secretary  
Students  
Federation  
Poonch  
1946,  
organised  
resistance  
against  
Pakistani  
aggression  
in 1947,



again 1965; rehabilitation officer 1949; Assistant District Inspector Schools till 1952; member JK Ladakh Teachers Federation executive; left Government service 1960; Secretary Bazmi-Urdu Poonch for many years; topped list of Aligarh Law-Graduates 1962; MLC since 1964; Deputy Minister Information and Publicity.

#### BARGOTRA Dhanraj :

b 1929 Jammu *ed* Matric *m*  
1958 Kamal Kanta; proprietor Janta Timber & Co, also New Kashmir Tin Industries; Chairman State Praja Socialist Party; member Gandhi Centenary Committee, Citizen's Socialist Party; member Gandhi Centenary Committee, Citizen's Council, and Secretary Timber Association, Jammu.

#### BASANT Ram :

b 1906; Dogri poet.

#### BARKAT Pahari :

b 1907 Doda; Dogri poet.

\*\*\*\*\*  
\*  
\* "Money is a good  
\*  
\* servant but a  
\*  
\* bad master"  
\*  
\*\*\*\*\*



**BATRA Dharam Vir**

b May 23, 1929, son of Ch. Aishi Ram; joined business in 1943; managing partner of firm Chowdry Aishi Ram



Batra, Jay Kay Gas Co; managing 7 petrol stations; pioneer in marketing cooking gas in J & K.

**BAWA Nand Gopal**

b 1938 Poonch; Urdu short-story writer; publication: "Adam Ke Bete"; editor Urdu weekly, "Awami Lehar", monthly "Noori Chham" Jammu.

**BAZAZ Prem Nath**

b Aug 1905 Srinagar ed B.A. m Sona Batni; started as journalist by contributing to Lahore papers 'Aam' and 'Paisa'; as Kashmiri Pandit leader was member Glancy Commission 1931; close associate of Sheikh Abdullah in 30's but parted company early 40's; set up Socialist League 1940, Kisan Mazdoor Conference 1944; editor Hamdard; opposed Kashmir's accession to India; interned Oct 1947; externed Aug 50 and settled in Delhi, also interned there; now managing director Eastern Pharmacist English monthly Delhi; member Steering Committee Sheikh Abdullah's Peoples Convention; publications: "Freedom Struggle in Kashmir", "Daughters of Vitasta" etc.

**BEG Mirza Mohd Afzal**

ed B.A., LL.B. (Alig) 1934;

member Praja Sabha; popular minister under diarchy introduced by Maharaja 1945; later resigned and courted arrest during "Quit Kashmir"; Cabinet Minister under Sheikh Abdullah till August 9, 1953, when both arrested; set up Plebiscite Front 1955, its President.

**BHAGAT Chajju Ram**

b 1907 ed High School R S. Pora; President Harijan Mandal and Megh Mandal Jammu; Member Constituent Assembly 1951-57; Minister of State for Social Welfare 1957-63; M. L. A. (Congress) Bishnah Consty 1967; Vice President J & K Pradesh Congress since 1967 now its Acting President.

**BHAGAT Mohammad Subhan**

Kashmiri playwright, stage actor; Add: Akingam (Kashmir).

**BHAGWAN Sahay**

b 1905 ed Allahabad University and School of Oriental Studies, London; Secretary Indian Council Agri-



cultural Research 1941-43; Joint Secretary, Government of India 1944; Food and Civil Supplies Commissioner 1946; later Chief Secretary to U.P. Government; then Chief Commissioner, Himachal Pradesh, afterwards Bhopal; Indian Ambassador Nepal 1954-59; Chief Commissioner Delhi; took over as Lieute-

nant Governor Himachal Pradesh 1963; awarded Padama Bhushan 1961, Governor Kerala State February 1966 to May 15, 1967; since then Governor J & K.

**BHALGOTRA Ram Nath**

b June 3, 1917 Jammu ed B.A., LL.B General Secretary Dogra Khatri Sabha J & K 1942-48; associated with Praja Prishad, imprisoned; General Secretary Praja Prishad 1954-58 now its Vice President; M.L.A. (Jan Sangh) Jammu South Consty 1967.

**BHALLA Roshan Lal**

b Jan 18, 1920; Managing Director NITCO-(North India Trans- porters and Contractors Pvt Ltd),



Everest Finance Ltd., Bee Enn & Co; served Army as technical instructor during Second World War; maintained uninterrupted supply line during Indo-Pak Conflict 1965; eldest son Anil is a cadet at Indian Military Academy Dehradun.

**BHAN Pushkar**

b Aug 2, 1926 ed B. A.; stage and film actor; author Radio Plays series "Machama"; acted in Kashmiri films "Mansiraat" and "Mehjoor". Add: Radio Kashmir, Srinagar.

**BHARDWAJ Subash Chander**

ed M. A., B. Ed; Hindi writer, poet; Cultural Academy Prize winner for "Ret Ka Sagar"; Add: Lecturer Government College Shadawah.

**BHARTI Shanta (Miss)**

*b* 1924 Lahore *ed* Matric, Pra-bhakar, Sarswati College, Lahore ; journalist, social and political worker ; editor "Bharti" Hindi monthly, afterwards daily, now defunct. Add : Bharti Bhawan, Jammu.

**BHASIN Ved**

*b* May 1, 1930 *ed* B. A. Prince of Wales College, Jammu ; editor "Naya Kashmir" (Hindi weekly) 1949, "Naya Samaj" (Urdu weekly) 1951, correspondent Daily Milap 1952-53, editor "Kashmir Post" (English weekly) 1958-62, Daily "Kashmir Times" since 1964, General Secretary Jammu Press Club and Editors' Conference. Add : Rajinder Bazar, Jammu.

**BHASIN Vimal (Mrs)**

*b* Dec 1936 *ed* B. A., B. T., journalist, started writing Women's page in "Kashmir Times" 1963, editor "Cooperative Bulletin", official organ J & K Cooperative Union.

**BHAT Abdul Rehman (Ghazi)**

*b* Feb 15, 1925 Srinagar ; detained as school boy twice in children detention camp ; actively participated during college days in "Quit Kashmir" movement 1946, M. L. A. (N. C.) 1957-62, also since 1968 by-election.

**BHAT Khwaja Sonaullah**

*b* Sept 14, 1922 *ed* Matric, Islamia High School Bhatigate Lahore, founder-editor "Kashmir" weekly Muzaffarabad 1952 ; arrested by Pakistan Army on March 8, 1957, returning to Srinagar started Urdu weekly "Aftab" later converted into daily on Jan 1, 1958 ; President Kashmir Club since Nov 1968. Add : Bagias, Vattabal. Srinagar.

**BILLAWARIA Ishar Singh**

Bhaderwahi poet, journalist ; editor Urdu weekly "Chenab", Jammu.

**BIRLA Ramawatar**

*b* Rajas-than *ed* B. Com, LL. B ; manager Chenab Textile Mills Kathua.

**BUDHSINGH Sardar :**

*b* May 1884 as Hindu later adopted Sikhism ; served State as Naib Tehsildar ; Tehsildar, Wazir-i



Wazarat, later resigned and took to social and political work to help common-folk ; led Chenani agitation in 1934 ; thrice elected president Dogra Sabha ; President J & K National Conference ; Minister in Sheikh Abdullah's cabinet 1948-50 ; member Parliament 1952-64 ; author several books and booklets ; now leading almost hermit's life in village Khanpur near Jammu.

**BURZA Ghulam Ahmed :**

*b* 1918, son of Haji Abdul Khaliq ; member Citizens' Defence Council 1965 ; member T. B. Association ; M. L. A. Congress since 1967 Khan-yar consty. Add : Nawa Kadal Srinagar.

**BUTT Mohd Yaqub :**

*b* March 3, 1932 ; *ed* M.A.,

LL.B ; Convenor Bharat Sewak Samaj Kulgam ; Practised law 1954-62 : MLA (Congress) Kulgam Consty since 1962.

**CHAJJU Ram Master :**

*b* Assuj 17, 1963 Manawar (Chhamb) ; retired teacher, received National Award in 1961 for meritorious service as teacher ; interested in cultural activities and composing poetry ; author "Anand Sagar" ; MLA (Congress) Chhamb Consty since 1962.

**CHAMAN Chaman Lal :**

*b* April 18, 1939 *ed* B.A., Kashmiri poet, writer ; Cultural Academy award for "Shabnam shaar" ; associated with editing Kashmiri Dictionary.

**CHANCHAL Mansa Ram :**

*b* : 1928 Gurah Mundian *ed* Matric, Oriental College Jullundur, Visharad, Rugh-nath Maha Vidyalaya, Jammu ; *m* Sansar Devi 1948 ; Hindi poet and writer ; associated with Hindi Ranbir and Rattan Jammu 1945-47 ; editor-in-charge literary section Hindi "Milap" Jullundur 1956-59, editor "Rekha" quarterly journal of Punjab Hindi Sahitya Academy 1957-61, editor "Yojna" monthly 1960-61, Assistant Information Officer 1962 ; Cultural Academy award for "Punjab : Jiwan aur Sahitya" 1962 ; editor F.S.O. journals "Phulwari" and "Duggar Samachar" ; President Hindi Sahitya Mandal Jammu.

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"Know thyself"

**CHAUDHARI Gian Chand**

b January 1887 *ed* Maktaba Govt. School Mirpur studied law ; engaged in



public life from early age ; participated in various agitations and courted arrest ; founder Editor "Sadaqat" Correspondent of several newspapers ; now President All India Kashmir Refugees Committee and General Secretary All J & K Zemin-dara Association.

**CHAUDHARI Mohammad Shaffi**

b 1923 Kukarnag, son of Haji Mohd Is-mail well-known Bakarwal leader *ed* S. P. College Srinagar ; joined national movement



1945 ; MLC since 1957 ; Deputy Chairman 1964-67 ; widely travelled abroad ; Deputy Minister Community Development N. E. S. and Animal Husbandry.

**CHAUDHARI Ram Lal**

b 1910 ; *m* Malavi ; *ed* Govt. High School Mirpur, entered public life as dictator against Glancy Commissions findings 1934 ; arrested several times in agitations connected with roti agitation, cow protection etc.

**CHOPRA H.L.**

b 1912 Jammu *ed* Graduate Prince of Wales College (Now Gandhi Memorial College)



Jammu 1933, standing first in the State, B. T. from the same college 1945, standing 2nd in the Punjab University ; qualified for Montessori Diploma at the training course conducted by Dr. Maria Montessori at Srinagar 1945, securing first class, also acted as Hindustani Translator to Dr. Montessori ; editor 'INDUSTRIAL KASHMIR' Urdu Monthly Jammu 1936-39 ; Headmaster Vishwabharti High School Jammu and Srinagar 1939-47. later joined Dogri News Unit of All India Radio New Delhi ; now in Central Information Service ; helped Central Relief Committee of AICC to organise schools for refugees in Delhi 1948-49, also active worker of Bharat Sewak Samaj Delhi 1952-62 ; rendered Hitopadesh into Dogri .

**DAR Abdual Rehman**

b June 1931 ; *ed* B.A., LLB, Honours in Urdu ; served education department for 10 years ; member Bharat Sewak Samaj Kulgam ; President Youth Congress Anantnag ; joined politics in 1960 ; MLA (Congress) Nandi Consty 1967.

**DAR Ghulam Rasul**

b Bhadon 14 1988 Yal (Bara-mula) ; *ed* middle standard ;

interested in rural welfare programmes, social and cultural activities ; MLA (Congress) Pattan Consty 1967.

**DATTA D. N.**

started photography 1928 ; independent concern



**DATTA & SONS** from 1936 ;

represents leading photographic concerns Kodak, Ilford, Agfa, Ama and Indu ; enjoying top most customery of Civil and Army alike.

**DHAR D.P.**

b 1920, *ed* S.P. College Srinagar, Lucknow University ; joined politics, became a member N.C. 1939 ;



secretary to emergency officer for Law and Order 1947 and later Home Secretary ; member Indian Delegation to UNO ; State's Home Minister 1952 ; Cabinet Minister till 1968 ; now India's Ambassador in Moscow.

**DHARAM Pal**

*ed* B. A. ; former Deputy Director Social Welfare ; M.L.A. (Congress) Akhnoor Consty 1967 ; Parliamentary Secretary since 1967 ; Add : Ward No 5, Akhnoor (Jammu.)

**DOGRA Girdhari Lal**

b July 17, 1915  
Bhaiya  
(Kathua);  
ed B.A.  
LL. B ;  
former  
editor  
'Kisan'  
Urdu  
weekly  
Jammu ;  
Emer-



gency Officer Kathua during Tribal raids 1947 ; practised law ; Finance Minister 1948-57 ; Chairman constitution Drafting Committee and member Finance Committee ; member Senate and syndicate J & K University ; Cabinet Minister 1960-63, again since 1964 ; M.L.A. (Congress) Jasmergarh Consty since 1951.

**DOGRA Hans Raj**

b June 31, 1927, Parot (Doda); ed B.A., LL.B ; arrested during "Quit Kashmir" movement ; took up journalistic career and worked in number of newspapers : TEJ, SWARAJYA, AMAR BHARAT and MILAP New Delhi ; on staff of All India Radio News Section (Urdu) for 2 years ; Secretary PSP Delhi ; MLA (Congress) Ramban Consty 1967.

**DOGRA Prem Nath**

b Oct 20, 1884 Smail Pur, ed B.A ; was President Harijan Sudhar Sabha and Sanatan Dharam Sabha Ja-



ammu ; Vice President Municipal Corporation Jammu for number of years ; qualified in Revenue, Civil and Criminal law ; had settlement training in Punjab ; retired Wazir Wazarat (Deputy Commissioner) 1931 ; member Praja Sabha ; former President Bhartiya Jan Sangh ; MLA (Jan Sangh) since 1957 Jammu city North Consty ; leader Jan Sangh group in State legislature.

**DOLWAL Ghulam Nabi**

Alias Janbaz Kashmiri poet. Add : Kishtwar (Jammu).

**FAROOQ Moulvi, Mir Waiz**

b Dec 14, 1944 ed Hons Arabic, PUC Islamia College Srinagar 1962 m 1963 ; became Naib Mir Waiz 1962, Mir Waiz 1969 ; shot into prominence Dec 1963 as chairman Sacred Hair Action Committee ; after Sheikh Abdullah's release refused his appeal to strengthen Plebiscite Front and set up own Awami Action Committee June 1964.

**FAZIL Kashmiri**

b Aug 16, 1916 ed B.A., B.T., B.E.C ; Kashmiri poet ; author "Sagar-i-Masti", Shama-i-Wattan, "Nigaheban", "Sarood", "Karwan", "Tasweer-i-Gam", 'Balak Awastha', 'Anwar-i-Mohammadi' ; editor "Chaman" (Kashmiri Journal). Add : Dab Tal, Srinagar-2.

**FITRAT Maulana Syed Mubarak**

b 1899 ; Kashmiri poet ; Persian scholar ; publications : "Rashat-i-Fitrat", "Masnavi Fitrat" "Zaman-i-Fitrat".

**FOTEDAR Makhan Lal**

ed M.A., LL.B ; former member

of Youth Congress, Allahabad ; Edited 'Vision of Kashmir' a monthly journal (now defunct) ; member J & K Pradesh Congress Committee 1965 ; MLA (Congress) Pahalgam Consty 1967.

**FOTEDAR Sheo Narayan**

b 1904 ed M.A. (History) 1928 ; professor P.W. College Jammu 1929 ; Provincial chief census operations 1931 ; later joined politics



as minorities' leader ; was President Sanatan Dharam Yuvak Sabha ; member Srinagar Municipality and Praja Sabha ; after 1947 joined National Conference and was M.P. 1952-57 ; President All India Union of Post and Telegraph Workers 1955, All India Cantonment Workers Federation 1956 ; founder-president Kashmir Educational Society ; associated with several other social and cultural institutions ; travelled widely India and abroad ; Chairman Legislative Council since 1957.

**GARDISH Daya Krishen**

b 1913 Akhnoor ; entered journalism 1933 as staffer Daily "Vir Bharat" Lahore ; was editor 'Inqashaf'



and "Dogra Gazette" Urdu weeklies Jammu; served on editorial staff 'Vir Bharat' Delhi (1948); later "Milap" and "Pradeep" Jullundur; now Editor "Hind Samachar" Jullundur and feature writer of A.I.R. Jullundur; author of several publications including three Urdu novels and translation of "Champions of Peace" (Biographies of Noble Prize Winners).

**GHAI Dr. Ved (Mrs)**

Hindi, Dogri, Sanskrit writer, poetess, Vedic research scholar, linguist; publication: "Nilamata Purana" (English translation with commentary). Add: Head of Sanskrit Department J & K University Jammu.

**GONI Abdul Gani**

b June 16, 1920; ed B.A., LL.B.; entered politics as student; member State Constituent Assembly 1951; Parliamentary Secretary upto 1953;



associated with P.S.P. (1953-55) and Plebiscite Front (1955-56); imprisoned; MLA (N.C.) 1957-1962; Chief Parliamentary Secretary 1958-62; M. P. 1962-67; MLA (Congress) Inderwal Consty 1967; Minister of State for Finance.

**GUPTA Dr. Janak**

ed M.A., Ph.D; poetess; publication: "Dogri-Hindi Lok Geet". Add: J & K University Jammu.

**GUPTA Om Parkash**

b 1938 ed M.A., H.H m Subash; Linguist, working on Comparative study of Hindi-Dogri suffixes;



Hindi-poet, writer; publications: "Hindi-Dogri Prasang", "Sagar Ke Teer", "Yudh Aur Shanti" and "Lehar Lehar Naiya Nache".

**GUPTA R. C.**

b Dec 27, 1914; ed B. Com, Chartered Accountant 1942: m 1937 Vidya Devi; started



career 1943; member Jammu Citizens Council, Bharti Vidya Bhawan J & K Kendra, Home for Aged and Infirm Jammu; life member Shri Rama Krishan Seva Ashram and Indian Red Cross; trustee Shri Raghunath Free Dispensary and Shri Prem Nath Puran Devi Charitable Trust Jammu; former honorary Chairman Activities Committee Lions Club Jammu 1965. Add: Gandhinagar Jammu.

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\* "Fame is the  
\* perfume of  
\* heroic deeds"  
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**GUPTA Raghu Nath**

b Aug 29, 1908 ed High School Samba & Prince of Wales College Jammu; graduated in



Commerce from Punjab University, Hailey College of Commerce Lahore; first Kashmir State Subject selected in open competition for coveted service in Imperial Bank of India in 1932; resigned in 1944 to join as General Manager Oriental Bank of Commerce, Lahore, worked for Dalmia Jain enterprises in key position 1947-49; started Delhi edition of Times of India as first Indian Manager of Bennett Coleman & Co; started own business in 1950 as Financier, Exporter and Shipper; also Secretary D. A. V. College Trust & Management Society New Delhi, Executor of the estate of Maharajadhiraj Sir Harisinghji and Trustee of Maharaja Sir Harisinghji Orphanage Trust.

**GUPTA Ram Lal**

b 1920 Udhampur; Dogri poet; book-seller, publisher.

**GUPTA Shiv Charan**

b March 3, 1925 Udhampur; President Beopar Mandal; General Secretary Cow Protection Samiti, Chief Organiser Social Sudhar Sabha, member Social Welfare Board; Vice Chairman Town Area Committee Udhampur; twice imprisoned; MLA (Jan Sangh) since 1962 Tikri Consty.



**GUPTA Shiv Ram**

b Jan 20, 1902 Hiranagar ; ed Samba High School ; manager "Ranbir" 1926-30 ; editor "Amar" Urdu weekly started from Lahore 1930, later shifted to Jammu ; arrested thrice in connection with political activities ; Add : 9, Ahata Amar Singh, Jammu.

**HAJI Mir Alam Naqashbandi**

b Gutli Bagh ed well-versed in Arabic and Persian : religious teacher for 13 years in Delhi and Ahmedabad ; working for uplift of Pakhtoons ; travelled Mecca, Syria, Arabia, Egypt and Afghanistan : MLC since 1957.

**HAKEEM Manzoor**

Urdu poet ; President Bazam-i-Farog-i-Urdu Jammu.

**HAKIM Ghulam Mohidin**

b 1918 ; journalist-politician, imprisoned thrice ; ex-Station Director Radio Kashmir-Srinagar ;



former Secretary Auqaf Islamia with Sheikh Abdullah as chief ; now Special Auqaf Officer J & K.

**HASSAM-ud-Din**

b May 1936 Takia-Damhal (Anantnag) ; Secretary Congress Committee, member Red Cross Society Anantnag ; Director District Co-operative Bank, member Agricultural Production Committee and Land Mortgage Bank, Anantnag ; MLA (Congress) Nowbug Consty 1967.

**ISHRAT Ghulam Mustaffa**

b May 12, 1916 Kasganj distt Etah (U. P.) ed F. A. Honours Urdu ; Secretary District Congress Committee Doda ; founder Bazme-Adab Kishtwar ; author "Kitab in Kalia", "Life of Shah Farid-ud-Din" and "History of Kishtwar", MLA (Congress) Kishatwar Consty since 1967.

**JAIN Piare Lal**

b 1914 Jammu, son of Late Shri Kashi Ram Jain ; ed B. A., LL. B. ; Practiced law for 9 years at



Jammu ; started branch of J & K Bank Ltd and left as its General Manager in 1948 ; President Jammu Chamber of Commerce and Jain Sabha ; member J & K Import & Export Board for 5 years ; Trustee Labour Provident Fund Board ; member various government committees. Add : Jain Bazar Jammu.

**JAIN V. S.**

b April 4, 1920 Sialkot (Pakistan) son of Rai Bahadur Ramji Dass ; had roaring busi-



ness in Sialkot ; settled down at Jammu after 1947 ; leading industrialist ; philanthropic, religious minded.

**JAMWAL Ranjit Singh**

b Oct 1906 Raipur (Jammu) ; ed B. A. (Pb) B.Sc. (Edin) MIEE (London) MIE(Ind) ; retired as Chief



Engineer Electrical and Mechanical Departments 1962 ; MLA (Congress) Jand-rah-Gharota consty 1967 ; Minister for Public Works and Transport.

**JANDIAL Hem Raj**

b August 26, 1907 Chenani ; ed Matric, Basic Education ; School teacher for 18 years ; Food and Supply Department 1948-51 ; member Constituent Assembly 1951-57 ; Deputy Speaker 1964-67 ; Vice Chairman Khadi & Village Industries Board J&K ; Director and Vice Chairman J&K Central Cooperative Bank Jammu ; Central Cooperative Land Mortgage/Development Bank ; Vice President Congress Committee Udhampur ; member P. C. C. ; MLA (Congress) Udhampur Consty since 1957.

**JATINDER Dev**

b June 3, 1925 ed Jammu and Srinagar colleges ; president Students Union 1948-49 ; founder-secretary Central Labour Union Jammu ; vice president Central Co-operative Bank Jammu 1959-62 ; MLC since 1957.

**JOSHI Chander Kant**

ed M.A., B.Ed ; Hindi writer, poet ; publications : 'Sukh Sakh'. Add : Government College, Anantnag.

**JOTSHI Ram Krishan**

*b* 1911; leader Jammu Cow Agitation 1936, Roti agitation 1943 and Chenani agitation 1946; editor DESH SEWAK Urdu weekly Jammu (now defunct); Joined National Conference in 1948; Chief Peace Brigade Jammu; MLC since 1957; organiser Congress Sewa Dal Jammu.

**KACHOO Mohd Ali Khan**

*b* July 1924 Pashkum (Kargil) *ed* Under-graduate; joined army during world war II; district inspector games; Supply-cum-Transport Officer and Naib Tehsildar; resigned 1966; MLA (Congress) Kargil Consty 1967.

**KAK Radha Krishan**

*b* 1911 *ed* B.A.; Sri Pratap College Srinagar; journalist; correspondent various newspapers and news-agencies since 1935; United Press of India 1936-38, 'Statesman' since 1942, 'Amrita Bazar Patrika' 1944-60, Associated Press of America 1949-60, 'Daily Mail' London 1950, 'Tribune' 1943-58, 'Civil & Military Gazette' 1943-47, 'Hindu' since 1949; founder-President Kashmir Press Club 1950; Add: 7, Residency Quarters, Srinagar.

**KAMIL Mohammad Amin**

*b* March 1, 1924 *ed* B. A., LL. B. (Alig); Kashmiri poet; short story writer and critic

awarded Sahitya Akademi prize for his book 'Lave-ta-



Prave'; other publications; 'Mas Maler', 'Kathi manz Kath' (short stories), 'Ghati manz Gash' (novel); 'Noor Nama', 'Soofi Shairi', 'Asan Trai'; Cultural Academy award for Kashmiri poems 'Biyah-suy-Paan'; General Secretary 'Koeshur Cultural Markaz'. Address: Kachgari Masjid, 3rd Bridge, Srinagar.

**KANWAL Jagdish**

*b* 1921 Jammu, Urdu Story-Writer and Dramatist; has to his credit Several films.

**KAPOOR Ashwani Kumar**

*b* March 24, 1924; *ed* Radio Engineering; Businessman; progressive farmer; member of Jammu Congress, Red Cross, Sewa Samiti, Dharmarth Samaj, Olympic Association, Jammu; Secretary Jammu Chamber of Commerce; Director Jammu Central Co-operative Bank Ltd; President Industrial Co-operative Association Jammu.

**KARAN Singh Dr.**

*b* March 9, 1931 Cannes (France) *ed* M. A., Ph. D. *m* Princess Yashorajya Lakshmi of Nepal; appointed Regent of State by



Maharaja Hari Singh 1948; Chancellor J & K University 1949-1967; Chancellor Banaras Hindu University 1962; Conferred honorary rank of Major General Indian Army 1962; Sadar-i-Riyasat 1952-65 later Governor till became

Union Minister for Tourism and Civil Aviation 1967; afterwards won Lok Sabha Udhampur-Doda Parliamentary bye-election; youngest member of Union Cabinet; widely travelled; publications; 'Varied Rhythms' (a collection of his poems) and 'Shadow and Sunlight' (an anthology of Dogra Pahari songs) Add: Mansarover, Chanakyapuri, New Delhi.

**KAR Ghulam Rasool**

Interested in politics as student; imprisoned 1938 and again during 'Quit Kashmir' movement 1946; has been Secretary district National conference; Chairman Town Area Committee Sopore; memoer Constituent Assembly 1951-57; MLA (Congress) Reftabad Consty since 1957; Minister of State 1964-68.

**KARRA G.M.**

Law graduate Aligarh; politically inclined since childhood; underground leader during "Quit Kashmir;" front rank anti-Pakistani 1947, later set up pro-pak Kashmir Political conference June 1953; arrested by sheikh Abdullah, behind bars for several years, now again with sheikh Abdulah in campaigning for Indo-Pak amity.

**KASHMIRI Naseem Miss**

Kashmiri poetess Student Medical College, Srinagar.

**KAUL Jaya Lal**

*b* Nov 1900 *ed* M. A., LL. B. (Allahabad); Lecturer in English S. P. College Srinagar 1927; founder-Principal Karansingh College Mirpur 1944-46; Deputy Director Education 1950-52; Principal S. P. College, Srinagar 1952; adviser



Kashmiri, Radio Kashmir 1958-62; Secretary J&K Cultural Academy 1963-66; member Executive Board and General Council All India Sahitya Akademi 1957-67; Writers Delegation to USSR 1961; Publications: "Kashmiri Lyrics," "Interpretation of Ghalib," "Genius of Tagore", "Lal Ded" (in collaboration) and "Studies in Kashmiri." Add: Exchange Road, Srinagar.

#### KAUL Manohar Nath

b Nov 1924 Anantnag; ed M. A., LL. B.; started legal practice; Revenue Minister Oct 1963-Feb 1964; publication "Conspiracy in Kashmir", Chairman Anantnag District Cooperative Bank; MLA (Congress) Devsar Consty since 1957.

#### KAUL Sri Kanth :

b July 1911, Srinagar, ed B.A.; associated with All India Seed Growers Association and Central Government Vegetable Consultative Committee; member of Indian Council Agricultural Research; President Kashmir Chamber of Commerce 1960-63 and 1966-67; Honorary General Secretary Animal Welfare Association for 9 years; member Red Cross Society Kashmir, member Agriculture Advisory Committee Planning Board, Fruit Development Board, National Savings Scheme, Tourist Advisory Board; President P & T (Class IV) Employees Union J & K 1966-67; MLA (Congress) Habbakadal Consty Since 1967.

#### KHAJURIA Narendra

b 1933; playwright, Dogri short-story writer and novelist; publications: "Kole



diyan Lakiran" 1959, "Shano" (novel) "Raste", Kante aur Hath (Hindi drama), "As Bhag Jagane wale Aan" (Dogri one act Plays); Add: Cultural Academy, Jammu.

#### KHAJURIA Vishwa Nath

b 1906 Reasi; Dogri writer, playwright; publications: "Achhut" (drama) "Satunjendi Samhal"



(a musical feature on Independence struggle 1857), Dogi Afsane", "Saptak", "Gardu Purana"; Cultural Academy Award for "Duggarda Jeevan Darshan". Add: 140, Panjtirthi, Jammu.

#### KHAN Amir Ullah

b 1921 in Muslim Rajput family of Chak Amrech (kulgam); mother-tongue Pahari; organised Peace Brigade during tribal raids; former Vice-President Democratic Youth League and member N.C. General Council; MLC since July 8, 1963.

#### KHAN Mohd Anwar

b 1920 Kalusa (Bandipora);

ed upto Matric; took part in "Quit Kashmir" movement and courted arrest; rendered meritorious service during tribal invasion in 1947; Labour Officer, Gurez for 2 years; joined DNC 1957; MLA (Congress) Bandipore Consty 1967.

#### KHAN Mohd Ashraf

b May 1937 Achhabal ed M.A., LL. B.; joined DNC 1959; member Pradesh Committee; MLA (Congress) Kothar Consty 1967.

#### KHAN Mohd Ayub

b Sept 28, 1923 Chalmawas (Ramban) ed B.A. Amar Singh College Srinagar 1944; started as head master and Secretary



Kashfi-Kohistani Pogal; member Constituent Assembly 1951-57; Parliamentary Secretary 1952-53; Deputy Speaker 1957-63; has been Chairman Central Co-operative Bank Jammu and State Industrial Enquiry Committee; member University Senate and State Social Welfare Advisory Board; President Bharat Sevak Samaj Jammu; Cabinet Minister since October 1963; MLA (Congress) Gool Consty.

#### KHAN Mohd Muzaffar

b August 15, 1922, Nalosa (Uri); ed middle standard; interested in social work; helped Army during Indo-Pak conflict 1965, MLA (Congress) Uri Consty 1967.

**KHAYAL Ghulam Nabi**

Urdu, Kashmiri poet, writer, journalist; publications, "Ranjoori Hund Saz" "Rubayat Omer Khayam" (Kashmiri translation).

**KHORANA Joginder Singh**

b June 4, 1925  
Jammu;  
m Krishna  
1944; Started business with his father S. Uttan Singh in



Uttam Flour Mills Jammu as Managing Proprietor; also proprietor Saharanpur oil and Rice Mills 1948-50, Guru Nanak ice factory and Cold Storage Miransahib; transporter; recently started mechanised farming near Samba.

**KISHORE Kashmiri, Kishore Chander Khajuria**

b March 29, 1939  
Ghoumanhasan (Jammu);  
m Shakuntla  
1967; story-writer; public-



ation, "Akhri Khushi" Urdu; Add: Bhim Sen Cycle Store, Batamaloo, Srinagar.

**KOHISTANI Banst Lal**

b March 29, 1928 Avodhpura (Handwara) ed Graduate, Adib-i-Alam, Adib-i-Fazal; edited PREM monthly and published RAHI-I-JANAT; organised Prem Sabha,

National Servants Union 1943-45; Served as teacher; Inspector Panchayat; BDO and Assistant Director Social welfare; MLC 1962-67 MLA (Congress), Reasi Consty 1967; Parliamentary Secretary 1967-1969.

**KOMAL Giani Kartar Singh**

b Foujipura (Berwa); ed Srinagar, Amritsar; joined police service but courted arrest in Gur-



dward Sopore stir 1935 and Shahidganj Lahore agitation 1936; joined National Conference 1939; editor erstwhile "Shamsher" Srinagar; arrested during Sheikh Abdullah's regime; Punjabi poet; author "Komal Halare", awarded first prize by Cultural Academy 1961; editor Karam Vir Srinagar since 1963; founder-teacher Khalsa High School Srinagar.

**KOUL Gwasha Lal**

ed B.A. journalist, once correspondent various newspapers and Free Press of India; co-editor "Kashmir Times" first English newspaper from Srinagar 1935; publication: "Kashmir Through Ages".

**KOUL Hari Krishan**

ed M.A.; Hindi, Kashmiri writer. Add: S. P. College Srinagar.

**KOUSHAL Rishi Kumar**

b Sept 5, 1926  
Reasi ed P. W. College Jammu m Pushpa Koushal M.A., B.Ed., Prabh-



akar 1955; RSS whole-timer 1945-54; founder-member J & K Praja Parishad (now Pradesh Jan Sangh) 1947; imprisoned 1949, '50, '52, '61 (twice); chairman TAC Reasi 1955-62; General Secretary Praja Parishad 1958-67, now its Vice President; MLA 1962-67 Reasi Consty; journalist Urdu, Hindi.

**KRISHAN Chander**

S/o late Dr. Gouri Shanker Medical Officer Poonch; b 1914 Poonch; ed matric Govt. High School Poonch; M.A., LL.B Lahore; internationally known litterateur whose stories have been published in almost all the known languages of the world, recipient of Nehru Award.

**KULBIR Singh**

b Dec, 1915  
Poonch ed M.A.; teacher at Lahore 1943-45; member Praja Sabha 1946; member Constituent



Assembly 1951-57; member PAC 1959-60; Chief Whip National Conference 1962; Chief Parliamentary Secretary

1963-67 : MLA (Congress)  
R. S. Pura consty 1962.

### KUNDAN Lal

b June 29,  
1922 Jammu B.A.  
Jammu,  
ed M.A.  
Lahore m  
October  
1944  
Shanti ;  
editor



RATTAN Jammu children's  
popular Urdu monthly 1944-  
47; author of a dozen story-  
books for children; wrote  
over 100 stories for children's  
Urdu, Hindi and Panjabi  
journals besides several arti-  
cles and papers on economic  
topics; recently published  
two books on Devaluation  
and Planning in Hindi; at  
present Head of Economics  
Department, Bhagat Singh  
College, Delhi University.

### LALITA Mehta

b 1938; Dogri short story  
writer; publication; "Sooi  
taga".

### LASSA Wani

b June 1907 Ghat (Doda);  
ed Oriental languages;  
rendered social service;  
President Co-operative So-  
ciety Doda; MLA (Congress)  
Doda Consty since 1962.

### LONE Abdul Gani

b May 1932 Harrai (Bara-  
mulla); ed B. A. LL. B.  
sportsman, organized Hand-  
wara Cricket Club; Director  
State Co-operative Bank,  
Land Development Bank;  
Vice President Cooperative  
Union J&K; MLA (Congress)  
Handwara Consty 1967.

### LONE Ali Mohammad

b Sept 27,  
1926 ed  
B.A. Sri  
Amar  
Singh  
College,  
Srinagar;  
Urdu and  
Kashmiri  
writer;  
Cultural



Academy first prize for  
Kashmiri stage play 'Suyya';  
also awarded prize for his  
publication 'Shahed Hai Teri  
Arzoo' (Urdu novel); other  
publications include 'Asi ta  
Chhi Insaan' (Kashmiri novel)  
besides several stage and  
radio plays. Address:  
Deputy Secretary Cultural  
Academy, Srinagar.

### MADHUKAR Kehr Singh

b 1922 Gurha Slathian;  
Dogri poet; publications;  
'Namian Minjran' 'Dola Kun  
Thappya' Add: Cultural  
Academy Jammu.

### MAHAJAN Dina Nath

b 1900; Joined Bar 1919;  
member Praja Sabha for 10  
years; President Bar Asso-  
ciation Jammu for 11 years;  
President Arya Samaj for 20  
years; was first elected  
President Municipal Council  
Jammu; MLC since 1957;  
Law and Revenue Minister  
1957-61; Law and Forest  
Minister 1961-62.

### MAHAJAN Sardari Lal

b Feb 19, 1916 Chakroi  
Jammu distt; ed B. A. (Pun-  
jab) LL.B. (Lucknow) lawyer  
by profession; m 1943; joined  
National Conference 1945;  
treasurer PCC; MLC since  
Sept 1964.

### MAHAV Makhan Lal

b 1927 ed F. A. Honours in

Urdu, S. P. College, Sri-  
nagar; Kashmiri homourous  
poet. Address: Daily "Khid-  
mat" Srinagar.

### MAHJOBA Ghulam Fatima

Kashmiri poetess.

### MAKHDOOMI Peer Saif-ud-din

b 1922 ed Matric; member  
War Council during 'Quit  
Kashmir' movement; prin-  
ter, publisher KHIDMAT  
Urdu daily official organ  
of ruling party; Municipal  
Councillor for six years; MLC  
since 1961.

### MALA Supan (Mrs)

b April  
1, 1932  
ed Inter,  
Gayatri  
College,  
Jaipur;  
winner  
Cultural  
Academy  
awards



for Punjabi poems "Swapani-  
yan di Mala" (1961) and  
"Tarian Bhare Angare"  
(1968); another publication  
"Batan Paundi Raat" (Pun-  
jabi poems); recently rend-  
ered Ghalib's ghazals into  
Punjabi; President Punjabi  
Sahitya Sabha Jammu. Add:  
Pucca Dunga, Jammu.

### MAL Guran Ditta

b Phagan 1980 Jammu; ed  
Matric; entered politics 1956  
and fought Municipal elect-  
ions; Vice Chairman Advi-  
sory Board for Backward  
classes since April 1964; Vice  
Chairman Post-matric Sched-  
uled Caste Scholarship  
Board 1961-62; General Sec-  
retary All India Bhartya De-  
pressed Classes League J & K  
branch; MLA (Congress)  
Marh Consty 1967.

**MALHOTRA Amar Nath**

*b* June 17, 1891 ; joined Police service as Head Constable ; rose to post of Superintendent Police ; got about 50 awards for meritorious service ; retired 1949 ; author of book on crime investigations, "Thanedar" awarded prize of Rs. 500 by Prime Minister, Jawahar Lal Nehru, 1956 ; founder-editor "Ujala" Urdu daily, Jammu.

**MALHOTRA Madhusudhan**

*b* Sept I, 1927 ;  
*ed* M.A. (Economics, Sociology) LL.B  
*m* Giani D/O Rana



Salinder Shamsheer JBR of Nepal 1959 ; special correspondent Daily 'Ujala' Jammu ; Secretary J&K Writers and Artists Co-operative Society Srinagar.

**MALIK G. M.**

*b* July 1914 Kishtwar ; *ed* M.Sc. ; Hons Lahore 1940 ; Joined as Pisciculturist 1934 ; carried out research on fish and fisheries in Zoological Survey of India 1938-39 ; Foundation Fellow of Academy of Zoology ; Fellow Society of Ichthyology ; and Hydrobiology ; member Indian Science Congress 1938-48 and Marine Biological Society of India ; member of Fisheries Research Committee Government of India ; visited Sikkim, Tibet, Gilgit and Chitral for advice on fisheries development ; appointed Pisciculturist and Game Warden 1949-52 ;

Lecturer of Zoology in S. P. College Srinagar 1952-54 ; member Faculty of Science J&K University 1952-60 ; member Board of Studies ; since 1955 Director of Fisheries ; deputed to Ceylon as Adviser under Colombo Plan for advice on development of sporting fish etc. 1969.

**MANOCHA Ripudaman Singh**

*b* April 16, 1924 ; entered business 1940 ; partner in business enterprises ; Cosmo Hotel,



Ganda Singh & Sons, Jammu Iron and Steel Syndicate and J. K. Aircon & Refrigeration Industries ; President Coal Dealers Association and Punjabi Sahitya Sabha Jammu ; Finance Secretary M. C. Khalsa School Jammu.

**MASOODI Moulana Mohd Saeed**

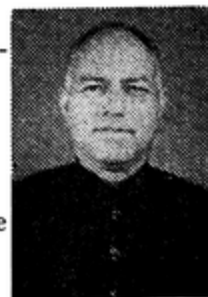
*b* Jan 26, 1903 Lawat (Muza-farabad) *ed* Urdu, Persian, Arabic scholarship ; briefly connected with 'Zamindar' Lahore mid 1920's ; left Government service as teacher Feb. 1932 ; founder-general secretary Muslim Conference since Oct. 1932 even after its conversion into National Conference till 1953 ; editor 'Hamdard' Srinagar 1935-40 ; wounded by gun shot while organising resistance against aggression by Pakistan 1947 ; member Union and State Constituent Assemblies ; M. P. till 1957 ; supports Sheikh Abdullah without joining Plebiscite Front.

**MASOODI Moulvi Mohd Anwar**

*b* Oct 5, 1905 Lawat *ed* Honours Urdu, Persian and Arabic ; MLC 1951-57, again since 1963.

**MASTER Beli Ram**

*b* Feb. 15, 1926 Rawal Kot ; *ed* Matric ; started career as school teacher ; head master Lower Middle School 1941-45 ; joined Scouts Bat-



talian to defend Poonch against Pakistan raiders 1947 ; MLC 1957 ; District President National Congress Rajouri-Poonch 1965 ; member Kashmir Pradesh Congress Committee ; MLA (Congress) Nowshera consty since 1963 ; Deputy Speaker since March 1967.

**MASTER Roshan Lal**

*b* Sept 1913, Samvat Mirpur ; *ed* Matric ; *m* Ved Rani 1943 ; editor-proprietor "Sach" Jammu ; actively associated with National Conference later PSP, now Congress ; Imprisoned twice for leading refugee agitation 1955 and 58.

**MASTOOR Aisha**

Kashmiri poetess ; Professor Govt. College for Women, Nawakadal, Srinagar.

**MIAN Bashir Ahmed**

*b* Kartik 5, 1979 Kangan, son of Mian Nizam-ud-Din ex-MLA *ed* Arabic, Persian and Urdu ; Gujjar leader ; rendered useful service during Indo-Pak conflict in 1965 ; MLA (Congress) Kangan Consty 1967.

**MIR Abdul Gani**

*b* July 1935, Langet (Handwara); *ed* M.A., LL.B; M.L.A. 1962 as an independent later joined Congress re-elected 1967 Harl Consty.

**MIR Ghulam Ahmad**

*b* Sept 1908 *ed* first matriculate in his area; though belonging to a big landlord family joined N.C. movement; former MLA, now MLC since Sept 1963.

**MIR Ghulam Mohd (Lasjan)**

*b* Magh 15, 1981 Lasjan *ed* upto High School; joined N.C. 1941; President Peace and Youth Congress 1955; MLA 1957-62; MLC 1965-67; President District Congress Committee (Rural) Srinagar; MLA (Congress) Chadoora Consty 1967.

**MIR Ghulam Mohd (Poonch)**

*b* April 27, 1932 Poonch; *ed* B.A., LL.B Delhi University; MLC 1962; joined legal whip of NC in the council; Minister of State Irrigation and Power 1963; MP (Rajya Sabha) 1964; President Co-operative Union J & K; MLA (Congress) Poonch Consty 1967.

**MIR Ghulam Qadar :**

*b* 1927 Mooran (Pulwama); joined 'Quit Kashmir' movement as underground student leader; imprisoned 1946, 1955, 1958 and 1965; former Plebiscite Front leader; contested general election 1967 against then speaker Mir Rajpuri who however won unopposed following rejection of rivals' nomination



papers; defeated speaker in bye-election 1969 as independent candidate.

**MODI O.P.**

*b* Oct. 25, 1928 Gool, Reasi; *ed* B.Sc m Bimla Devi 1951; 2nd Lt J & K Home Guards 1948;



Special Administrative officer Budhal Rajouri district 1949; a contractor, member J & K Welfare Association Chandigarh; President, Chandigarh Truck Owners; leader State National Integration Front; President Jammu Industrial Estate Manufacturers' Association Since 1967.

**MOHAMMAD Yasin :**

*b* 1943 Jammu *ed* B.A; B.Lib, Government Arts College Jammu. Muslim University, Aligarh; Urdu poet; Punjabi shortstory writer; Publications : "Shakh-i-Sanobar-ke-tale". Add; Cultural Academy Srinagar.

**MOHAMMAD Yunis :**

*b* 1927 *ed* Matric; resigned as Forest Ranger; joined National Conference; member Red Cross, T.B. Association; MLA (Congress) Karnah consty since 1957.

**MOHD Aslam :**

*b* 1939 Lassana (Mendhar) *ed* Matric, Adbi; entered politics since school days; organised anti-Pak resistance 1965; MLA (Congress) Mendhar Consty 1967.

**MUFTI Shamla Mrs :**

*b* 1928 *ed* M.A.; (Persian);

Kashmiri Playwrighter; Principal Govt. College for Women, Nawakadal, Srinagar.

**MUJAHID Sadar-ud-Din :**

*b* 1919 Matric Islamia High School Srinagar, Adeeb Alam Punjab University Lahore with journalism 1944; founder-editor "Bekar" 1935, Daily "Khidmat" 1936, "Khalid" 1937-53, "Dehqan" 1939, "Khalid-i-Jadid" 1955; spent over 16 years in jail; Vice President Kashmir Journalists Association 1943; Counter Propaganda Officer 1947 during tribal raids; later Field Publicity Officer and Programme Officer Radio Kashmir till 1953. Add: Mujahid Manzil, Srinagar.

**MUNSHI Habib Ullah**

*b* Jan 1921 Kargil (Ladakh); MLC since 1957; Vice-Chairman Ladakh Development Committee.

**NADIM Dina Nath**

Kashmiri and Urdu poet; Innovator of many new forms in Kashmiri poetry like monologue, sonnet and free verse; author of opera "Bambur Yambarzal." Address: Jawahar Nagar, Srinagar.

**NAIK Ali Mohd**

*b* May 4, 1929 Tral *ed* M. A., LL. B; former General Secretary Plebiscite Front; imprisoned for seven years; MLA (Independent) Tral consty since 1967; member Tourist Advisory Council and various other Committees.

**NAMATHALI Abdul Gani**

*b* July 15, 1927 Panzgam (Chadoora) *ed* local school; Joined political movement 1946; associated with Cultural Front 1947; MLA (Congress) Khan Sahib consty since 1967.



**NANDA H. P.**

b 1918  
Jammu;  
Started  
business  
career at  
fairly  
early age  
with  
family  
enterprise



"Nanda Bus Service" which pioneered organised transport system in North India; master-mind behind 'Escorts' industrial and marketing complex with five factories, nine branch offices, 4,000 personnel and growth rate 55% faster than rest of engineering industry in country; former director Reserve Bank of India and Industrial Development Bank of India; directing several official, social, educational and trade bodies besides Escorts of which he is both Director and President.

**NANDA Jai Ram Dass**

b Dec. 22,  
1933; ed  
B. Sc.,  
LL.B; practised law  
at Gurdaspur; established  
import  
export  
business



at Singapur, named Nanda Trading Co in 1936; Joined hands with well-known industrialist late lala Karam Chand Thapar 1943 and started Jai Ram Dass Nanda & Co at Jammu : Director-in-Charge, Karam Chand Thapar & Bros (J&K) Ltd; set up Sugar Mills at Ranbir Singh Pura, later

shifted to Dhuri in Punjab due to Pakistan raids in Jammu area in 1947; presently on Boards of Directors of several limited companies of Karam Chand Thapar group of industries, Vice-Chairman, J&K Kendra of Bharatiya Vidya Bhavan; author of series of essays like 'Ascent of Man', 'My Struggle with sin', 'The Women I adore', 'Letters to brothers', etc.

**NARGIS Narsingh Das**

b Sept 15, 1902; historian and Urdu fiction writer; author "History of Dogra Desh", "Gulab Singh", "Zorwar Singh", "Mian Dedo", "Gulab Charitra" and Urdu novels "Dukhiya Desh", "Parbati", "Nirmala", "Janki", "Pardesi Preetam" and "Sandesa". Address, Chief Editor, "Chand" Jammu.

**NAZKI Farooq**

b 1941, ed M. A. Kashmiri poet, essayist. Address : 47, Kathi Darwaza, Srinagar.

**NAZKI Mir Ghulam Rasool**

b 1909 ed B. A. Adeeb Fazil, Munshi Fazil, Moulvi Fazil; Kashmiri, Urdu and Persian writer, poet; author "Rooh-i-Ghani" (Udu) "Namrood Nama" (Kashmiri); editor "Al-Gufuran" Urdu weekly Srinagar.

**NIRASH Mohan Lal**

b March 21, 1934 ed B.A.; Hindi poet; translated several plays from other national languages into Kashmiri, also Gandhiji's biography. Address : Radio Kashmir, Srinagar.

**NIRDOSH Bansal**

b Kashmiri, Urdu writer; author "Bal Maryo", "Adim

Chuu Ithai Badnam" (short stories). Address : Radio Kashmir, Srinagar.

**NISHAT Ansari**

Kashmiri poet; writer; Add : Baramulla (Kashmir).

**NISHAT Dr. Shanti Sarup**

Started career as a journalist by joining RANBIR, Jammu; editor children's magazine RATTAN; later joined



HAMDARD Srinagar as Chief Editor; shifted to Bombay in 1940; started business as advertising agent; his agency got recognition from Indian and Eastern Newspapers Society and in three to four years became leading advertiser; accepted assignment as honorary Kashmir Trade Agent in Bombay 1948 but later joined Government as regular officer; filled the post for 18 years with dignity and credit; retired in 1968; now engaged in own business besides being President Anjuman Taraqi Urdu, Indo-Swiss Friendship Society and Dogra Cultural Society in Bombay.

**NISHAT Ghulam Rasool Kishtwari**

b 1908; Kashmiri, Urdu poet; Press correspondent; Add : Kishtwar, Distt Doda.

**NIZAMI Mohd Akhtar**

b Feb 18, 1935 Banihal ed B.A., LL.B; joined NC 1966; elected 1967 from Banihal consty; now in Congress.

**NOOR Mohammad**

b 1929,  
Srinagar  
ed Graduate;  
entered politics  
1944, im-  
prisoned  
during  
"Quit  
Kashmir"  
1946; MLA  
1963 by-  
election ;  
Parlia-  
mentary



Secretary 1964 ; attended  
tri-continental conference in  
Cuba and visited West  
Europe and Soviet Union  
1966; MLA (Congress) Tanki-  
pora (Srinagar) consty 1967.  
Deputy Minister Education  
and Tourism.

**OM Mehta**

b Feb 20,  
1927  
Kishtwar  
ed B.A ;  
Chairman  
Co-operat-  
ive Mark-  
eting  
Society  
Kishtwar  
1962-68,



Kishtwar Chamber of Com-  
merce ; Director Central Co-  
operative Bank 1958-60 ;  
Chairman Kishtwar Town  
Area Committee 1956-57 ;  
member Central committee  
Bharat Sewak Samaj, Panch-  
ayati Raj Committee 1962-  
64; President District Cong-  
ress Committee Doda since-  
1966; member All India Cong-  
ress Committee since 1967 ;  
MLC 1957-64; member Rajya-  
Sabha since April 1964 ;  
Convenor Congress Parlia-  
mentary party's Standing  
Committee for Commerce

1964-65 and Parliamentary  
Standing Committee for  
Defence 1965; member Public  
Accounts Committee 1966-68;  
Government Deputy Chief  
Whip of Rajya Sabha since  
1967.

**OM Prakash**

Comedian of all India fame

b 1919  
Jammu ed  
Sri Ranbir  
H. School;  
in his  
boyhood  
took part  
in dramas  
staged by  
Jammu  
Dramatic



Club ; as Film Producer has  
given many creditable films to  
the Film Industry.

**PADHA Krishan Dutt**

b 1931 ; Dogri poet, stage  
actor.

**PADMA (Mrs)**

b 1940 ; Dogri poetess. Add :  
News Unit, AIR, Bombay.

**PANCHHI Bachan Singh**

b May 4, 1932 ed Matric m  
Inder Kaur 1949; first arrest-  
ed as refugee agitator 1950 ;  
joined Praja Parishad 1952,  
was member of its Executive  
and Parliamentary Board till  
1967 when resigned following  
differences over Jammu auto-  
nomy issue ; later founded  
Jammu Autonomy Forum,  
also General Secretary Shar-  
narthi Action Committee.

\*\*\*\*\*  
\*\*  
\*\* "Faith is the  
\*\* force of  
\*\* life"  
\*\*  
\*\*\*\*\*

**PANT Dinubhai**

b 1917  
Painthal;  
dogri  
poet ;  
founder-  
of Dogri  
Sanstha  
Jammu  
1947, now  
its Presid-  
ent ; pub-  
lications :



"Dadi te Maan", "Gutlun",  
"Vir Gulab".

**PARAG Shyam Dutt**

b 1929 village Poni ; Hindi,  
Dogri poet; trying to popular-  
ise Hindi metres in Dogri  
poetry. Add : News Unit  
A.I.R New Delhi.

**PARIMU Bansi**

b May 29, 1933 ed S.P. College  
Srinagar m July 17, 1969  
Jay Jaywanti lecturer in  
music ; painter, sculptor  
professional since 1952 ;  
always in forefront of cultur-  
al and artistic movements ;  
won prizes in several all-  
India shows ; art director,  
photographer and staff cor-  
respondent 'Criterion' English  
weekly Srinagar (now de-  
funct) ; Chairman Rung-  
Munch Srinagar since 1956 ;  
Secretary Kashmir Artists  
Association since 1968.

**PARMA Nand**

b Aug 10,  
1932, Sarora  
(R. S. Pora)  
ed M. A. LL  
B ; member  
Land Re-  
forms Survey  
Committee  
1956 ; M.L.  
A. 1962,  
later unsea-  
ted; M.L.A.  
(Congress)  
Samba





Consty 1967. Deputy Minister Transport.

**PATHIK Jyoteshwar**

b Oct 8, 1940 ; *ed* B. A., H. H. *m* Urmil 1968 ; Hindi, Urdu writer, poet ; formerly associated with Daily "Sandesh" Jammu ; publications "Komal Komal Geet" etc. Add : Information Department Jammu/Srinagar.

**PAUL Styra**

b 1918 ; joined parental concern : Amin Chand Payare Lal Jullundur 1940 ; largest



importers of steel in the country, group controls large-sized rolling mills at Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Delhi and Jullundur ; amongst several other industries are : Ceramics and Sanitary fittings at Kathua in J & K ; Chairman Northern Region and Ex-office Vice President of Engineering Association of India for number of years ; at present President Non-ferrous Water-fittings Manufacturers Association of India ; Committee member of several chambers of Commerce and Industrial Associations ; member Indian Railway Equipment Advisory Committee, Purchase Advisory Council (Northern Region) of D. C. S & D, J & K Industries Board, Planning and Development Board Punjab Government ; connected with education and charitable institutions like Kanya Maha Vidyalaya,

Doaba College and Gulab Devi Hospital Trust, Jullundur.

**PEER Gias-ud-Din**

b Jan 1926 *ed* M. A., LL. B, Dip Social Education ; student leader 1942-48 ; organiser Labour Movement 1942-48 ; served as



P. A. to Development Minister 1948-49 ; joined Bar 1949 ; Principal Extension Training Centre Srinagar 1953-57 ; Deputy Chairman Legislative Council 1957-63 ; Food & Agriculture Minister 1963 ; Health Minister 1964-66 ; Minister for Power and Industries since 1967.

**PESTONJEE Behram Navrosji**

b March 27 1898, Bombay ; *ed* New High School Bombay, S. P. school and



college Srinagar ; *m* Miss S.H. J. Rustomji of Karachi in 1928 ; after apprenticeship at Kurla Mills joined Bomanji Petit Mills Bombay and became Weaving Master ; joined father's business in Kashmir in 1922 ; amongst pioneers to start winter sports at Gulmarg 1927-28 ; Municipal Councillor Srinagar 1933-34 ; first honorary secretary Amar Singh Club when started 1933 ; helped armed

forces during and after Pakistan aggression in 1947 ; represented Kashmir at XIX International Red Cross Conference New Delhi ; director J & K Bank for 25 years ; trustee Parsee Anjuman Kashmir ; actively associated with several national and State organisations.

**PIR Mubarik Shah**

b March 1, 1911, Gojwara (Srinagar) ; *ed* Matric, trained in Agriculture ; teacher ; organized teachers' Federation ; Editor (Rahnuma, Urdu Weekly Srinagar ; M.L.A. (Congress) Pampore Consty 1967.

**PRASHANT Dharam Chandra**

b April 4, 1919 *ed* B. A. Prince of Wales College Jammu *m* Prakash Devi ; journalist ;



Research scholar ; Dogri and Hindi writer ; correspondent "Hindustan Times" 1946 Associated Press of India ; now P. T. I. since 1947 ; President Dogri Sanstha for 10 years ; member General Council All India Oriental Conference ; President Press Club, Jammu ; Publications : "Uchian Dharan" and "Gajre" (short stories) ; "Devi ka Janam" (play) Add Julahka Mohallo, Jammn.

**PREMI Param Chand**

b 1929 Udhampur ; Dogri poet.

**PUNJAB Singh**

b Maghar 1978 Kathua *ed* upto middle ; joined politics

1957 ; M.L.A. (Congress)  
Kathua consty 1967.

#### PUSHAP Prithvi Nath

b Sept 16, 1917 *ed* M. A.,  
written papers and articles  
on Kashmiri language and  
literature ; special studies in  
Kashmir's contribution to  
Sanskrit literature and  
Indian Poetries ; translated  
Tagore's novel "Chokher  
Bali" and 21 short stories in-  
to Kashmiri also Pant's  
"Gita Pravachan" into  
Kashmiri. Address : Director,  
Archives and Libraries Sri-  
nagar.

#### PURI Balraj

b Aug 5,  
1928  
Jammu  
Cantt *ed*  
M. A.  
(Eco),  
started  
"Kashmir  
Sansar"  
Urdu  
weekly



Jammu 1942 ; managing-  
editor "SACH" Urdu daily,  
the official organ then ruling  
National Conference ; founded  
Urdu weekly "DESH  
SEWAK" 1951 ; represented  
United Press of India and  
MILAP in 1950-52, started  
English bi-monthly "KASHI-  
MIR AFFAIRS", Delhi  
1959-62 ; free lance journalist  
contributing articles to  
national and foreign periodicals ;  
publications : "Jammu:  
A Clue to Kashmir Tangle",  
"Communism in Kashmir",  
co-author "State Politics in  
India", "Co-operative-Farm-  
A Critique", associated with  
Jammu Sudhar Union in  
1945, Jammu Peace Brigade  
1947 ; parted company with  
National Conference and set

up State unit of P. S. P.  
1954 ; president Jammu  
Autonomy Forum since 1967,  
member Steering Committee  
State people's Convention  
headed by Shiekh Abdullah.  
Add : Samajwadi Bhawan  
Jammu.

#### PURI P. N.



b June 16, 1926 ; *ed* Gradu-  
ate ; started business in Sri-  
nagar 1950 ; General Secre-  
tary Kashmir Chamber of  
Commerce ; Add : Badri Dass  
Kidar Nath & Co Amirakadal  
Srinagar.

#### QAISAR Qalandar

b March 17, 1926 *ed* B. A. ;  
Pragya (Hindi) ; Urdu writer  
and poet editor Daily "Khid-  
mat" Srinagar (46-47) ;  
author of "Saz-i-Jamal"  
(poetry), "Habba Khatun",  
"Amarnath Yatra" and  
"Lalla Arifa". Address : Assis-  
tant Station Director, Radio  
Kashmir, Srinagar.

#### QASIM Syed Mir

b Aug 1921  
Doru *ed*  
M.A., LL.  
B ; student  
leader,  
imprisoned  
during Quit  
Kashmir ;  
PA to  
Revenue



Minister 1948-49 ; member  
Constituent Assembly 1951-  
57 ; Chief Parliamentary  
Secretary 1952-53 ; Revenue  
& Rehabilitation Minister  
1953-57 ; organised D. N. C.  
under Mr. G. M. Sadiq's  
stewardship 1957-60 ; Cabi-  
net Minister 1961-63 and  
1964-1965 ; alternate dele-  
gate in Indian delegation  
to United Nations 1965 ;  
President PCC since its  
inception 1965 but resigned  
March 1969, also as M.L.A.

#### QURESHI Mohd Shafi



b Nov 24, 1929 ; *ed* M. A.,  
LL. B m 1950 Begam Fatima ;  
President Debating Society  
S. P. College and Student  
Federation Srinagar ; member  
Aligarh Students Union  
(1951) ; Secretary Law Socie-  
ty ; Vice-President Geogra-  
phical Society ; member  
Rajya Sabha 1965 till 1967  
when elected un-contested  
to Lok Sabha from Anantnag  
Consty ; Union Deputy Mini-  
ster Trade and Commerce.

#### RAHBAR Ghulam Mohi-ud-Din

b 1904 ;  
amongst  
earliest  
political  
workers  
of Kas-  
hmir ;  
founder-  
editor  
'Rahbar'  
since



1932 ; imprisoned 1933, 1936; 1938, 1946, 1959, 1965 ; formerly associated with Muslim Conference , now nationalist.

**RAHI Rehman**

Kashmiri poet ; Sahitya Akademi award for 'Navroz-i-Saba'; adjudged best writer in Kashmiri (1969) and won Banga Sahitya Sammellan award ; member General Council, Sahitya Akademi.

**RAHI Ved**



b 1933 Jammu ; Urdu, Hindi Dogri writer ; radio artist, former editor 'Yojna Hindi' monthly, Jammu, publications ; 'Kale Hath' (Dogri short stories) 'Har, Beri te Pattan' (Dogri novel), 'Ekki Kahanian' (Dogri translation of Tagore's 21 stories) asstt. director 'Arzoo' and other films ; also film story writer.

**RANDHIR Singh**

b May 2, 1936 Ghati (Kathua) ed M.A., LL.B ; Secretary Students Union Jullundur ;



Chairman Bharat Sevak Samaj Kathua ; Vice-President Pradesh Youth Congress ; MLA (Congress) Billa-war consty since 1962.

**RANJOOR Abdus Satar**

b Oct 12, 1917 Kaigam (Shopian) ed privately Urdu Persian, Arabic and Kash-miri; poet ; politically



inspired in turn by Ahmedis, Khaksars, National Conference, Kisan movement ; imprisoned; absconder; joined communist movement 1949 ; editor 'Mashaal' Weekly ; vice-president Democratic Youth League ; joined Democratic National Conference founded by Mr. G. M. Sadiq 1957 ; Secretary J & K Unit Communist Party since Nov 1967 and editor party organ 'Hamara Kashmir'.

**RASA Javedani**

Urdu, Bhaderwahi, Kashmiri poet ; Add. Bhadarwah.

**REHBAR Avtar Krishan**

ed M. A., Kashmiri short-story writer, playwright ; critic ; publications 'History of Kashmiri Literature' ; 'Tabruk' (short stories). Add: Radio Kashmir, Srinagar.

**RENU Taj Begum Mrs**

b July 13, 1931 Srinagar ed Matric (Punjab University) Adib Mahir (Aligarh University) m Ghulam Rasool Renu, Home Secretary J&K; Kashmiri short-story writer; publication : "Alao" being born on the day when Kashmir saw its first political upheaval ; took active part in national movement, was President womens wing of National Conference, Khanyar Add : Gogji Bagh, Srinagar.

**ROHMETRA Sahdev**

b Fed 10, 1938 ed St. S avier's College Calcutta; journalist, correspondent, UNI editor



Daily "Excelsior, Jammu.

**ROMAL Singh**

b 1925 Billawar ; Dogri poet.

**SACHAR Gopal Das**

b July 1927 ed P. W. College Jammu m Soman Devi 1949; imprisoned thrice as Jan Sangh



leader, took up journalism 1954; Jammu correspondent for "Organizer", Delhi, "Pradeep" and Hind Samachar", Jullundur, and "Current". Bombay.

**SADIQ G. M.**

b 1912 Srinagar ed B. A., LL. B organised Kashmirs first-ever students demonstration 1933 ; first president of S.



P. College Union; member Praja Sabha, (State Legislative Assembly) 1934 ; arrested 1938 ; Chairman Muslim Conference Convention

which took historic decision to become National Conference 1939 ; Deputy leader N. C. legislature party; emergency officer incharge Militia during tribal invasion 1947; Development Minister 1948-51; President J&K Constituent Assembly 1951-57; Health Minister 1953-57; Founder President Kashmir Cultural Congress and Kashmir Peace Committee; Vice President All India Peace Council; member J&K University Syndicate ; formed democratic National Conference 1957 ; rejoined N. C. 1960; Education Minister 1961-63 ; led move for conversion of National Conference into National Congress 1965; member Congress working Committee; President J&K Cultural Academy; Honorary Vice President Indian Society of international Law ; MLA (Congress) Amirakadal Consty 1967 ; Chief Minister since Feb 29, 1964.

#### SAD-Ud-Din

b 1332 A. H. Srinagar ed B. A., B. T ; started career as teacher ; founder J&K Jamait-i-Islami ; suspended from service during Sheikh Abdullah's regime, later reinstated by Bakshi Ghulam Mohd and promoted as Gazetted Headmaster ; afterwards refused transfer to Jammu region ; now Amir Jamait ; editor AZAN party weekly, Srinagar.

#### SAFVI Syed Abdullah

b 1933 Srinagar ; ed under-matric ; joined Home Guards 1947-57 ; later entered politics ; MLA (National Conference) Zadibal consty 1967.

#### SAHNI Sat Pal

b Jan 1, 1922 ed B.A (Hons) S. P. College Srinagar ; journalist and news-cameraman 'Indian News Chronicle' 1947-53, Press Trust of India 1950-51, 'Times of India' 1950-55, has worked for 'Times' London, 'Time', 'Life' and Reuters ; Chief of Bureau for J&K of UNI since 1966 ; cameraman AIR Television for J&K ; General Secretary Kashmir Press Club 1950-58. Add : 4, Hotel Road, Srinagar.

#### SALATI Munshi Mohi-ud-Din

b 1920 Srinagar ; ed Honours in Urdu 1937 ; associated with 'Johar' weekly 1946 ;



editor 'Paigam' weekly 1959; now 'Karwan' weekly ; first connected with Political Conference later took active part in inducting Congress in State ; member Municipal Advisory Board and Central Committee, Citizens' Council, Srinagar.

#### SAMEHLPURI Kishan

b 1900 Samehlpur ; Dogri, Urdu poet ; journalist; editor 'Jamiat' urdu monthly Sialkot 1927, thereafter 'Masheer' and 'Veer' Jammu ; publications : 'Vaishno kathia' (urdu poems) Cultural Academy prize 1963-64. Add : Gandhi Nager, Jammu

#### SANTOSH Ghulam Rasul

b Kashmiri, Urdu writer, poet and artist ; publications:

'Samunder Pyasa Hai' (urdu novel).

#### SAPOLIA Mohan Lal

b 1932 Samba ; Dogri poet.

#### SAQI Moti Lal

b Sept 5, 1936 ed B.A ; H.U; Kashmiri poet ; publications : "Kashmiri Folklore" (3 volumes) ; "Collected works of Parmananda". Address : Radio Kashmir, Srinagar.

#### SARAF Hans Raj

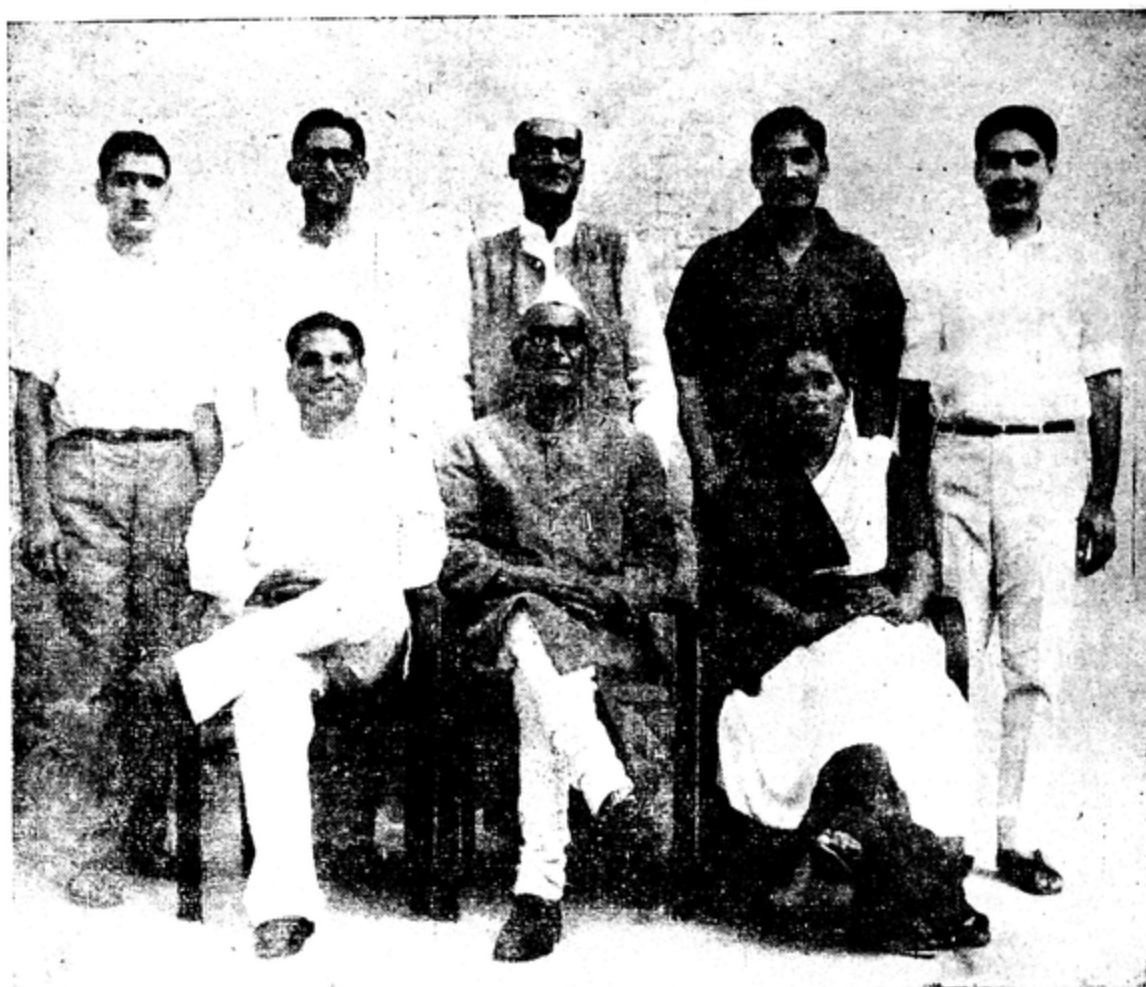
b Feb 25, 1910 Samba ed Prince of Wales College Jammu ; opened Khadi Bhandar



Jammu 1928 ; associated with social and cultural organisations in Samba ; local correspondent of several Urdu dailies ; State's No. 1 autograph-hunter.

#### BAPU SAID IT

I believe that some key industries are necessary. I do not believe in arm-chair or armed socialism. I believe in action according to my belief, without waiting for wholesale conversion. Hence without having to enumerate key industries, I would have State ownership where a large number of people have to work together. The ownership of the products of their labour, whether skilled or unskilled, will vest in them through the State.



#### SARAF Mulk Raj

b April 8, 1894 Samba ed Prince of Wales College Jammu, Law College Lahore m Gian Devi 1920; sub-editor "Bande Matram" Lahore founded by Lala Lajpat Rai; founder-editor "Ranbir" first newspaper of J & K June 1924-May 1950; started children's monthly "Rattan" 1934-47; President All India Mahajan Conference 1931, J & K Newspaper Editors Conference 1943, Northern India Adult Education Conference 1943, J & K

*The Director of the J & K Guide Lala Mulk Raj Saraf (seated in the middle) on his left is his wife Shrimati Gian Devi and on his right his son-in-law Chaudhari Ram Dass Gupta—a Social and Political worker of Billawer, Kathua, Standing behind are his sons (left to right) Sat, Prem, Om, Suraj and Ved.*

Working Journalists Union 1963; attended First World Congress of journalists at Helsinki June 1956, later travelling USSR, China etc; author "50 years As a Jour-

nalist"; representing some leading national dailies for nearly past 40 years. Add: Near Old Secretariat Jammu.

#### SARAF Om Prakash

b May 3, 1922. ed B.A., m Raj Rani 1940; joint editor "Rattan" children's magazine 1938-47; news editor "Ranbir" 1942-





50; Emergency Publicity Officer, Jammu and Kashmir Emergency Administration during tribal invasion 1947; Correspondent "Tej" 1934; "Milap" 1942; "Amrita Bazar Patrika" early 1950's; A.F.P. 1958-60; Reuters 1963-65; U.N.I. 1967; at present "Hindustan Times", "Tribune" and INFA. Address: 5, Pratap Park, Srinagar. (Kashmir)

#### SARAF Prem

b Nov. 2 1927 m Shakuntla ed M.A., B. Com., D.P. Tech; author of three text books for commerce and economics



classes; basically a printing advisor, Works manager, Text-book Publication Deptt. J & K. Govt, Jammu since 1957. Add: Ahata Amar Singh Jammu.

#### SARAF Ram Lal

b Feb 10, 1931; ed Prince of Wales College Jammu; m Vimla Devi; started business in 1951;



now Managing Partner of Saraf Finance Corporation and Karam Chand Saraf & Sons; accredited financier J & K Bank Ltd; share holder J & K State Financial Corporation; Life member of Indian Red Cross Society; member Notified Area

Committee, Secretary Citizens' Council Samba; President Arya Samaj & Samba Club; attended Course of Instruction on tyres in Nov. 1960 at Sahaganj (Calcutta); also attended Management Course for young businessmen (fifth session) at the Administrative Staff College of India, Hyderabad in August-September 1968.

#### SARAF Sat



b Jan 1934 Jammu ed B.A., B.Sc m Nirmla 1962 Editor "Kashmir Industry" Urdu monthly Jammu; Delhi Staff Reporter "Hindustan Times" 1959-68; Chief Reporter "National Herald" 1968-69; Add: 56/15 Old Rajinder Nagar, New Delhi.

#### SARAF Sham Lal

b July 4, 1904 Srinagar ed C.M.S. High School and S.P. College Srinagar m Gunwati 1923; student leader; reorganised Dharam Prakash Mandal Rainawari to secretly train youth for revolutionary work; joined Dogra Sabha when it met in Srinagar 1924 under chairmanship of late Justice Jia Lal Kilam; senior vice president Sanatan Dharam Yuvak Sabha 1931-36; founder-president Hindu Progressive Party 1937 on Gandhian lines; later dissolved it as Sheikh Abdullah and Muslim Conference were preparing for establishing

National Conference; imprisoned along with other leaders for voicing 'National Demand' 1938; treasurer N.C. 1941-66; arrested during Quit Kashmir 1946; Cabinet Minister 1947-62; M.P. 1962-67; now chairman N.C. since 1966.

#### SARAF Suraj

b June 24, 1924 ed B.Sc., LL.B m Santosh 1949; contributes articles to various national



and foreign periodicals; Asstt Editor "Ranbir" 1947-50; author "Glimpses of Jammu" Correspondent "Times of India" since 1951, Address; Near old sectt., Jammu.

#### SARDAR Gurmukh Singh

b July 2, 1930 Rara (Muzaffarabad) ed M. A., 1955 (Punjab) LL. B 1957 (Delhi); secretary Bar Association Jammu 1959-62; specialist



in taxation; deeply interested in refugee cause; MLC since 1963; member Indian Cultural delegation to Afghanistan and USSR 1966; Deputy Minister for Rehabilitation and Consolidation since March 1967.

**SATHE Bhagwat Prasad**

b 1910 Dogri short-story writer; publication 'Pehla Phull'; translated Munshi Prem Chand's 'Godan' into Dogri Add: Panjtirthi, Jammu.

**SATHU J. N.**

b 1924 Shopian ed Inter; journalist m Bimla 1959, correspondent Daily



'Hamdard' Srinagar 1943; was actively associated with pro-Plebiscite campaign started in Delhi; special Delhi correspondent 'Dawn' Karachi; detained under Preventive Detention Act for despatches published in 'Dawn'; Delhi correspondent 'Civil & Military Gazette'; Lahore 1960; 'Daily Telegraph' London and 'New York Times' since 1963; General Secretary, Kashmir Press Club.

**SAWHNY Digamber Sen**

b 1921 Jammu; ed M.A. (English) Govt. College Lahore 1938; businessman;



started shooks manufacturing and timber business 1942; interested in fruit growing, sheep breeding and mixed agriculture farming; President Kashmir Chamber of Commerce; Secretary J & K Krishak Samaj; Secretary

Kashmir Corriedale Association and member Advisory Council for Trade, Government of India.

**SAYEED Mufti Mohd**

b Jan 12, 1936 Bijbehara ed M.A., LL.B, entered politics 1952; MLA (NC) 1962; visited South-East Asian



countries as memoer Indian goodwill mission; MLA (Congress) Bijbehara Consty 1967; Deputy Minister Agriculture.

**SETH Shakuntla**

b Nov. 1924; ed M.A., M.Ed. Shastri; Editor Hindi Magazine 'USHA' Jammu 1942-45; founded with late Pt. Daya Ram Shastri VIDYA PEETH (1943); Principal VIDYA PEETH, JAMMU.

**SEWA Singh**

b July 18, 1922 Singlipura (Baramulla); Punjabi short story writer; research scholar in Punjabi folklore and dialects in J & K; publication 'Riyasat Kashmir men Panjabi Zaban aur Adab'. Add: Lecturer, S. P. College, Srinagar.

**SHAIIDA Mirza Kamal-ud-Din**

b 1903 ed B.A; Punjab University; Urdu, Persian, Kashmiri poet; ex-President Srinagar and Jammu Municipalities; Secretary Cultural Academy 1958; publication: "Sultan-ul-Arfin-Soz-o-Manzar". Add: Karfali Mohalla, Srinagar.

**SHAMAS-Ud-Din**

b Sept 1922 Islamabad; ed M.A., LL.B; has been President District Co-operative Bank, People's Co-operative and Apex Co-operative



Bank J & K; Secretary Co-operative Stores; President Auqaf Committee Anantnag; Chairman Town Area Committee Anantnag; imprisoned during "Quit Kashmir" movement; MLA since 1957; Development Minister 1957-63; Prime Minister Oct 1963 to Feb 1964; Deputy leader N.C. Party; Chairman Public Accounts Committee 1967-68; MLA (Congress) Anantnag Consty; Speaker since Sept 14, 1968.

**SHAMIM Ahmed Shamim**

b Nov 7, 1934 Srinagar ed B.A., LL. B; editor 'TAMEER' Urdu monthly, now of popular



weekly 'AINA'; member Steering Committee Sheikh Abdullah's Peoples' Convention; extensively toured Pakistan during disturbances on eve of President Ayub's exit; MLA (Independent) Shopian consty 1967.

**SHARMA Baldev Prasad**

b Jan 1, 1909 Srinagar ed B.



**A. Sri Pratap College, Srinagar** *m* Kaushalya Devi ; started journalism 1928 as Srinagar correspondent of 'Ranbir' ; later Kashmir correspondent of various newspapers and news-agencies : 'The Times of India' 'The Hindustan Times' 'The Civil & Military Gazette' 'Free Press of India', 'Reuters' and 'Associated Press of India', founder and co-editor 'Kashmir Times' first English newspaper from Srinagar 1935-40 ; Information Asstt Publicity Deptt 1942 ; Associate Editor 'J & K Information' English monthly 1943-47 ; Station Director, Radio Kashmir, Jammu 1948 ; Principal Information Officer 1950-56 ; Assistant Station Director A I R Calcutta, Bhopal, Indore 1956-66 ; Station Director, Radio Kashmir, Jammu 1967. Address : Joint Director, Field Survey Organisation, Jammu/Srinagar.

#### SHARMA Bandhu

*b* 1934 *ed* B.A., H. H; Dogri short story writer.

#### SHARMA Chuni Lal

*b* 1927 started career as bank cashier; joined politics in 1942 ; member Debt and Conciliation Board 1952-53, arrested while staging demonstration against Dr. Graham in 1955 ; has been director Consumer Marketing Federation Jammu ; member N.C. General Council ; chief organiser Central Labour Union Jammu 1950-53, Deputy Chairman Legislative Council since 1967.

#### SHARMA Dina Nath

*b* Assuj 1960, Smailpuri (Jammu) ; *ed* local school ; social worker ; associated

with Co-operative movement, also Khadi & Village Industries Commission ; MLA (Congress) Ramgarh Consty 1967 ; Add: 171, Dogra Mohalla, Krishna Nagar, Canal Road Jammu.

#### SHARMA Dwarika Prasad

*b* July 1943 *ed* M. A ; Hindu High School, Calcutta ; Hamidia College, Bhopal ; Govt Arts & Commerce College, Indore and University of Jammu and Kashmir ; journalist ; Address : Sub-editor Daily "NEWS", Srinagar.

#### SHARMA Ganesh Dass

*b* Sept 19, 1916 Akhnoor *ed* B. A. Prince of Wales College Jammu *m* Krishna Devi edited college



magazine ; 1936-37, winner of several prizes, joined State Information Department 1940 and rose to be its Director since 1964; author of numerous publications of historical and tourist interest besides features on developmental works ; actively associated with several literary, cultural and social welfare organisations.

#### SHARMA Ganga Nath

*b* 1895 *ed* B. A. *m* Janki Devi joint editor "Ranbir" Jammu 1924-34 ; later joined Dharmarth Deptt ; now retired ; great scholar Hindi ; Urdu, Sanskrit, Persian and English.

#### SHARMA Jitendra

*b* Katra ; stage artist and

writer of one act-plays and articles on the technicalities of radio-plays ; Deputy Secretary J & K Academy of Arts, Culture & Languages Jammu.

#### SHARMA Madan Mohan

*b* 1934 Dogri, Urdu an short story writer ; publications : "Khirla Manu", "Pahari



Kaan" and "Chawani Raat" (short stories), "Daran te Dhooran" (Dogri novel).

#### SHARMA Mahant Ram

*b* March 1, 1917 Basholi *ed* local school ; joined politics 1947 ; President Tehsil National Conference Basholi, member Constituent Assembly 1951-57 ; M.L.A. (Congress) Basohli consty since 1962.

#### SHARMA Mahinder Nath

*b* July 18, 1930 *ed* Prince of Wales College Jammu ; *m* Santosh 1957 ; Playwright, feature and story writer ; joined



State Information Deptt 1949 ; now Information Officer, Kashmir Bureau of Information, Jullundur.

#### SHARMA Mangat Ram

*b* Nov 17, 1931 village Bigan

(Kathua) *ed* B.Sc ; was Secretary Tehsil National Conference, Kathua, Chairman Tehsil Panchayat Board, member Debt Conciliation Board ; Block Development Officer 1956-57 ; joined Democratic National Conference 1957, MLC since 1961.

#### SHARMA Nilamber Dev

*b* Oct 6, 1931 *ed* M.A ; Dogri, English writer, critic; publications : "Introduction to Modern Dogri Literature", "An introduction to Folk Literature and Pahari Art". Add : Secretary J & K Academy of Arts, Culture and Languages, Jammu/Srinagar.

#### SHARMA O. P.

*b* Feb 26, 1939 *ed* M.A., J.D.; with MIRROR English weekly 1964, KASHMIR TIMES English



daily Jammu 1965-66 ; Editor Health Education Bureau, Directorate of Health Services J & K State ; Add : 115, Julahka Mohalla, Jammu.

#### SHARMA Ram Lal

*b* 1905 Gurah Salathian ; Dogri devotional songs and poems ; Publication : "Kiran" which



won Cultural Academy second prize 1964.

#### SHARMA Sham Lal

and Smt. Shakti ; man and wife in actual life ; both are Dogri writers; joint publications : "Triveni" 'Dogri prose-essays', Shamlal Sharma has also published Dogri translation of Kalidasa's "Meghdut".

#### SHARMA Shambhu Nath

*b* 1905 Plaura Jammu district *ed* F.A. Prince of Wales College Jammu ; Dogri poet ; stage actor ; publication : "Ram-ayan" (Dogri) ; Add : Gandhi Nagar, Jammu.

#### SHARMA Shiv Kumar



*b* 1938 Jammu ; *ed* M.A J & K 'versity ; for the first time introduced and popularised Kashmiri musical instrument 'Santoor' in the Indian film Sangeet ; toured U.S.A and Europe for playing Santoor there ; settled in Bombay.

#### SHARMA Yash

*b* Feb 10, 1929 *ed* F.Sc. Prince of Wales College, Jammu ; Dogri poet, Radio artist. Add : Radio Kashmir, Jammu.

#### SHASTRI Anant Ram

*b* 1920 *ed* Punjab University & Varanasi ; Hindi, Dogri, Sanskrit writer ; founder-



secretary Dogra Mandal Jammu, now its president ; publications : "Panchtantra" (Dogri translation) "Bawa Jitto" "Ghulab Charitra" (Hindi), at present Principal Raghunath Sanskrit Mahavidyala Jammu.

#### SHASTRI Dev Rattan

*ed* M.A ; Hindi poet, writer ; publication : "Ritu Vihar". Add : Purani Mandi, Jammu.

#### SHASTRI Durga Dutt

*b* 1917 *ed*

Shastri ; Hindi, Dogri poet, story writer, organised variety shows for jawans during



Indo-Pak conflict 1965 ; distinguished teacher.

#### SHASTRI Ram Krishan

*b* 1924 ; Hindi, Dogri poet ; sanskrit scholar ; Add : Shri Raghunath Sanskrit Mahavidyalya, Jammu.

#### SHASTRI Ram Nath

*b* 1914 *ed* M. A., M. O. L ; Dogri poet, playwright, critic; associated with various literary



committees; translated into Dogri Tagore's 'Gitanjali', "Post Office" and "Sacrifice", "Bhartrihari's Shataks", Rajgopalachari's "Ramayan" and Gandhiji's autobiography. Adjudged best Dogri writer and won

Banga Sahitya sammellan Award 1969. Add : Karan Nagar, Jammu.

#### SHEIKH Sonallah

b June 17, 1920 Ramoh (Pulwama), joined politics 1938; Secretary Pulwama Cooperative Store 1953-57; member Constituent, Assembly 1951-57; MLA (Congress) Pulwama consty since 1957.

#### SIDIQI Mohd Yahya

Former President Central Labour Union; member Public Accounts Committee, Industrial Enquiry Committee; leader National Conference later joined Congress Legislature Party 1968; MLA since 1957, now representing Hazratbal consty.

#### SOFI Ghulam Mohammad

Kashmiri short-story writer, journalist, editor "Srinagar Times" Urdu weekly Srinagar.

#### SONAM Wangyal

b Jan 26, 1925; ed upto matric, President National Conference Ladakh 1953, MLC 1957; MLA



(Congress) Leh Consty since 1967; Minister for State Planning & Cooperation since June 1969.

#### SONI I. D.



b July 1927 m Prem ed M. A., B. T. orator, educationist; Tehsil Education Officer, Education Deptt, Jammu.

#### SONI Riya Singh

b Oct 2, 1898; general merchant since 1916; founder Standard Corporation Srinagar



1928; Municipal Commissioner 1956-60; President Jammu Chamber of Commerce 1963-64; Managing Director Hotels Ltd; Life member Red Cross; proprietor Kashmir wines and Provision Store Jammu.

#### SOSAN Vijay Suman

b Aug 30, 1918 m Supan Mala; Urdu, Punjabi and Hindi writer; Play-



wright; journalist; Cultural Academy award for Punjabi play "Sanjha Morcha" and

Urdu play "Angan"; other publications: "Chhale" (urdu stories), "Urmian" (Hindi short stories), "Hama-ra Farz" (Urdu and Hindi translation of Subhash Bose's speeches). Add: Pucca Dunga, Jammu.

#### SURINDER Singh

b Sept 26, 1931, Baramulla; ed two years in college and one year's training U. S. A; as student took part in 'Quit Kashmir,' MLA Gulmarg consty 1967; leader National Conference after Mr. Mohd Yahya Sidiqi left it; later himself joined Congress.

#### SYED Hussan

b July 16, 1916 Doru (Anantnag) ed law graduate Aligarh University; after serving Education Department for sometime joined National Conference 1942; MLA 1957-62; MLC 1963-68; now member Rajya Sabha.

#### TALIB Nand Lal Koul

b Dec 25, 1899 Srinagar ed M. A., M. O. L., Punjab University; Head of Persian and Urdu Departments J&K University also Dean Faculty of Oriental Learning 1954-57; member AIR Urdu Advisory Committee New Delhi, Managing Committee Jamia Urdu, Aligarh 1962-65; publications "Rashat-ul-Takha-yyul", "A critical Study of Ghalib", "History of Persian Literature in Kashmir" (English).

#### TANTRAY Mohd Sultan

b March 1921, Bohipora (Handwara) ed Matric; joined

NC 1946; President Marketing Society Kupwara; President Auqaf Islamia Kupwara; MLA (Congress) Kupwara consty since 1957.

**TARA Samelpuri**

b 1926 ed Matric; Dogri poet, writer; publication 'Dogri Kahavat Kosh'.

**TASEER Rashid:**

b May 7, 1931 ed Matric, Islamia High School, Srinagar m 1955; journalist; editor weekly urdu "Fānkar" 1949-51, "Muhafiz" since 1964; author "Twarikh Hurriyat-i Kashmir". Add: Makhdam Mandav, Srinagar.



**TENG Mohammad Yusuf**

b March 1935 ed B.A. S.P. College Srinagar; Kashmiri, Urdu writer, critic; edited several books for cultural academy; editor "Tameer" monthly; now editor "Sheeraza" Cultural Academy journal; Add: 7, Badshah Quarters, Srinagar.

**THAKUR Poonchi, Jagan Nath**

b 1922 Poonch ed P. W. College Jammu; renowned Urdu novelist, story-writer; took to



literary work 1950; first story 'Khana Badosh'; got first prize all-India competi-

tion for story 'Mout Ke saae'; publications nearly twenty novels and two story books, some translated in Bengali, Punjabi, Malayalam besides Hindi. Add: Asstt News Editor AIR Delhi.

**TIRATH Kashmiri, Sham Lal Vali**

b 1903; social worker; retired audit superintendent; associated with various social



and cultural institutions; journalist; publications: "Devta", "Atma Darshan" and "Kashmir Ki Dev Jyoti"; secretary Samaj Sudhar Samittee Srinagar.

**TIRLOCHAN Dutta**

b March 30, 1914 village Chaprar; ed M.A. 1938; President Congress Committee Jammu early for-



ties and later on its dictator during 'Quit India' movement; recently resigned as General Secretary J & K P.C.C. Secretary Relief Committee Jammu 1947; Secretary Health and Rehabilitation Department 1948; Deputy Commissioner Jammu and Rajouri-Poonch district; Resigned Government service 1950; visited China as President Jammu Peace Committee 1952; MP (Rajya Sabha) 1954-60; member

J & K Industrial Advisory Board 1961; MLA 1962; Finance, Industries and Health Minister 1964; Minister Relief and Rehabilitation 1965; MLA (Congress) Jammu cantonment consty 1967.

**UPPAL C. L.**

Rose from humble position of a clerk in a Government college to be President Jammu



Chamber of Commerce 1967-69; inbetween served industry and trade in various capacities and himself launched number of ventures; a contractor to Central and State Public Works Departments, MES etc; a stock holder for various firms; member Small Scale Industries Board New Delhi; also worked as ex-officio secretary J & K Productivity Council; a pioneer in manufacture of disinfectants, insecticides, pesticides.

**VAKIL Pushkar Nath Kaul**

b Aug 21, 1928; editor 'Vakil' Urdu weekly Srinagar 1949; after



publication was banned, joined State Transport Department, was President J&K Low Paid Employees Federation; resigned service 1962; President State Hindu

Maha Sabha since 1965, imprisoned twice 1967; editor 'Economic Post' weekly Srinagar.

### VASANT Jia Lal

b Jammu well known poet and Singer artist in particularly classical music.



### VINOD Ganga Dutt

b 1929 ed M.A., Shastri m Pushpa 1948; Hindi writer poet; Add: Lecturer S.P. College, Srinagar.

### WANI Ghulam Nabi (Sogami)

b June 16, 1916 Sogam ed Sogam and Sopor high Schools; former President District N.



C. and Director Central Bank Baramulla; Director Co-operative Store Handwara; President M.P. Cooperative Union Lolab; member Constituent Assembly 1951-57; MLA 1957; Minister of State for Forests 1957-62; Minister of State for Industries and Commerce 1963-64; MLA (Congress) Lolab consty 1967.

### WATTAL Nand Lal

b Aug 2, 1916; B.A., S. P. College Srinagar; Journalist, Assistant Editor 'Hamdard' 1939-46, Editor 'Navyug' 1946-49 and Daily 'Khidmat' since 1949. Add: 75/1 Bagh

Jogi Lankar, Rainawari, Srinagar-3.

### YAWAR Mohan

Urdu short story writer; Journalist; won prize for 'Siha Taj Mahal'; editor weekly 'Raftar', Jammu.

### ZAINAGIRI Abdul khaliq Tak

Kashmiri poet, writer; author 'Kashryuk Alaqwar Pher' (linguistic). Add: Zainagir, Sopore.

### ZARGAR Abdul Ahad

Kashmiri mystic poet; Add: Narwara, near Idgah, Srinagar.

### ZARGAR Abdul Aziz

b June 1926 Manzgam ed B.A; entered politics 1945; member State Constituent Assembly 1956; member J&K University Senate; Parliamentary Secretary 1965; MLA (Congress) since 1957; Chief Parliamentary Secretary 1967-69.

### ZUTSHI Janki Nath

b Oct 1917 Srinagar ed B. A. (Hons) LL. B. S. P. College Srinagar, University of Allaha-bad; edi-



tor 'Kashmir Times' 1940; founder editor 'Sentinal' English weekly Srinagar 1941-43; Secretary and Director General Information and Broadcasting J & K 1947-53; author 'Kashmir Today', 'Through Blood, Sweat and Tears', 'Kashmir in Security Council'; accompanied Indian Delegation to United Nations in 1947-48; represented Kashmir in Indian

Industrial Exhibition Moscow 1963; editor 'Kashmir Post' 1954; Director Information and Controller Stationery & Printing 1955-59; Trade Commissioner in Delhi 1962; Development Commissioner 1963. Now Secretary Information and Director, Field Survey Organisation.

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### Additional List

#### AASI Vidya Ratan

Urdu poet; Add: Mastgarh Jammu.

#### ALA Rakha

b Samba; Internationally known Tabla player; has widely travelled abroad; now settled in Bombay.

#### AZAD Asrar Ahmed

b early 1901 Karnal; ed Urdu, Persian, Arabic and English Scholar; started Urdu Weekly 'Al-Azam' Karnal 1925, another weekly 'Iqdam' Dehradun 1931; Joint editor Al-Jamiet Urdu Daily Delhi 1949-51, weakly 'Jido Jejad' Delhi 1953-55, Weekly 'Awami Daur' (CPI organ) 1960-66; at present editor daily 'Chinar' Srinagar, author of 2000-page political dictionary of international affairs (3 volumes) and several other Urdu books.

BHARATI Hirdey Nath Koul Hindi, Urdu, Kashmiri story-writer.

#### CHANDRAMOHAN A.T.

b Feb 25, 1922 Calicut m Kamla March 1948; with AIR 1944-52, UPI 1953-58; P.R.O. US Trade





Mission (USIS New Delhi) for some time then foreign correspondent Indian Express in Nepal 1959-66, at present their special correspondent in Kashmir.

**DANISH Des Raj**

Dogri, Punjabi poet ; Publication "Tarangen" ; Add : Village Kootah, Tehsil Hiranagar (Jammu).

**DEEP Ved Pal**

b 1929 ed M. A. (Hindi) Lucknow University ; Hindi, Dogri poet ; editor 'Jammu Sandesh' communist Urdu Weekly Jammu.

**DHAR Prem Nath**

b. Srinagar ed. Srinagar, Lahore Delhi ; Journalist ; story writer playwright ; well versed in several languages ; Add, All India Radio Parliament Street, New Delhi.

**GOEL Krishan**

b Jammu ; well-known artist-musician ; now settled in Bombay.

**GORKHA, Sagar Chand Mahajan** ed. B A. Punjab University ; Wit. Journalist, author Add : Dalgate Srinagar.

**GUPTA, Bansi Lal**

b. Jammu ; ed M.A. ; Interested in phonetics in general and Dogri linguistics ; in particular ; story writer ; Publication 'Dogri Bhasha and Vyakarna' ; member of the Linguistic circle Delhi.

**GUPTA Lal Chand (Dr.)**

Eye Specialist ; Editor 'Inqulab' Jammu ; Social reformer.



**HALIM Kashmiri, Shambhu Nath Bhat**

Kashmiri poet, writer ; won Central Government prize for children book in Kashmiri.

**JAIN Badri Nath**

b 1897 ; ed Govt. Ranbir High School, Jammu ; Joined Police Service 1917 and retired as Police



Inspector 1953 ; put incharge of Central Recovery Organisation for the recovery of abducted women and children 1953 ; entered business and now proprietor 'Jagdish Chandar Raj Kumar Jain' ; Jain ways and Jainsons, Jammu.

**JALALI Jia Lal Koul**

b Nov 3, 1896 Srinagar ; ed first Kashmiri M A. (English) 1917 m 1911 late Dhandedi ; retired as Asstt. Governor Jammu province 1950 ; publications "Economics of Foodgrains in Kashmir" 1931 "Hand book of visitors to Kashmir" 1932, "To Kashmir" 1933, Kashmiri Primer" 1951 ; "Lab-Vak" 1954, "Heemal" 1962, "Shri Bhagwan Ka Shaster Nam Satotram" etc. ; farmer member State Text Book Advisory Committee, also script committee for Kashmiri language. Add. Jalali Niwas ; Karan Nagar, Srinagar.

\*\*\*\*\*  
\* "Be sure you are" \*  
\* right then go \*  
\* ahead \*  
\* \*\*\*\*\*

**KAPOOR Pran Nath**

ed M. A. LL. B. practiced Law ; then appointed General Manager Dewan Estate J&K ; interested in educa-



tional and cultural uplift now heads Dewanini Badri Nath's charitable educational Institutions, Jammu.

**KAPOOR Ram Chand**

b Jammu ; ed Jammu College ; businessman, social and Political worker ; at present Incharge Jammu Sub-office daily "Chinar"

**KATHIAL Brij**

b Jammu ed B. A. (Jammu and Kashmir University) ; Stage actor in student life ; Playwrite, Director-Producer of films ; now settled in Bombay.

**KHORANA Devinder Singh**

b Nov 1935 Jammu ed Col. Browns Cambridge School Dehradun ; m Harjinder Kaur ; entered



business 1956 as proprietor Uttam Flour Mill & Uttam Talkies ; member Jammu Chamber of Commerce, Rotary Club, Red Cross Society.

**KHOSLA K. S.**

b April 12, 1927, Lahore ; ed M. A. ; with P. T. I. 1951-53 ; staff reporter Times of India since 1953 ; at present their correspondent in Kashmir.

**KRISHAN**  
Chander  
See page  
14, col. 3



**MAQBOOL Hussain**

*b* March 15, 1937; *ed* F. Sc.  
*m* Zahida 1961; Kashmiri  
poet, short story writer, critic;  
pioneer Kashmiri poetry for  
children; teacher 1956-60;  
formerly with "Mazdoor",  
now joint editor "Chinar"  
Urdu daily Srinagar.

**MAST Dina Nath Kashmiri**

*b* Anantnag;  
Kashmir *ed*  
in Jammu  
and Sri-  
nagar; Poet  
as well as  
prose writer;  
started and  
edited  
weekly  
"Sabah-i-



Kashmir, Lahore; owned a  
chain of 3 newspapers in  
Srinagar; now working in  
United States Information  
Service New Delhi.

**MOTIAL Mohan Lal**

*b* May  
1901  
Rajouri;  
served as  
Ship  
Super-  
visor  
Karachi  
1919-20;  
joined as  
first Hindi



teacher in a school started  
specially for Harijans in the  
State 1923; entered insur-  
ance line from where retired as

Branch Secretary Bharat  
Insurance Co, now function-  
ing as Insurance Surveyor;  
also a social and political  
worker.

**PANDOTRA Hans Raj**

*b* in Jammu; founder-  
member of Dogra Mandal—a  
social and cultural organisa-  
tion of the Dogras in Delhi;  
devoted to the development  
of Dogri language and cul-  
ture; Add: PIB Government  
of India New Delhi.

**RANGIL Singh Sardar**

*b* Poonch  
*ed* M.A.  
LL.B.,  
Barrister-  
at-Law;  
resigned  
as Munsif  
Magis-  
trate to  
take up  
national  
work 1966;  
joined national  
Conference;  
later on resigned  
and joined the Congress to  
strengthen States' integrity  
and national unity; devoted  
to the cause of refugees prob-  
lem in the State.



**SADHU J. N.**

*b* Srinagar; *ed* Graduate;  
Journalist; Editor 'Kashmir  
Post'; Srinagar; Contribution  
varied special and feature-  
articles; staff co. respondent  
'Indian Express' Srinagar  
now stationed at Simla.

**SAMEHLPURI Krishan**



See p. 23 col. 2

**SHAFaq Brij Mohan**

*b* August 1946 Jammu; *ed*  
M. Sc. Student; was editor  
college magazine urdu section;  
Urdu Poet.

**SHARMA Mohan Lal**

Dogri Hindi, Kashmiri poet.

**VAISHNAVI B. K.**

*b* April 23, 1941; *ed* B. A.,  
higher diploma in co-operation  
and specialised training in  
agricultural marketing; *m*  
Lalita 1966; General Secre-  
tary J & K Youth Congress  
1962-65, convener Kashmir  
Study circle since 1967;  
student leader. Add: Branch  
manager, Sterling General  
insurance Co. J & K Sri-  
nagar.

**VINOD Datta**

*b* Dec. 4, 1946, *ed* Senior  
Cambridge St. George's  
College Mussourie, entered  
business 1963 as General  
Manager, Rice and General  
Mills and Brick Kilns at  
Kathua; joined J & K Motor  
Corporation as Managing  
Partner 1965; Managing  
Director Vinod & Co. Jammu  
Srinagar and Veenu Travels  
Jammu, Srinagar & Delhi.

**YASHORAJYA Lakshmi**

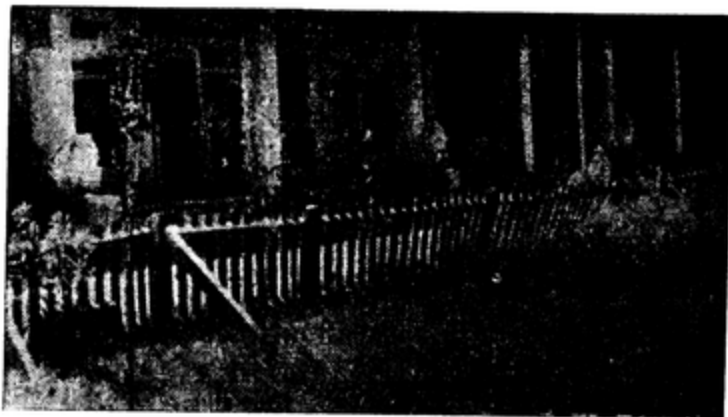


*b* In Royal family of Nepal  
*m* Dr. Karan Singh; widely  
travelled abroad with her  
husband; a zealous worker in  
the cause of social uplift.



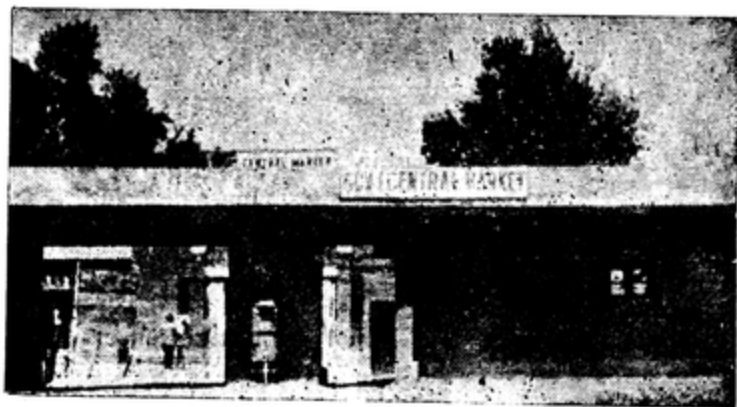
## GOVERNMENT CENTRAL MARKET, SRINAGAR A CENTRE OF GENUINE KASHMIR PRODUCTS

Kashmir is traditionally famous for its Arts and Crafts and this has been perhaps the mainstay of the people in the valley. With the development of Agriculture and creation of industrial base in the State, the handicrafts have assumed more importance as the people in general have developed taste for the handicraft items which have both utility and beauty aspects. The State Government have accordingly launched a comprehensive programme for systematic development of handicraft industries in the State so as to keep pace with the developing economy. One of the important aspect for such development is marketing of handicrafts. Kashmir, as we all know, is an important tourist centre. The provision of proper marketing for tourists is, therefore, also in the long run. Keeping this objective in view, the Govt. have established a Central Market in Srinagar which is located in the Exhibition premises near New Secretariat.



*Interior view of the Market*

This market is nerve-centre of the Home Industry of rich art and craft manufactured only in Kashmir State. The Market is also biggest of its kind dealing with the sale of typical Kashmir Art and Craft from the oldest to the latest in design, variety and workmanship. The market comprises of about 130 stalls which have been allotted to original manufacturers and artisans for sale and display of their products. The stall holders mainly deal with genuine Kashmir products viz Textile, Embroidery, Fur and Leather, Silver and Jewellery, Honey and Saffron and Dry Fruits etc. etc. Arts and Crafts manufactured outside the State are strictly prohibited to be sold or displayed in this Market. The Market is being run by the Govt. purely in the interest of affording all possible facilities to the visitors. Complaints, if any, from the visitors are promptly looked into by the Manager and other Govt. staff attached with the Market. The main advantage of such a central place for marketing of handicrafts is that a visitor has a variegated range of handicrafts available for selection and he has also the advantage of having such products at labelled fixed prices. Safeguard against bargaining and cheating by stall holders is strictly ensured. These measures have had their own effect on other dealers of handicrafts and a visitor is put at an



*Exterior view of the Market*

advantageous position in the matter of comparison and knowing the mark ups of various types of handicrafts available for purchase. The manufacturers have started to regulate the production in accordance with the tastes, fashions, motifs and patterns that visitors generally patronize.

All the visitors-locals and non-locals alike, are therefore advised to take full advantage of the GOVERNMENT CENTRAL MARKET when they intend to make purchases of pure and genuine Kashmir products. For any complaint, Manager of the Govt. Central Market should be contacted on spot.

Issued by :—

(Mohd Shafi Qureshi)  
Manager,  
Govt. Central Market, Srinagar.

# SMALL SCALE INDUSTRIES DIRECTORY

**G**IVEN on the following pages is complete district-wise list of units registered with the State Directorate of Industries upto March 31,1969. This number does not of course adequately give a correct indication of development in Jammu and Kashmir as the registration is voluntary. Still it is hoped that this directory will be of great benefit to the public in general, prospective entrepreneurs who are eager to start new industries and the large-scale industrialists who wish to utilise the services of small scale units for their requirements of components.

The publishers will feel obliged if any errors and omissions in the following data are brought to their notice to enable them to make necessary corrections in the next edition.

## (1) ANANTNAG DISTRICT

| S. No.                        | Name and address of the Unit with the year of establishment       | Line of Manufacture                           | Value of Investment (in Rs.) | No. of workers |
|-------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------|------------------------------|----------------|
| 1.                            | Pamposh Electric Industries New Chowk Anantnag (1962)             | Radio Assembling                              | 4000                         | 4              |
| 2.                            | Popular Motor Works, Pahalgam Rd : Anantnag. (N.A.)               | Automobile re-pairing                         | N.A.                         | N.A.           |
| <b>II. Iron and Steel</b>     |                                                                   |                                               |                              |                |
| 3.                            | Islamabad Trunk Factory Anantnag (1945)                           | Trunks and Suitcases                          | 800                          | 3              |
| 4.                            | General Trunk Factory Anantnag (1963)                             | Truuk, Suitcases, Cash-boxes                  | 2000                         | 3              |
| 5.                            | Habib Manf. Repairing Works, New Chowk, Anantnag. (1935)          | Steel furuiture                               | 30000                        | 5              |
| 6.                            | Modern Smithy Works, Acchabal, Anantnag (1963)                    | Iron Stoves, Steel furniture repair work etc. | 4000                         | 4              |
| 7.                            | Ayub repairing works, Kulgam, (1957)                              | Steel furniture                               | 4000                         |                |
| <b>III. Food Industries.</b>  |                                                                   |                                               |                              |                |
| 8.                            | Ganesh Oil Mills, Qazi Mohalla, Anantnag (N.A.)                   | Edible Oils                                   | N.A.                         | N.A.           |
| 9.                            | Arjun Oil Mills, Nazak Mohalla, Anantnag (N.A.)                   | do.                                           | N.A.                         | N.A.           |
| <b>IV. Non Ferrous Metals</b> |                                                                   |                                               |                              |                |
| 10.                           | Abdul Rahman S/o Ama Baba, Sarnal, Anantnag, (1952)               | Copper Utencils                               | 600                          | 3              |
| 11.                           | Abdul Rahman Misgar S/o Mama Joo, Kanipora, Anantnag, (1952)      | do.                                           | 600                          | 4              |
| 12.                           | Ali Mohd Misgar, Dangerpora, Anantnag (1950)                      | do.                                           | 600                          | 3              |
| 13.                           | Ali Mohd Misgar S/o Mohmad Joo, Posh Mahallah, Anantnag, (1945)   | do.                                           | 500                          | 3              |
| 14.                           | Ghulam Mohd Khan, Kotwal Mohalla, Anantnag, (1940)                | do.                                           | 600                          | 3              |
| 15.                           | Ghulam Mohd. Misgar, Malaknag, Anantnag, (1935)                   | do.                                           | 400                          | 3              |
| 16.                           | Ghulam Qadir Misgar S/o Mohd. Joo Sarnal Mohalla, Anantnag (1930) | do.                                           | 400                          | 3              |
| 17.                           | Mohd. Abdullah Misgar, Chana Bazar, Anantnag, (1940)              | do.                                           | 400                          | 3              |

| S No. | Name and address of the Unit. with the year of establishment. | Line of Manufacture | Value of Investment (in Rs.) | No. of Workers |
|-------|---------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------|------------------------------|----------------|
| 18.   | Mohd. Ibrahim S/o Naba Joo, Malaknag Anantnag, (1945)         | do.                 | 700                          | 4              |
| 19.   | Mohd. Ramzan S/o Ahad Joo, Malaknag, Anantnag (1935)          | do.                 | 500                          | 3              |
| 20.   | Mohd. Ramzan Misgar, Nazak Mohalla, Anantnag. (1948).         | Copper Utencils     | 600                          | 4              |
| 21.   | Mohd. Yousf Misgar S/o Naba Joo, Malaknag, Anantnag. (1935).  | do.                 | 600                          | 4              |
| 22.   | Shamas-ud-Din Misgar, Malaknag Anantnag. (1935).              | do.                 | 500                          | 4              |

#### V. Wood

|     |                                                                                        |                    |          |        |
|-----|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------|----------|--------|
| 23. | M. R. Co., Dangerpora, Anantnag. (1961).                                               | Furniture Articles | 1,00,000 | 16 27½ |
| 24. | Excellent furniture Workshop, Anantnag (1954).                                         | do.                | 500      | 4      |
| 25. | Ghulam Ahmad Salroo, Bijbehara, Anantnag. (1944).                                      | Cricket Bats       | 25,000   | 12 15  |
| 26. | Mohd. Sultan Bhat S/o Amir-ud-Din Bhat (Radiant Sports Industries Awantipora). (1961). | do.                | 5000     | 7 12½  |
|     |                                                                                        | Sports goods       | 15000    | N.A.   |
| 27. | Paray Sports Industries, Charsu, Awantipora, (N.A)                                     | Furniture          | 100      | 4      |
| 28. | New National Highway Furniture House, Bigbehara, Anantnag (1967)                       |                    |          |        |

#### (2) BARAMULLA

##### I. Food

|    |                                           |                       |          |          |
|----|-------------------------------------------|-----------------------|----------|----------|
| 1. | United Oil and Flour Mills. Sopore (1951) | Flour and edible oils | 4,85,000 | N.A. 155 |
|----|-------------------------------------------|-----------------------|----------|----------|

##### II. Iron and Steel

|    |                                               |                       |          |    |
|----|-----------------------------------------------|-----------------------|----------|----|
| 2. | Good Luck Trunk Factory, Baramula (1952).     | Trunks and Suit cases | N.A.     | 2  |
| 3. | Alam Trunk Factory, Sopore (T.E) (1966).      | Timber Products       | 2,50,000 | 48 |
| 4. | Abdul Ahad Ahangar, D.E. Rd. Baramulla (1946) | Packing cases shooks. | 30,000   | 5  |

##### III. Wood

|    |                                 |                                 |   |   |
|----|---------------------------------|---------------------------------|---|---|
| 5. | Samad Saw Mills, Sopore, (1958) | Packing cases, doors and window | — | — |
|----|---------------------------------|---------------------------------|---|---|

## (2) JAMMU DISTRICT

| S.NO. | Name and address of the Unit, with the year of establishment.   | Line of Manufacture | Value of Investment (in Rs.) | No. of Workers |
|-------|-----------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------|------------------------------|----------------|
| 6.    | S. Kartar Band Saw Factory, Maidan Chongal, Handwara.           | Rs.                 | 1,000,                       | 3              |
| 7.    | General Wood Work, M/S Sham Lal Koul, Kousaw, Tehsil Bandipora. | Rs.                 | 5000,                        | 4              |

## (3) DODA DISTRICT

## I. Drugs or Chemicals

1. Aryan & Sons, Kishtwar (1936)

## I Drugs and Chemicals

|     |                                                                                  |                      |          |     |
|-----|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------|----------|-----|
| 1.  | K. C. Paints and Mineral Factory, B.C. Road, Jammu. (1954).                      | Paints and Varnish   | 3,00,000 | 15  |
| 2.  | Kashmir Fruit and Chemical Industries Private (Ltd.), Talab Tillo, Jammu. (1961) | Whisky and Spirits   | 1,00,000 | 100 |
| 3.  | Kashmir Polish Industries, Partap Grah, Jammu. (1952)                            | Peacock Brand Boot   |          |     |
| 4.  | Kashmir Industries 11. I. R. Jammu. (1960)                                       | Polish               | 10,000   | 3   |
| 6.  | National Metallic Industries, 45. I. R. Jammu. (1962)                            | Salt refining        | 10,000   | 6   |
| 6.  | National Industries Talab Khatikan, Jammu. (1965)                                | Zinc-Oxide           | 50,000   | 7   |
| 7.  | Pharma Drug Mfg. Co., 7/8 I. E. Jammu. (1960)                                    | Inks                 | 15,000   | 3   |
| 8.  | Rosin and Turpentine Factory, Miran Sahib, Jammu. (1939)                         | Medicine             | 75,000   | 12  |
| 9.  | Sukhdev Uppal and Sons, Vir Marg, Jammu. (1945)                                  | Rosin and Turpentine | N.A.     | 141 |
| 10. | Calico Printing Works, I. E. Jammu (N.A.)                                        | Fluids               | N.A.     | 1   |
| 11. | Sangam Textile Printing Works, Jammu. (1965)                                     | Printing of Cloth    | N.A.     | 11  |
|     |                                                                                  | do.                  | 3,500    | 2   |
| 12. | Baghat Soap Factory, Gumat Bazar, Jammu. (1947)                                  | Laundary Soap        | 70,000   | 7   |
| 13. | Bombay Soap Factory, Upper Bazar, Jammu. (1944).                                 | Laundry Soap         | 1,25,000 | 10  |
| 14. | Ganesh Soap Factory, Purani Mandi Jammu. (1956)                                  | do.                  | 50,000   | 7   |
| 15. | Gupta Soap Factory, Jogi Gate Jammu. (1950).                                     | do.                  | 25,000   | 5   |

| S.No. | Name and address of the unit with the year of establishment.                                 | Line of Manufacture               | Value of Investment<br>(in Rs.) | No. of Workers |
|-------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|---------------------------------|----------------|
| 16.   | Gupta Soap Factory, Vir Marg, Jammu. (1944).                                                 | do.                               | 1,25,000                        | 10             |
| 17.   | Jammu Soap Factory, Vir Marg, Jammu. (1932).                                                 | do.                               | 20,000                          | 2              |
| 18.   | Janta Soap Factory, (Vir Marg, Jammu. (1956).                                                | do.                               | 75,000                          | 7              |
| 19.   | Krishna Soap Factory, Gumat Bazar, Jammu. (1953).                                            | do.                               | 10,000                          | 2              |
| 20.   | Mana Lal Jasaman, Gumat Bazar, Jammu. (1933).                                                | do.                               | 10,000                          | 3              |
| 21.   | Darbar Soap Factory, Vir Marg, Jammu. (1960).                                                | Washing Toilet                    | 26,000                          | 4              |
| 22.   | Deepak Industries Gumat Bazar, Jammu. (1961).                                                | do.                               | 15,000                          | 7              |
| 23.   | Hira Soap Factory, New Jewel Cinema, Jammu. (1960).                                          | do.                               | 23,000                          | 3              |
| 24.   | Jai Hind Soap Factory, Raj Tilak Road, Jammu. (1941).                                        | do.                               | 50,000                          | 5              |
| 25.   | National Soap Factory, Pacca Danga, Jammu.                                                   | do.                               | 19,000                          | 2              |
| 26.   | New Kashmir Soap Factory, Kanak Mandi, Jammu. (1958).                                        | do.                               | 30,000                          | 7              |
| 27.   | Narian Soap Mills, Jogi Gate, Jammu (1964).                                                  | do.                               | 20,000                          | 6              |
| 28.   | Prakash Soap Factory, Kotli Colony, Jammu. (1948).                                           | Paints/Varnishes & disinfectants. | 40,000                          | 41             |
| 29.   | M/S Kashmir Chemicals and General Industries 39 A Sector B-Block Gandhi-nagar, Jammu. (N.A.) | Eye lotion                        | 2,000                           | 4              |
| 30.   | M/S Gupta Eye Lotion Pharmacy City Chowk, Jammu. (1931).                                     | Pharmaceuticals                   | N.A.                            | 7              |
| 31.   | Calson Laboratories 80-B B-Sector Gandhi-nagar. (1963).                                      | Injectible Syrups                 | 55,000                          | 7              |
| 32.   | Golden Pharmaceuticals, Gandhinagar C/O Dr. D. N. Goel, Pacca Danga, Jammu. (1967).          | Washing Soap                      | 15,000                          | N.A.           |
| 33.   | Bharat Soap Factory, Purani Mandi, Jammu. (N.A.).                                            | Washing and Toilet                |                                 |                |

| S.No.                        | Name and address of the Unit, with the year of establishment.               | Line of Manufacture.                                     | Value of Investment (in Rs.) | No. of Workers |
|------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------|----------------|
| 34.                          | Tawi Soap Factory C/O Sawhney Trading Company, Ashoka Market, Jammu. (N.A.) | Soap                                                     | 20,000                       | 9              |
| 35.                          | Sewak Soap Factory Exchange, Road, Jammu.                                   | Soap                                                     | 10,000                       | —              |
| 35.                          | Narad Soap Factory H. No : 328. Rehari, Jammu. (N.A.)                       | Washing Soap                                             | 10,000                       | N.A.           |
| 37.                          | Talwar Bandage Industries 152-Jullaka Mohalla, Jammu. (N.A.)                | Hosp. Bandages, etc.                                     | 30,000                       | 9              |
| <b>II. Engineering Goods</b> |                                                                             |                                                          |                              |                |
| 38.                          | Hill Radio Corp., Chowk Chabutra, Jammu. (1955).                            | Radio Assembling                                         | 15,000                       | 2              |
| 39.                          | General Radio and Electric Corporation Vir Marg, Jammu. (1954).             | do.                                                      | 30,000                       | 2              |
| 40.                          | Mahabir Radio, Jain Bazar, Jammu. (1954).                                   | do.                                                      | 20,000                       | 3              |
| 41.                          | National Radio Electric Corp., Vir Marg, Jammu. (1959).                     | do.                                                      | 10,000                       | 3              |
| 42.                          | Shanti Saroop and Bros., Vir Marg, Jammu. (1930).                           | do.                                                      | 20,000                       | 2              |
| 43.                          | Basant Industries, 3 I E. Jammu. (1960)                                     | Assembling of Sewing Machines.                           | 10,000                       | 7              |
| 44.                          | National Sewing Machines, Dakki Sirajan, Jammu. (1943).                     | do.                                                      | 14,000                       | 7              |
| 45.                          | Assian Industries 6-9 I. E. Jammu. (1960).                                  | Snap Fastners                                            | 1,00,000                     | 23             |
| 46.                          | D. R. Sharma & Co., Karan Nagar, Jammu. (1961).                             | Pelton Turbine                                           | 40,000                       | 4              |
| 47.                          | Jullunder Auto Engg. Works, Parade Ground, Jammu. (1955).                   | Overhauling of Motors                                    | 2,00,000                     | 16             |
| 48.                          | M/S Trakota Engineering Company, Jammu. (N.A.)                              | Recoditioning of Automobiles/Engines                     | N.A.                         | N.A.           |
| 49.                          | Tas Co. Industries, Jogi Gate, Jammu. (1966)                                | Gun metal, bushes and battery terminals and motor parts. | 75000                        | N.A.           |
| 50.                          | M/S Ashwani Industries Industrial Estate, Samba. (N.A.)                     | Gun metal, automobile spring bushes.                     | 30,000                       | N.A.           |
| <b>III Food</b>              |                                                                             |                                                          |                              |                |
| 51.                          | Jyoti Bakery Gupta Bros : Ashoka Market, Jammu. (1966)                      | Bread, Biscuits, cakes                                   | 96,000                       | 21             |



| S.No.                     | Name and address of the Unit, with the year of establishment.                 | Line of Manufacture               | Value of Investment<br>(in Rs.)                                                                                                    | No of Workers |
|---------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------|
| 52.                       | Jammu Salt Works Industrial Estates, Jammu. (1966)                            | Solid Salt and Pure Salt          | 40,000                                                                                                                             | 3             |
| 53.                       | Ravi Salt Industries, Industrial Estate, Jammu. (1966)                        | Lump salt                         | 1,03,200                                                                                                                           | 5             |
| 54.                       | Jay Kay Enterprise, Jammu. (1963)                                             | Bakery                            | N.A.                                                                                                                               | 46            |
| 55.                       | Roshan Lal Nihal Chand, Upper Gumat Bazar, Jammu. (1950)                      | Fruits                            | N.A.                                                                                                                               | N.A.          |
| 56.                       | J & K Confectionery, Jogi Gate, Jammu. (1967)                                 | Bakery                            | 1,14,000                                                                                                                           | N.A.          |
| 57.                       | Hans Raj & Sons, below Gumat, Jammu. (N.A.)                                   | First processing of Walnuts etc.  | N.A.                                                                                                                               | N.A.          |
| 58.                       | Excel. Food Industries, Below Gumat, Jammu. (1960)                            | Canning of Fruits                 | 1,00,000                                                                                                                           |               |
| 59.                       | Dhian Chand S/o Belli Ram, Village Dublehar, Tehsil R.S. Pura, Jammu. (1965). | Grinding of wheat                 | 15,000                                                                                                                             | 3             |
| 60.                       | Jammu Flour Mills, Tawi Bridge, Jammu. (1959).                                | Grinding of wheat                 | 2,65,000                                                                                                                           | 35            |
| 61.                       | Uttam Singh Flour Mills, Vir Marg, Jammu. (1955).                             | do                                | 5,00,000                                                                                                                           | 60            |
| 62.                       | Jammu Cold Storage and General Mills, Canal Road, Jammu. (1923).              | Ice                               | 3,00,000                                                                                                                           | 31            |
| 63.                       | National Flour Mills, Gangial, Jammu. (1967).                                 | Grinding of wheat, Suji and Maida | N. A                                                                                                                               | 14            |
| <b>IV. Iron and Steel</b> |                                                                               |                                   |                                                                                                                                    |               |
| 64.                       | Shri Deve Progressive Industries, 23-24 I. E. Jammu. (1960)                   | Barbed wire                       | 2,00,000                                                                                                                           | 8             |
| 65.                       | Arvind Industries, 2 I.E. Jammu. (1960).                                      | Conduit pipes                     | 10,000                                                                                                                             | 4             |
| 66.                       | Everest Industries Corp. 31 I.E. Jammu. (1960).                               | do                                | 25,000                                                                                                                             | 3             |
| 67.                       | Jammu Steel and Metal Industries, 34 I.E. Jammu. (1960).                      | do                                | 1,20,000                                                                                                                           | 13            |
| 68.                       | Kashmir Enamels 27-28 I.E. Jammu. (1960).                                     | Enamelware                        | 4,00,000                                                                                                                           | 50            |
| 69.                       | Amar Work Shop & Co., Dogra Hall Jammu. (1948)                                | Gun Making                        | 40,000                                                                                                                             | 25            |
| 70.                       | Bhargava Arms Co., 124-A New Tpt. yard Jammu. (1965).                         | Gun Making                        | <div> <div></div> <div>At present the Units are working with the firm M/s Syndicate, Wazarat Road, Jammu.</div> <div></div> </div> |               |
| 71.                       | Kalsee Gun Works, New Plot, Jammu. (1965)                                     | do                                |                                                                                                                                    |               |

| S. No. | Name and address of the Unit,<br>With the year of establishment              | Line of Manufacture                              | Value of<br>Investment<br>(in Rs.) | No of<br>Workers |
|--------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------|------------------|
| 72.    | Khairul-Din & Sons,<br>R. N. Bazar, (1870).                                  | Gun Making                                       | N.A.                               | N.A.             |
| 73.    | Mehar Singh D-Shawney,<br>13 I. E. Jammu. (1960).                            | do.                                              | 50,000                             | 32               |
| 74.    | Popular Gun Works, 17 I.E. Jammu.<br>(1962).                                 | do.                                              | 1,50,000                           | 35               |
| 75.    | Ashoka Industries,<br>36 I.E. Jammu. (1961).                                 | Handpumps, Cups,<br>Brassware and Tool<br>parts. | 25,000                             | 10               |
| 76.    | Jagan Nath Surrinder Nath,<br>Mohalla Pahadian, Jammu. (1961).               | Galvanising of buckets                           | 10,000                             | 3                |
| 77.    | National Iron & Steel Works,<br>10 I.E. Jammu. (1960).                       | Wire Nail, Wire<br>Netting                       | 85,000                             | 17               |
| 78.    | Oriental Engg. Works,<br>Canal Road, Jammu. (1965).                          | Sanitary fittings and<br>Bibcocks.               | 90,000                             | 9                |
| 79.    | Shakti Metal and Chemical Works,<br>Dogra Hall, Jammu. (1961).               | Galvanized hooks<br>and iron pipes               | 21,000                             | 3                |
| 80.    | United Steel and Wire Products,<br>18 I.E. Jammu. (1960).                    | Building hardware                                | 1,10,000                           | 8                |
| 81.    | Jammu Metal Rolling Mills,<br>Talab Tilloo, Jammu. (1964).                   | Metal Rolling and<br>Brass Utencils              | 2,50,000                           | 40               |
| 82.    | J. K. Steel Industries,<br>Digiana, Jammu. (1961).                           | Round Iron                                       | 7,50,000                           | 30               |
| 83.    | Kashmir Steel Rolling Mills,<br>Canal Road, Jammu. (1958).                   | do.                                              | 8,00,000                           | 40               |
| 84.    | New Kashmir Metal Works and<br>Rolling Mills, Gumat Bazar,<br>Jammu. (1938). | Brass and Aluminium<br>Utensils and rolling      | 5,00,000                           | 40               |
| 85.    | Pioneer Iron Foundry, Digiana,<br>Jammu. (1961).                             | Soil pipes                                       | N.A.                               | N.A.             |
| 86.    | G. Lakra Steel Products, 14 I.E.<br>Jammu. (1959)                            | Steel furniture                                  | 30,000                             | 27               |
| 87.    | Kamol Industries, I.E. Jammu. (1960)                                         | do.                                              | 3,00,000                           | 38               |
| 88.    | M.G. Industries 21 I.E. Jammu (1960)                                         | Stainless Steel Utensils                         | 3,80,000                           | 25               |
| 89.    | Pokhar Dass & Co., 25 I.E. Jammu.<br>(1963)                                  | do.                                              | 50,000                             | 9                |
| 90.    | Raj Industries, Digiana, Jammu. (1961)                                       | do.                                              | 3,50,000                           | 12               |
| 91.    | Estee Industries, 46 I E Jammu. (1963)                                       | Surgical Instruments                             | 1,00,000                           | 14               |
| 92.    | Abrol Trunk Factory R.N. Bazar,<br>Jammu. (1948)                             | Trunks and Balties                               | 7,000                              | 8                |

| S. No. | Name and address of the Unit,<br>with the year of establishment.                           | Line of Manufacture | Value of<br>Investment<br>(in <i>l's.</i> ) | No. of<br>Workers |
|--------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------|---------------------------------------------|-------------------|
| 93.    | Adrash Industries, Gumat Bazar,<br>Jammu. (1953)                                           | do.                 | 12,000                                      | 4                 |
| 94.    | Ahluwalia Trunk Factory, Jain Bazar,<br>Jammu. (1933)                                      | do.                 | 4,000                                       | 2                 |
| 95.    | Baber Steel Works, Lakh-data Bazar,<br>Jammu. (1960)                                       | do.                 | 1,000                                       | 2                 |
| 96.    | Balak Singh Steel Works, Keelian<br>Sikhigiran Jammu. (1947)                               | do.                 | 200                                         | 1                 |
| 97.    | Bansal Industries, Geeta B'awan,<br>Jammu. (1961)                                          | do.                 | 20,000                                      | 4                 |
| 98.    | Bindayshah Anant Ram, Gumat Bazar,<br>Jammu. (1950)                                        | do.                 | 3,000                                       | 7                 |
| 99.    | Bodh Raj Fabricators, Shalimar Road,<br>Jammu. (1962)                                      | do.                 | 1,000                                       | 2                 |
| 100.   | Dewan Chand Steel Works, Bejpur,<br>Smaba Jammu. (1961)                                    | do.                 | 400                                         | 4                 |
| 101.   | Gupta Trunk Factory, Rajindar<br>Bazar, Jammu. (1951).                                     | Trunks and Balties  | 2,000                                       | 1                 |
| 102.   | Gupta Steel Works, Adda Kashmir<br>Darbar Bus, Jammu. (1963).                              | do.                 | 5,000                                       | 2                 |
| 103.   | Hindustan Trading Co., Furani<br>Mandi, Jammu, (1958).                                     | Trunks etc..        | N.A.                                        | 6                 |
| 104.   | Iron and Steel Works Co-opera-<br>tive Society Ltd., Gali Dharogha-<br>ran, Jammu. (1961). | do.                 | 25,000                                      | 6                 |
| 105.   | Indo Steel Works, Panjwaktar<br>Road, Jammu. (1938).                                       | do.                 | 2,00,000                                    | 10                |
| 106.   | Janta Trunk Factory, Gumat<br>Bazar, Jammu. (1952).                                        | do.                 | 1,000                                       | 1                 |
| 107.   | Jai Hind Trunk Factory, Gumat<br>Bazar, Jammu. (1954).                                     | do.                 | 10,000                                      | 3                 |
| 108.   | Jai Hind Balti Works, Peer Mitha,<br>Jammu. (1949)                                         | do.                 | 500                                         | 1                 |
| 109.   | Kashmir Engg. Corp, 22-23 Gurba<br>Bakhshinagar, Jammu. (1960).                            | Shovels and Trunks  | 15,000                                      | 5                 |
| 110.   | Kashmir Metal Mart, Panjwakter<br>Road, Jammu. (1942).                                     | Trunks              | 5,000                                       | 2                 |

| S.No. | Name and address of the Unit,<br>with the year of establishment | Line of Manufacture        | Value of<br>Investment<br>(in Rs.) | No. of<br>Workers |
|-------|-----------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------|------------------------------------|-------------------|
| 111.  | Krishna Shovel Works R. N. Bazar<br>Jammu. (1940).              | do.                        | 43,000                             | 6                 |
| 112.  | Krishna Steel Works R. N. Bazar,<br>Jammu. (1931).              | do.                        | 8,000                              | 4                 |
| 113.  | Lakhshmi Trunk Factory Gumat<br>Bazar, Jammu. (1928).           | do.                        | 3,000                              | 3                 |
| 114.  | New Kashmir Tin Industry Ta'ab<br>Tiloo, Jammu. (1957).         | do.                        | 1,00,000                           | 9                 |
| 115.  | Parkash Trunk Factory, Dhakki<br>Sirajan, Jammu. (1950).        | do.                        | 9,000                              | 8                 |
| 116.  | Rama Trunk Factory, Old Hospital<br>Road, Jammu. (1952).        | Trunks                     | 6,000                              | 4                 |
| 117.  | Romesh Steel Works, Below Gumat<br>Jammu. (1960).               | do.                        | N.A.                               | N.A.              |
| 118.  | Sant Singh Steel Works Keelian<br>Sikihgran, Jammu. (1947).     | do.                        | 200                                | 8                 |
| 119.  | Shadi Steel Works, Lakhdara Bazar,<br>Jammu. (1955).            | do.                        | 5,000                              | 2                 |
| 120.  | Sharma Trunk Factory, Gali<br>Chimaran, Jammu. (1959).          | do.                        | 2,000                              | 2                 |
| 121.  | Sethi Steel Works, Adda Kashmir<br>Darbar Bus, Jammu. (1950).   | do.                        | 6,000                              | 3                 |
| 122.  | Suri Steel Works, Panjwaktar Road,<br>Jammu. (1949).            | do.                        | 25,000                             | 6                 |
| 123.  | Verma Steel Works, Samba,<br>Jammu. (1961).                     | do.                        | 400                                | 3                 |
| 124.  | Vijay Trunk Factory, Samba,<br>Jammu. (1963).                   | do.                        | 450                                | 4                 |
| 125.  | Zeenat Trading Coop., Purrani<br>Mandi, Jammu. (1951).          | do.                        | 80,000                             | 1                 |
| 126.  | J & K Metal Wires Pvt. Limited,<br>15-16 I.E. Jammu. (1960).    | Wire drawing<br>Panel Pins | 1,50,000                           | 9                 |
| 127.  | Kay Industries, 43-I. E. Jammu. (1960).                         | Wire Netting               | 15,000                             | 5                 |
| 128.  | National Wire Netting Industries,<br>Digiana, Jammu. (1959).    | Wire Netting               | 30,000                             | 6                 |
| 129.  | Sheet Metal Industries, 47-I. E.<br>Jammu. (1960).              | do.                        | N.A.                               | 8                 |

| S.No.                        | Name and address of the Unit,<br>with the year of establishment. | Line of Manufacture                   | Value of<br>Investment<br>(in Rs.) | No. of<br>Workers |
|------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|------------------------------------|-------------------|
| 130.                         | Ranbir Steel Works,<br>Mohalla, Paharian, Jammu. (1966).         | Trunks, tubs and<br>Buckets           | 3,000                              | 4                 |
| <b>V. Non-Ferrous Metals</b> |                                                                  |                                       |                                    |                   |
| 131.                         | Emco Industries, Samba. Jammu.<br>(1963)                         | Bib-Cocks, Wheel<br>Valves            | 72,000                             | 11                |
| 132.                         | Northern India Die Casting, I. E.<br>Jammu. (1963).              | Bib-Cocks                             | 30,000                             | 24                |
| 133.                         | Tawi Engg. Works, 32-I. E, Jammu.<br>(1963).                     | do.                                   | 20,000                             | 25                |
| 134.                         | Mangle Singh & Co., Rehari, Jammu.<br>(1963)                     | Repair of old Weights<br>and Measures | N.A.                               | 5                 |
| 135.                         | Cable Corp. of Kashmir 41-I. E.,<br>Jammu. (1961).               | P.V.C. Wires                          | 2,00,000                           | 15                |
| 136.                         | J. K. Cable Industries, I. E. Jammu.<br>(1961)                   | do.                                   | 4,000                              | 12                |
| 137.                         | Jammu and Kashmir Industries,<br>33, I. E., Jammu. (1960).       | Electric and Cable<br>wires           | 2,40,000                           | 9                 |
| 138.                         | Amresh Singh Below Gumat, Jammu,<br>(1963).                      | Brass Utencils                        | 200                                | 1                 |
| 139.                         | Atam Singh, Gurbux Singh, Dhakki<br>Sirajan, Jammu. (1927).      | do.                                   | 600                                | 3                 |
| 140.                         | Awtar Singh, Below Gumat, Jammu.<br>(1963).                      | do.                                   | 500                                | 2                 |
| 141.                         | Balbir Singh, Gumat Bazar, Jammu.<br>(1950).                     | do.                                   | 500                                | 1                 |
| 142.                         | Balmukund Ram Nath, Mohalla<br>Afgan, Jammu. (1932)              | do.                                   | 1,000                              | 2                 |
| 143.                         | Balwant Rai, Moti Bazar, Jammu. (1942).                          | do.                                   | 600                                | 2                 |
| 144.                         | Bodh Raj, Moti Bazar, Jammu. (1937).                             | do.                                   | 500                                | 1                 |
| 145.                         | Boota Singh Chara Singh, Rehari,<br>Jammu. (1932).               | do.                                   | 500                                | 2                 |
| 146.                         | Chand Lal, Moti Bazar, Jammu. (1937).                            | Brass Utencils                        | 500                                | 1                 |
| 147.                         | Chuni Singh Mohan Lal, Kachhi<br>Chawni, Jammu. (1937).          | do.                                   | 5,000                              | 2                 |
| 148.                         | Delip Singh Harnam Singh, Moti<br>Bazar, Jammu. (N.A.)           | do.                                   | N.A.                               | N.A.              |

| S.No. | Name and address of the Unit<br>with the year of estab-<br>lishment. | Line of Manufacture | Value of<br>Investment<br>(in Rs.) | No. of<br>Workers |
|-------|----------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------|------------------------------------|-------------------|
| 149.  | Ganda Singh Mangle Singh,<br>Rehari, Jammu. (1926).                  | do.                 | 500                                | 2                 |
| 150.  | Gopal Dass Parkash, Moti Bazar,<br>Jammu. (1932).                    | do.                 | 1,000                              | 4                 |
| 151.  | Guran Datta Mal, Delip Singh,<br>Gumat, Jammu. (1924).               | do.                 | 1,000                              | 3                 |
| 152.  | Guran Datta, Harbans Singh,<br>Rehari, Jammu (1927)                  | do.                 | 1,000                              | 2                 |
| 153.  | Gurmukh Singh, below Gumat,<br>Jammu. (1952).                        | do.                 | 400                                | 1                 |
| 154.  | Harda Singh, Lal Singh, Rehari,<br>Jammu. (1922).                    | do.                 | 500                                | 2                 |
| 155.  | Hari Singh, Balwant Singh, Below<br>Gumat, Jammu. (1950).            | do.                 | 5,000                              | 2                 |
| 156.  | Hem Raj Balwant Rai Gumat<br>Bazar, Jammu. (1952).                   | do.                 | 3,000                              | 3                 |
| 157.  | Joginder Singh, Hardyal Singh,<br>Rehari, Jammu. (1926).             | do.                 | 500                                | 2                 |
| 158.  | Kesar Mal, Sardari Mal, Baba<br>Jiwan Shah, Jammu. (1922).           | do.                 | 1,000                              | 2                 |
| 159.  | Kishori Lal, Peer Mitha, Jammu. (1950).                              | do.                 | 200                                | 1                 |
| 160.  | Kripal Singh, Below Gumat, Jammu.<br>(1952).                         | do.                 | 3,500                              | 1                 |
| 161.  | Lab Singh Harbans Singh, Below<br>Gumat, Jammu. (1950).              | do.                 | 1,000                              | 2                 |
| 162.  | Lachman Dass Amrik Singh, Peer<br>Mitha, Jammu. (1917).              | do.                 | 500                                | 3                 |
| 163.  | Lal Chand, Ram Chand, Gumat<br>Bazar, Jammu.(1938).                  | Brass Utencils      | 6,000                              | 2                 |
| 164.  | Lal Singh, Below Gumat, Jammu. (1937).                               | do                  | 3,000                              | 2                 |
| 165.  | Manak Singh, Mulkh Raj, Moti<br>Bazar, Jammu. (1927).                | do                  | 500                                | 2                 |
| 166.  | Milkhi Ram, Gumat Bazar,<br>Jammu. (1917).                           | do.                 | 500                                | 1                 |
| 167.  | Mool Singh, Gopal Singh, Moti<br>Bazar, Jammu. (1937).               | do.                 | 600                                | 3                 |
| 168.  | Panna Lal, Manak Chand, Moti<br>Bazar, Jammu. (1934)                 | do.                 | 800                                | 2                 |

| S.No.               | Name and address of the Unit,<br>with the year of establishment.  | Line of Manufacture                | Value of<br>Investment<br>(in Rs) | No of<br>Workers |
|---------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|------------------|
| 169.                | Panna Lal, Peer Mitha, Jammu (1965)                               | do.                                | 400                               | 1                |
| 170.                | Purshotam Singh, Gumat, Jammu, (1947)                             | do.                                | 600                               | 1                |
| 171.                | Rakha Ram, Rattan Chand,<br>Below Gumat, Jammu. (1950)            | do.                                | 600                               | 1                |
| 172.                | Roshan Lal, Mohalla Jiwa Sahib. (1948)                            | do.                                | 300                               | 1                |
| 173.                | Sant Ram, Gumat Bazar, Jammu. (1965)                              | do.                                | 200                               | 1                |
| 174.                | Sant Ram, Prem Kumar, Peer<br>Mitha, Jammu (1932)                 | do.                                | 500                               | 2                |
| 175.                | Samhote Utencil Works, Bakshinagar,<br>Jammu. (1961)              | do.                                | 500                               | 2                |
| 176.                | Sharam Singh, Gian Singh, Peer<br>Mitha, Jammu. (1922)            | do.                                | 500                               | 3                |
| 177.                | Shiv Ram, Darshan Kumar, Dhakhi<br>Sirajan, Jammu. (1932)         | do.                                | 1,000                             | 4                |
| 178.                | Shivji Metal Industries, 269-Rehari<br>Jammu. (1958)              | do.                                | 1,000                             | 1                |
| 179.                | Shiv Singh, Raghubir Singh, Gumat<br>Bazar, Jammu. (1914)         | do.                                | 600                               | 3                |
| 180.                | Shyam Lal, Gumat, Jammu. (1965)                                   | do.                                | 300                               | 1                |
| 181.                | M/S Oriental Crashers 2-D, C Block,<br>Gandhinagar, Jammu. (1966) | Graded Stone metel                 | 1,10,000                          | 19               |
| 182.                | Ashoka Industries, Below Gumat<br>Jammu. (N.A.)                   | Brass wires, Bib-cocks,            | 40,000                            | 0                |
| 183.                | Swarn-Kar Utensil Makers Corps,<br>Samba. (N.A.)                  | Sanitary wires, Brass<br>rods N.A. | 5,000                             | 12               |
| 184.                | Bamba Industries, Canal Road,<br>Jammu. (1966)                    | Brass and iron bib<br>cocks        | 4,0000                            | N.A.             |
| 185.                | Susheel Singh Kulbir Singh, New<br>Plots, Jammu. (1932)           | Brass Utencils                     | 500                               | 2                |
| 186.                | Tilak Raj, Gumat Bazar, Jammu. (1942)                             | do.                                | 500                               | 1                |
| <b>VI. Textiles</b> |                                                                   |                                    |                                   |                  |
| 187.                | Ashwani Textile Industries, I. E.<br>Samba. (1964)                | Silk and Woollen cloth             | 12,000                            | 11               |
| 188.                | Jagdish Woollen Mills, Talab<br>Tiloo, Jammu. (1961)              | do.                                | 15,000                            | 4                |
| 189.                | Joginder Textile Mills, Talab Tiloo,<br>Jammu. (1962)             | do.                                | 1,00,000                          | 11               |
| 190.                | Mehra Textile Mills, Talab Tiloo,<br>Jammu. (1961)                | do.                                | 5,50,000                          | 38               |



| S. No.              | Name and address of the Unit,<br>with the year of establishment.                            | Line of Manufacture            | Value of<br>Investment | No. of<br>Workers |
|---------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------|------------------------|-------------------|
| 191.                | Madan Textile Mills, Talab Tilloo,<br>Jammu. (1962)                                         | do.                            | 20,000                 | 4                 |
| 192.                | Sudarshan Fibre Industries, I. E.<br>Samba. (1965)                                          | do.                            | 7,000                  | 5                 |
| 193.                | Bharat Yarn Stores, Lakhdatta<br>Bazar, Jammu. (1959)                                       | Cotton thread Reals            | 50,000                 | 8                 |
| 194.                | Govt. Knitting Factory, Jammu. (1957)                                                       | Cotton Socks                   | N.A.                   | 35                |
| 195.                | Kamla Hosiery Works, Lakhdatta<br>Bazar, Jammu. (1942)                                      | do.                            | N.A.                   | 8                 |
| 196.                | Raj Thread Factory, 168 Gali Mandir,<br>Jullaka Mohalla, Jammu. (1960)                      | Cotton Sewing thread<br>balls  | 8,000                  | 5                 |
| <b>VII. Wood</b>    |                                                                                             |                                |                        |                   |
| 197.                | Abrol Timber Traders, Canal Road,<br>Jammu. (1965)                                          | Furniture Articles             | 18,000                 | 12                |
| 198.                | N. C. Sharma and Sons, Samba<br>(1965-66)                                                   | Wooden Furniture               | 35,000                 | 4                 |
| 199.                | Hindustan Popeways and Saw Mills,<br>20, Industrial Estates, Gandhinagar,<br>Jammu. (N. A.) | do.                            | 1,50,000               | 27                |
| 200.                | Sandhur Saw Mills, Digiana,<br>Jammu. (1968)                                                | Wooden Furniture               | 18,000                 | 5                 |
| 201.                | Hansraj Mahajan, 40, Industrial Estate,<br>Jammu. (1961)                                    | Cricket bats, Hockey<br>Sticks | 20,000                 | 15                |
| 202.                | Hansraj Mahajan and Sons, 40-1. E.<br>Jammu. (1963)                                         | Cricket Bats                   | 20,000                 | 16                |
| 203.                | Vishva Karma Body Builders,<br>B. C. Road, Jammu. (1951)                                    | Body Builders                  | 15,000                 | 9                 |
| 204.                | Sohan Lal Sharma, Dhakki Sirajan,<br>Jammu. (1965)                                          | Timber products                | 10,000                 | 4                 |
| 205.                | Bakshinagar Blacksmithy and Carpentry<br>Industrial Works, 40-I.E.<br>Jammu. (1963)         | Wooden Products                | 10 000                 | 4                 |
| 206.                | G. M. Separators Manuf. Co.,<br>I. E., Jammu. (1966)                                        | Wooden Works                   | 10,00,000              | 9                 |
| <b>VIII. Others</b> |                                                                                             |                                |                        |                   |
| 207.                | Sunrising Industries, 5-I. E.,<br>Jammu. (1960)                                             | Auto Spring leaves             | 50,000                 | 13                |

| S. No. | Name and address of the Unit,<br>with the years of establishment.     | Line of Manufacture                        | Value of<br>Investment<br>(in Rs.) | No. of<br>Workers |
|--------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------|------------------------------------|-------------------|
| 208.   | Sudershan Fibre Industries,<br>Samba, (1950)                          | Brass and rape making                      | 7,000                              | 5                 |
| 209.   | Ganesh Tile Works, Gandhinagar,<br>Jammu. (1962)                      | Cemented Tiles                             | 15,000                             | 4                 |
| 210.   | Nanda Brick Kiln Gangril, Tehsil,<br>Jammu. (1964)                    | Clay Bricks                                | 80,000                             | 60                |
| 211.   | Hindustan Lamination Works,<br>I. E., Jammu. (1961)                   | Stamping Works                             | 4,39,000                           | 29                |
| 212.   | National Photo House, Old Hospital,<br>Jammu. (1948)                  | Photography                                | 4,000                              | 2                 |
| 213.   | Pradeep Studio, Vir Marg, Jammu, (1955)                               | do.                                        | 15,000                             | 4                 |
| 214.   | Prabat Studios, R. N. Mandir,<br>Jammu. (1961)                        | do.                                        | 700                                | 6                 |
| 215.   | Studio Elite, R. N. Mandir,<br>Jammu. (1957)                          | do.                                        | 10,000                             | 2                 |
| 216.   | Tek Studio, Purani Mandi, Jammu. (1956)                               | do.                                        | 4,000                              | 2                 |
| 217.   | V. M. Studio, Pacca Danga,<br>Jammu. (1957)                           | do.                                        | 20,000                             | 2                 |
| 218.   | J. K. Type Soles, I. E. Jammu. (1962)                                 | Tyre resoling                              | 10,000                             | 3                 |
| 219.   | Mercurry Rubber Mills, I. E.,<br>Jammu. (1960)                        | Rubber Goods                               | 1,80,000                           | 17                |
| 220.   | Trikota Rubber Mills, I. E.,<br>Jammu. (1960)                         | do.                                        | 2,00,000                           | 20                |
| 221.   | Veins Rubber Mills, I. E., Jammu (1962)                               | do.                                        | N.A.                               | 9                 |
| 222.   | J. K. Thermometre Mfg. Co.,<br>39, I. E., Jammu. (1963)               | Thermometres                               | 45,900                             | 12                |
| 223.   | Jammu Rubber Industries,<br>95-Mast-garh, Jammu. (1969)               | Rubber reclaimed                           | 4,58,000                           | 57                |
| 224.   | Packwell Industries, Jammu. (1969)                                    | Rolls and Tubing<br>polythen Bags.         | 1,20,000                           | 7                 |
| 225.   | Jammu, Industries, 39-A Sector B<br>Block Gandhinagar, Jammu. (N. A.) | Callubs sheets and<br>spectacles.          | 2,1,6172                           | 49                |
| 226.   | Madan Industries, 212 Mohalla<br>Ustad Palace Road, Jammu. (1967)     | Electrical Goods                           | 32,000                             | N.A.              |
| 227.   | Dhani Ram, Akhnoor, (N. A.)                                           | Indian Antiques                            | N.A.                               | N.A.              |
| 228.   | M/s Ganesh Rubber Mills,<br>Old Hospital Road, Jammu. (N. A.)         | Rubber Chappals, water<br>proof shoes etc, | 2,85,000                           | 23                |

| S. No. | Name and address of the Unit,<br>with the year of establishment.                  | Line of Manufacture                              | Value of<br>Investment<br>(in Rs.) | No. of<br>Workers |
|--------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------|-------------------|
| 229.   | Sharda Industries C/O Hari Maksh<br>Sharma Mohalla Narian Gali,<br>Jammu. (N. A.) | Transformers-Chowles<br>elect. motors.           | 1,02,000                           | 17                |
| 230.   | M/S Electric Factory 133-Mohalla<br>Afghan, Jammu. (1967)                         | Elect. Power<br>Transformers                     | N.A.                               | 18                |
| 231.   | M/S Universal Trading<br>Cooperation 594-Gandhinagar,<br>Jammu. (N. A.)           | Agriculture implements                           | 1,05,000                           | N.A.              |
| 232.   | M/S Shanti Bricks Ashoka Market,<br>R. N. Bazar, Jammu. (N. A.)                   | Bricks                                           | 6,26,000                           | 7                 |
| 233.   | Northern India Die-casting, -E.<br>Gandhi-nagar, Jammu. (1964)                    | Brass bib cocks stopco-<br>cks and wheel valves. | 1,20,000                           | N.A.              |
| 234.   | M/S Sun Rising Industries<br>5-C Industrial Estates, Jammu. (N. A.)               | Spring leques                                    | 50,000                             | 8                 |
| 235.   | Pack well printers lower<br>Kachi-Chawni, Jammu. (N. A.)                          | Card Board Boxes.                                | 3,17,523                           | 30                |
| 236.   | M/S Optical Industries Jain<br>Bazar, Jammu. (N. A.)                              | Spectacles.                                      | 3,300                              | 5                 |

**DISTRICT KATHUA****I. Drugs and Chemicals**

|    |                                                            |                |        |      |
|----|------------------------------------------------------------|----------------|--------|------|
| 1. | V. S. Industries, Hiranagar. (N. A.)                       | Perfumery      | N.A.   | N.A. |
| 2. | Kashmir Plastic Industries,<br>I. E., Kathua. (1963)       | Plastic Cane   | 15,000 | 1    |
| 3. | Kapoor Soap Factory, Basohli, (1958)                       | Washing toilet | 2,000  | 2    |
| 4. | M/S Jamos & Co., Village & P/O Billawar,<br>Kathua. (1969) | Laundry Soap   | —      | 6    |

**II. Engineering Goods**

|    |                                                              |                                 |        |   |
|----|--------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------|--------|---|
| 5. | Hellicon Industries. I. E., Kathua. (1963)                   | Electric Goods                  | 81,000 | 8 |
| 6. | Neelam Industries, I. E., Kathua. 1963)                      | Assembling of Sewing<br>Machine | 22,000 | 6 |
| 7. | M/S Apee Jay Steel Works,<br>2-A, Industrial Estate, Kathua. |                                 |        |   |

**III. Iron and Steel**

|    |                                              |            |          |    |
|----|----------------------------------------------|------------|----------|----|
| 8. | Victory Enamels, I. E., Kathua. (1963)       | Enamelware | 2,90,000 | 43 |
| 9. | Mehar Singh & Sons, I. E.,<br>Kathua. (1961) | Gun Making | 79,000   | 17 |

| S. No. | Name and address of the Unit,<br>with the year of establishment.   | Line of Manufacture      | Value of<br>Investment<br>(in Rs.) | No. of<br>Workers |
|--------|--------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------|------------------------------------|-------------------|
| 10.    | M/S V. K. Industries, Industrial Estates,<br>Hiranagar (1964)      | Barbed wire              | 50,000                             |                   |
| 11.    | Himalyan Iron Foundry, Kathua (1963)                               | Steel Furniture          | 40,000                             | 9                 |
| 12.    | Modern Metal Mills, I. E., Kathua (1962)                           | Stainless Steel Utencils | 1,20,000                           | 5                 |
| 13.    | Mani Ram Prakash chand,<br>Village Ghagwal, Hiranagar.             | Trunks, tubes, buckets   | 5,000                              | 10                |
| 14.    | Jagdish Chander Ganesh Dass,<br>Dayal Chak, Hiranagar (N. A.)      | do.                      | 5,000                              | 10                |
| 15.    | Vishwa Karma Industries, I. E.,<br>Hiranagar. (1960)               | Hospital Equipment       | N.A.                               | N.A.              |
| 16.    | Backward Iron & Steel Works,<br>Ghagwal, Hiranagar, Kathua. (1962) | Trunks and Suitcases     | 1,200                              | 3                 |
| 17.    | Janta Steel Store, Billawar,<br>Kathua. (1959)                     | do.                      | 2,000                              | 6                 |
| 18.    | Kathua Trunk Factory, Kathua. (1953)                               | do.                      | 4,000                              | 3                 |
| 19.    | Vinod Kumar & Bros., Hiranagar,<br>Kathua. (1961)                  | do.                      | 2,500                              | 3                 |

**IV. Textiles**

|     |                                                                    |                          |        |   |
|-----|--------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------|--------|---|
| 20. | Pangotra Hosiery works,<br>socks and mufflers,<br>Hiranagar (1966) | Socks, Jerseys, Mufflers | 63,470 | 5 |
|-----|--------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------|--------|---|

**V. Wood**

|     |                                             |                    |        |   |
|-----|---------------------------------------------|--------------------|--------|---|
| 21. | Highland Industries, Ujh,<br>Kathua. (1956) | Furniture Articles | 10,000 | 5 |
| 22. | Mehra Saw & Kohli Mills, Kathua.            | Wooden furniture   | 2,000  | 5 |

**VI. Other:**

|     |                                                       |                    |        |   |
|-----|-------------------------------------------------------|--------------------|--------|---|
| 23. | Kathua Aluminium Industries,<br>I. E., Kathua. (1963) | Aluminium Utencils | 80,000 | 4 |
| 24. | Kashmir Brush Mfg. Co., I. E.,<br>Kathua (1961)       | Fibre Brushes      | 42 000 | 5 |

**DISTRICT POONCH****I. Iron and Steel**

|    |                                                          |              |     |   |
|----|----------------------------------------------------------|--------------|-----|---|
| 1. | Golden Trunk Factory, Samota,<br>Poonch. (1962)          | Buckets etc. | 100 | 2 |
| 2. | Kadim Bashir Trunk Factory,<br>Surankote, Poonch. (1962) | do.          | 50  | 1 |

| S. No. | Name and address of the Unit,<br>with year of establishment | Line of Manufacture | Value of<br>Investment<br>(in Rs.) | No. of<br>Workers |
|--------|-------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------|------------------------------------|-------------------|
| 3.     | National Trunk Factory,<br>Poonch. (1960)                   | do.                 | 6,000                              | 3                 |
| 4.     | Rajput Steel Works, Kohnam,<br>Poonch. (1292)               | do.                 | 50                                 | 1                 |

**DISTRICT SRINAGAR****I. Drugs and Chemicals**

|     |                                                                                  |                                                       |        |      |
|-----|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------|--------|------|
| 1.  | Abdul Gaffar Rangrez, Nalband<br>Pora, Srinagar. (1900)                          | Dyeing                                                | 5,000  | 8    |
| 2.  | Kashmir Plastic Industries, I. E.,<br>Srinagar, (1965)                           | Plastic Goods                                         | 35,000 | 6    |
| 3.  | Vitasta Soap Factory, Reshi Pir<br>Sahib, Ali Kadal (1952)                       | Washing toilet                                        | 6,000  | 6    |
| 4.  | National Pharmaceutical<br>Laboratories Agencies<br>2nd bridge, Srinagar (N. A.) | Redistilled water<br>tablets associated<br>medicines. | 92,000 | 24   |
| 5.  | Hill Soap Factory Nowa<br>Bazar, Srinagar. (1966)                                | Washing Soap                                          | 8,000  | 4    |
| 6.  | Koul & Sons laboratories,<br>Krakkhud, 2nd bridge,<br>Srinagar (1966)            | Kaulex ointment and<br>Burn cure oint                 | N.A.   | 9    |
| 7.  | M/S Popular Ink Industry<br>Malik Angan, Srinagar (N. A.)                        | B.B. & Red Ink.                                       | 5,000  | 2    |
| 8.  | Shama Soap Industries,<br>Srinagar (1962)                                        | Washing Soap                                          | 10,000 | 3    |
| 9.  | M/S Badyari & Co.<br>Photographer, Dalgate,<br>Srinagar (1955)                   | Developing and printing<br>and enlarging              | 50,000 | 5    |
| 10. | Manzoor Kashmir Soap<br>Works 3rd bridge, Sgr (N. A.)                            | Soap                                                  | N.A.   | N.A. |
| 11. | Hand-Loom Silk Printing House,<br>Basant Bagh, Sgr (1943)                        | Printing of cloth &<br>Silk                           | 22,600 | 6    |
| 12. | Bagath Soap Factory<br>Bagath Burzalla, Sgr (N. A.)                              | Washing Soap                                          | 3,000  | 3    |
| 13. | M/S Noor-ud-Din Khan, and Brothers,<br>Saffakadal, Srinagar (N. A.)              | Dyeing                                                | N.A.   | N.A. |
| 14. | M/S Dalip Plastic Industries<br>Shalltend, 2nd Bridge, Srinagar (N. A.)          | Plastic toys                                          | 8,000  | 3    |

| S.No.                        | Name and address of the unit with the year of establishment.        | Line of Manufacture                                                                | Value of Investment<br>(in Rs.) | No. of Workers |
|------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------|----------------|
| <b>II. Engineering Goods</b> |                                                                     |                                                                                    |                                 |                |
| 15.                          | M/S Bazaz Brothers, Dalgate, Srinagar (1963)                        |                                                                                    | 18,000                          | 5              |
| 16.                          | Western Engineering Corporation, 4 -43, I. E., Srinagar (1960)      |                                                                                    |                                 |                |
| 17.                          | M/S Haroom Brothers, Industrial Estate Barzulla, Srinagar (1966)    | Rear Axels T.M.B.<br>Rear axels geep centre bolts, Spring pins & Bed for kind pins | 57,000                          | 25             |
| 18.                          | Kashmir Electric & Hardware Industries, I. E., Srinagar (1964)      | Electric Goods                                                                     | N.A.                            | 13             |
| 19.                          | Standard Workshop, Mujahid Manzil Road, Srinagar (N. A.)            | Steam Boilers and Colendering process                                              | 30,000                          | 5              |
| 20.                          | New London Radio House, 4-I. E., Srinagar (1962)                    | Radio Assembling                                                                   | 10,000                          | 2              |
| 21.                          | Solar Kashmir, Residency Road, Srinagar (N. A.)                     | do.                                                                                | N.A.                            | N.A.           |
| 22.                          | Veena Radio, 3rd Bridge, Srinagar (1950)                            | do.                                                                                | 25,000                          | 4              |
| 23.                          | Vijay Radios, Kral Khud, Srinagar (1950)                            | do.                                                                                | 10,000                          | 1              |
| 24.                          | Haroon Brother, I. E., Sringar (N. A.)                              | Repairs and Serving of motors                                                      | 20,000                          | 10             |
| 25.                          | Kashmir Diesels, 21-I. E., Srinagar (1952)                          | Over-hauling of Engines, etc.,                                                     | 1,00,000                        | 6              |
| <b>III. Food</b>             |                                                                     |                                                                                    |                                 |                |
| 26.                          | Harco Industries, 11-I. E., Srinagar (N. A.)                        | Canning of Fruits                                                                  | 10,030                          | N.A.           |
| 27.                          | H. A. Rahim & Co., Rajbagh, Srinagar (1940)                         | do.                                                                                | 10,00,000                       | 99             |
| 28.                          | Tulip Products, 45-46, I. E., Srinagar (1962)                       | do.                                                                                | 30,000                          | 35             |
| 29.                          | Elkay Roller Flour Mills, Opposite I. E., Barzulla, Srinagar (1961) | Grinding of Wheat                                                                  | 4,00,000                        | 40             |
| 30.                          | Krishna Oil & Flour Mills. Nawab Bazar, Srinagar (1925)             | Flour and Edible Oils                                                              | 12,00 000                       | 45             |

| S.No.                     | Name and address of the Unit, with the year of establishment.                      | Line of Manufacture.                       | Value of Investment (in Rs.) | No. of Workers |
|---------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------|------------------------------|----------------|
| 31.                       | Kashmir Oil & Flour Mills.<br>Barber Shah, Srinagar (1959)                         | Flour & Edible Oils                        | 1,00,000                     | 14             |
| 32.                       | Kashmir Flour and Oil Mills,<br>Barbarshah, Srinagar (1959)                        | Oil extraction and grinding of wheat etc.  | 1,00,000                     | 14             |
| 33.                       | Imperial Dairy and Bakery Ist Bridge,<br>Palladium Street, Sgr (1930)              | Bakery                                     | 20,000                       | 5              |
| 34.                       | Fancy Oil Mills, Suratengh,<br>Rainawari (1967)                                    | Oil                                        | 4,000                        | 3              |
| 35.                       | Kash Bakery, Maisuma Bazar,<br>Srinagar (1967)                                     | Bakery                                     | N.A.                         | 13             |
| 36.                       | Crescent Confectioners,<br>Shah Mohalla, Srinagar (N. A.)                          | do.                                        | N.A.                         | N.A.           |
| 37.                       | Gulam Hassan Ahmed Ullah Khan,<br>9-Mewa Mandi, Srinagar (N. A.)                   | Canning of Fruits                          | N.A.                         | N.A.           |
| 38.                       | Kwality Bread and Biscuits manufacturing company Krishan Bldg.<br>Srinagar (N. A.) | Bakery                                     | N.A.                         | N.A.           |
| 39.                       | Chand Flour Mills,<br>Allhwajan, Srinagar (1969)                                   | Grinding of wheat etc.                     | 6,41,000                     | N.A.           |
| 40.                       | Suraj Fruit Products Co.<br>Srinagar (1968)                                        | Syrups & Sharbats<br>Murbas, Jams & Juice. | 77,500                       | 14             |
| 41.                       | Taj Sweets Factory,<br>Darooni Anderwari Naid Kadal,<br>Srinagar (N. A.)           | Ranbari, Orange, almond<br>and K drops.    | N.A.                         | 9              |
| 42.                       | Kashmir New Industrial<br>Complex P. Ltd : Pandchowk,<br>Srinagar (N. A.)          | N A                                        | 20,00,000                    | 70             |
| 43.                       | Jehangir Dairy Farms<br>Baghi Mehtab, Chadoora (N. A.)                             | Milk, Butter and Cream                     | 31,500                       | 5              |
| 44.                       | Shah Sweet Factory,<br>Chattabal, Srinagar (N. A.)                                 | Sweets                                     | N.A.                         | 7              |
| <b>IV. Iron and Steel</b> |                                                                                    |                                            |                              |                |
| 45.                       | Jan Brothers, Maisuma Bazar,<br>Srinagar (1947)                                    | Agr.-Impl.                                 | 1,500                        | 4              |
| 46.                       | Mohd. Ramzan Blacksmiths,<br>Maharaj Bazar, Srinagar (1948)                        | do.                                        | 400                          | N.A.           |



| S No. | Name and address of the Unit, with the year of establishment.    | Line of Manufacture                            | Value of Investment (in Rs.) | No. of Workers |
|-------|------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------|------------------------------|----------------|
| 47.   | Sona Ullah and Sons, Blacksmiths, Maisuma Bazar, Srinagar (1945) | do.                                            | 800                          | 4              |
| 48.   | National Wire Products. 37-I.E., Srinagar (1963)                 | Barbed Wire                                    | 24,000                       | 4              |
| 49.   | Kashmir Hardware Industries, Soura, Srinagar (1957)              | Hardware Items (Wire Nails etc.)               | 5,00,000                     | N.A.           |
| 50.   | Sujata Industries, 14-I. E., Srinagar (1965)                     | Bib-Cock Water pipe Fittings & Allied products | 15,000                       | 10             |
| 51.   | Vijay Engineering Works, 12-I. E., Srinagar (1961)               | Wire Nails                                     | 25,000                       | 4              |
| 52.   | Kashmir Rolling Mills, 33-34, I. E., Srinagar (N. A.)            | Rolling of Copper                              | 1,50,000                     | N.A.           |
| 53.   | Public Steel Industries, I. E., Srinagar (1957)                  | Steel Furniture, Trunks, Buckets, etc.,        | 17,500                       | 12             |
| 54.   | Western Engineering Co., I. E., Srinagar (1960)                  | Stainless Steel Utencils                       | 3,50,000                     | N.A.           |
| 55.   | Abdul Aziz, Blacksmiths, Maisuma, Bazar, Srinagar (1956)         | Cholas, Pans, etc.                             | 500                          | 3              |
| 56.   | Abdul Aziz & Sons, Blacksmiths, Kani Kadal, Srinagar (1936)      | do.                                            | 500                          | 1              |
| 57.   | Abdul Ahad Mir, Guzarbal, Chattabal, Srinagar (1932)             | do.                                            | 300                          | 2              |
| 58.   | Abdual Gani Blacksmiths, Maisuma, Bazar, Srinagar (1952)         | do.                                            | 500                          | 2              |
| 59.   | Abdul Rahman, Blacksmiths, Khanyar, Srinagar (1944)              | do.                                            | 1,500                        | 4              |
| 60.   | Abdul Rahman Ahanger, Maisuma (1911)                             | do.                                            | 1,000                        | 7              |
| 61.   | Abdul Salam, Bohri Kadal (1920)                                  | do.                                            | 100                          | 3              |
| 62.   | Amir-ud-Din, Aaishan Sahib, Zaina Kadal, Srinagar (1918)         | do.                                            | 125                          | 4              |
| 63.   | Ghulam Ahmed & Sons, Blacksmiths, Maisuma, Srinagar (1940)       | Tawas, Pans etc.                               | 300                          | 4              |
| 64.   | Soura Stainless Steel Industry, Soura, Srinagar. (1968)          | Kidney Crays of sorts and surgical bowels etc. | 62,000                       | 30             |

| S.No. | Name and address of the Unit, with the year of establishment.             | Line of Manufacture               | Value of Investment (in Rs.) | No. of Workers               |
|-------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|------------------------------|------------------------------|
| 65.   | Ghulam Ahmed Reshi, Naid Kadal, Srinagar (1940)                           | Tawas, pans, etc.                 | 500                          | 3                            |
| 66.   | Ghulam Ahemd Bandey, Bohri Kadal, Srinagar.                               | do.                               | 100                          | 3                            |
| 67.   | Gh. Nabi Kodla & Sons, Zarab Khana, Saraf Kadal, Srinagar. (1968)         | Tea sets, copper plates           | 5000                         | 5                            |
| 68.   | Ghulam Mohd. Tinsat, Bohri Kadal, Srinagar. (1932)                        | Flower-Vase bowls                 | 100                          | 2                            |
| 69.   | Ghulam Mohd. Bandey, Tin Saz, Bohri Kadal, Bazar Masjid, Srinagar. (1935) | Tawas, pans, etc.                 | 100                          | 4                            |
| 70.   | Ghulam Rasool Bhat, Zaina Kadal, Srinagar. (1900)                         | do.                               | 100                          | 2                            |
| 71.   | Haji Ghulam Ahanger, Bohri Kadal, Srinagar. (1950)                        | do.                               | 500                          | 2                            |
| 72.   | Kabira Blacksmiths, Maisuma, Srinagar. (1936)                             | do.                               | 1,500                        | 4                            |
| 73.   | Kashmir Blacksmiths, Maisuma, Srinagar. (1961)                            | do.                               | 500                          | 2                            |
| 74.   | Mohd. Abdullah Tin Saz, Shams-Wari, Srinagar. (1931)                      | do.                               | N.A.                         | N.A.                         |
| 75.   | Mohd. Maqbool Balhshi, Dalal Mohalla, Pather Masjid, Srinagar. (1901)     | do.                               | 100                          | 2                            |
| 76.   | Mohd. Sultan Blacksmiths, Maisuma Bazar, Srinagar. (1958)                 | do.                               | 400                          | 2                            |
| 77.   | Mohd Posh & Sons, Nayid Kadal, Srinagar. (1960)                           | Turguoise Artware, Copper Artware | 40,000                       | 5 permanent<br>75 piece wage |
| 78.   | Allied Steel Works, Jawahar Nagar, Srinagar. (1953)                       | Trunks and Buckets                | 500                          | N.A.                         |
| 79.   | American Trunk Factory ; Habba Kadal, Srinagar. (1957)                    | do.                               | 400                          | 1                            |
| 80.   | A. R. & Sons, Blacksmiths, Maisuma, Awqaf Building, Srinagar. (1948)      | do.                               | 500                          | 4                            |
| 81.   | Bombay Trunk Factory, Hanuman Mandir, Hazuri Bagh Road Srinagar (1959)    | do.                               | 400                          | 1                            |
| 82.   | Diamond Trunk Factory, Basant Bagh, Srinagar.(1959)                       | Trunks and Buckets                | 500                          | 2                            |

| S.No. | Name and address of the Unit, with the year of establishment.    | Line of Manufacture                          | Value of Investment<br>(in Rs.) | No of Workers |
|-------|------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------|---------------------------------|---------------|
| 83.   | Dilruba Trunk Factory, Zaindar Mohalla, Srinagar. (1940)         | do.                                          | 500                             | 2             |
| 84.   | England Trunk Factory, Malpora, Srinagar. (1965)                 | do.                                          | 1,200                           | 2             |
| 85.   | Gulam Mohd & Sons, Exhibition Road, Srinagar. (1931)             | do.                                          | 700                             | ...           |
| 86.   | Hamdard Steel Factory, Sectt. Road, Srinagar. (1938)             | do.                                          | 800                             | 3             |
| 87.   | Hardilaziz Trunk Factory, Malpora, Srinagar. (1938)              | do.                                          | 300                             | 1             |
| 88.   | Himalaya Steel Works, Sheshyar, Srinagar. (1932)                 | do.                                          | 700                             | 2             |
| 89.   | Hussian Brothers, Maharaj Bazar, Srinagar. (1959)                | do.                                          | 800                             | N.A.          |
| 90.   | Indian Trunk Factory, H. S. H. Street, Srinagar. (1946)          | do.                                          | 600                             | N.A.          |
| 91.   | Kapoor Steel Works, Basant Bagh, Srinagar. (1959)                | do.                                          | 700                             | 2             |
| 92.   | Kashmir Iron & Steel Works, Sonamasjid Srinagar. (1957)          | do.                                          | 500                             | 3             |
| 93.   | Kashmir Royal Steel Trunk Factory, Bohri Kadal, Srinagar. (1962) | do.                                          | 600                             | 2             |
| 94.   | Kashmir Trunk Factory, Chandpora, Nowhatta, Srinagar. (1962)     | do.                                          | 400                             | 1             |
| 95.   | Kohinoor Trunk Factory, Basant Bagh, Srinagar. (1950)            | do.                                          | 700                             | 2             |
| 96.   | Mahboob Trunk Factory, Basant, Bagh Srinagar. (1959)             | do.                                          | 200                             | 1             |
| 97.   | Manzoor Trunk Factory., Gaw Kadal, Srinagar. (1953)              | do.                                          | 500                             | 1             |
| 98.   | French Iron centre, Maisuma Bazar, Sgr.                          | Trunks, Iron stoves, Agriculture implements. | 3,000                           | 5             |
| 99.   | Dar Trunk Factory, Silk Factory Road Sgr.                        | do.                                          | N.A.                            | N.A.          |
| 100.  | M/S Haroon Bros. Industrial Estate Barzulla, Srinagar.           | Steel Almirahs, Steel Tables, Cabinet racks  | 17,520                          | 26            |

| S. No. | Name and address of the Unit,<br>with the year of establishment    | Line of Manufacture                        | Value of<br>Investment<br>(in Rs.) | No of<br>Workers |
|--------|--------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------|------------------------------------|------------------|
| 101.   | Shavket Steel Industries Ganderbal,<br>Srinagar.                   | Agriculture implements<br>and Buckets.     | 10,000                             | N.A.             |
| 102.   | Bharat Trunk Factory Maisuma Bazar,<br>Srinagar.                   | Steel Trunks & Suitcases                   | 2,000                              | 2                |
| 103.   | Haroon Bros Industrial Estates,<br>Burzalla, Srinagar.             | Various types of<br>surgical instruments.  | 1,85,290                           | 38               |
| 104.   | Gh Mohd. Khan, Batmaloo,<br>Srinagar.                              | Trunks, Buckets, tubs.                     | 5,000                              | 25               |
| 105.   | Sonawari Steel Cop.<br>Badhgir, Srinagar.                          | Trunks, buckets                            | 10,000                             | N.A.             |
| 106.   | Kashmir Strip Co. Nowshera,<br>Srinagar                            | Trays                                      | N.A.                               | N.A.             |
| 107.   | Gulbarg Industries.                                                | Tin cans                                   | 3,00,000                           | N.A.             |
| 108.   | Bhaghat Buckets Factory, Bagat,<br>Barzulla, Srinagar.             | Manufacture and<br>Galvanizing of buckets. | 1,07,800                           | 5                |
| 109.   | Lions Industrial Cop. Ram-bagh,<br>Srinagar.                       | Orchard Ladus shovels<br>ploughs.          | 20,000                             | 6                |
| 110.   | Mir Trunk Factory, Sonamasjid,<br>Srinagar (1961)                  | Trunks and Buckets                         | 600                                | 2                |
| 111.   | National Steel Works, H. S. H.<br>Street, Srinagar (1952)          | do                                         | 200                                | N.A.             |
| 112.   | National Trunk Factory, Badshah<br>Chowk, Srinagar (1956)          | do.                                        | 1,000                              | 2                |
| 113.   | New Friends Blacksmiths.<br>Maisuma, Bazar, Srinagar (1945)        | do.                                        | 500                                | 3                |
| 114.   | Shalimar Steel Works, Banamohalla,<br>Srinagar. (1955)             | do.                                        | 500                                | 2                |
| 115.   | Shahdad Trunk Factory, Maisuma<br>Bazar, Srinagar. (1931)          | do.                                        | 700                                | 2                |
| 116.   | Srinagar Trunk Factory, Midan<br>Yar, 2nd Bridge, Srinagar. (1952) | do.                                        | 500                                | 2                |
| 117.   | Steel Trunk Factory, Basant Bagh,<br>Srinagar. (1957)              | do.                                        | 2,500                              | 2                |
| 118.   | United Steel Works, Habbakadal,<br>Srinagar. (1953)                | do.                                        | 400                                | 1                |
| 119.   | United Trunk Factory, Kharyar,<br>2nd Bridge, Srinagar. (1952)     | do.                                        | 500                                | 1                |

| S.No.                        | Name and address of the Unit<br>with the year of establishment.              | Line of Manufacture                  | Value of<br>Investment<br>(in Rs.) | No. of<br>Workers |
|------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|------------------------------------|-------------------|
| 120.                         | Kashmir Wire Netting Ind. 38,<br>I. E , Barzulla Srinagar. (1960)            | Netting of G. I. Wire                | 10,000                             | 6                 |
| <b>V. Non-Ferrous Metals</b> |                                                                              |                                      |                                    |                   |
| 121.                         | Kashmir Cables 1-2, I.E., Sgr. (1961)                                        | Rubber and Copper<br>Wire insulating | 1,25,000                           | 30                |
| 122.                         | Kashmir Wire Products, 27-28,<br>I E , Srinagar. (1965).                     | P. V. C. Wire                        | 1,25,000                           | 12                |
| 123.                         | Abdul Ahad Misgar S/o Ghulam Qadir<br>Misgar, Nalband Pora, Sgr. (1925)      | Copper Utencils                      | 500                                | 4                 |
| 124.                         | Abdul Ahad Misgar S/o Mohammad<br>Sidiq. Safa Kadal, Srinagar (1921)         | Copper Utencils                      | 700                                | 5                 |
| 125.                         | Abdul Ahad Want S/o Ghulam<br>Qadir, Safa Kadal, Srinagar (1932)             | do.                                  | 600                                | 3                 |
| 126.                         | Abdul Ahad Pandit S/o Mohmad<br>Yusuf, Gankhan, Zainakadal, Sgr. (1939)      | do.                                  | 300                                | 2                 |
| 127.                         | Abdul Ahad Mattoo S/o Assad Ullah<br>Mattoo, Shams Wari, Srinagar. (1942)    | do.                                  | N.A.                               | 2                 |
| 128.                         | Abdul Aziz Want S/o Samad Want,<br>Tank Mohalla, Nowsherea. Sgr. (1959)      | do.                                  | 500                                | 3                 |
| 129.                         | Abdul Aziz S/o Mohi-ud-Din,<br>Malik Angan. Sgr. (1948)                      | do.                                  | 400                                | 3                 |
| 130.                         | Abdul Aziz S/o Mohd. Sidiq,<br>Malchimar Srinagar. (1947)                    | do.                                  | 600                                | 4                 |
| 131.                         | Abdul Aziz S/o Abli Joo, Soura,<br>Srinagar. (1955)                          | do.                                  | 500                                | 4                 |
| 132.                         | Abdul Aziz S/o Kakroo S/o Samad Joo<br>Gadda Kocha, Zaina Kadal, Sgr. (1940) | do.                                  | 400                                | 3                 |
| 133.                         | Abdul Aziz S/o Ghulam Ahmad<br>Maharaj Bazar, Srinagar. (1944)               | do.                                  | 200                                | 1                 |
| 134.                         | Abdul Aziz S/o Ghulam Rasool<br>Khairwan, Budhagair, Srinagar. (1941)        | do.                                  | 500                                | 4                 |
| 135.                         | Abdul Gani S/o Mohmad Sidiq,<br>Dukani Sangeen, Srinagar (1930)              | do.                                  | 400                                | 3                 |
| 136.                         | Abdul Gani Misgar S/o Samad Shah,<br>Gan Khan, Srinagar. (1939)              | do.                                  | 300                                | 2                 |
| 137.                         | Abdul Gani Want S/o Mohmad Want<br>Kadi Kadal, Srinagar. (1940)              | do.                                  | 500                                | 3                 |

| S. No. | Name and address of the Unit,<br>with the year of establishment.                    | Line of Manufacture | Value of<br>Investment<br>(in Rs.) | No. of<br>Workers |
|--------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------|------------------------------------|-------------------|
| 138.   | Abdul Gani Meer S/o Ghulam<br>Mohmad Kadi Kadal, Sgr. (1935)                        | do.                 | 500                                | 4                 |
| 139.   | Abdul Gaffar Butt S/o Noor-ud-<br>Din, Kadi Kadal, Srinagar. (1950)                 | do.                 | 400                                | 3                 |
| 140.   | Abdul Gaffar S/o Abdul Reham,<br>Bulbul Lanker, Srinagar (1947)                     | Copper Utencils     | 400                                | 2                 |
| 141.   | Abdul Khaliq Meliguroo S/o<br>Abdullah Shah, Mira Mohalla,<br>Srinagar. (1947)      | do.                 | 600                                | 4                 |
|        |                                                                                     | do.                 | 400                                | 3                 |
| 142.   | Abdul Khaliq Khan S/o Ghulam<br>Mohi-ud-Din, Kadi Kadal, Sgr. (1940)                | do.                 | 300                                | 2                 |
| 143.   | Abdul Majid Zargar S/o Mohd.<br>Maqbool, Khawja Bazar,<br>Srinagar. (1958)          | do.                 | 1,000                              | 6                 |
| 144.   | Abdul Qadus S/o Gaffar Wani,<br>Chandupora, Jilladgari Mohalla,<br>Srinagar. (1931) | do.                 | 500                                | 5                 |
| 145.   | Abdul Rashid Zargar S/o Ghulam<br>Nabi, Kamangarpura, Srinagar. (1958)              | do.                 | 500                                | 5                 |
| 146.   | Abdul Rahim S/o Mohmad Khalil,<br>Jamalata, Srinagar. (1940)                        | do.                 | 400                                | 3                 |
| 147.   | Abdul Rehman S/o Subhan Joo,<br>Khawja Bazar, Srinagar. (1940)                      | do.                 | 400                                | 2                 |
| 148.   | Abdul Rashid S/o Ghulam Ahmad,<br>Bulbul Lanker, Srinagar. (1963)                   | do.                 | 300                                | 2                 |
| 149.   | Abdul Rashid Qasid S/o Ghulam<br>Ahmad, Mallaratta, Srinagar. (1957)                | do.                 | 300                                | 2                 |
| 150.   | Abdul Rashid S/o Ghulam Qadir,<br>Safa Kadal, Srinagar. (1945)                      |                     |                                    |                   |
| 151.   | Abdul Rahman S/o Ismail Shah,<br>Hazratbal, Srinagar. (1934)                        | do.                 | 200                                | 2                 |
| 152.   | Abdul Rashid S/o Gh. Ahmad,<br>Bazar Masjid, Bohuri Kadal, sgr. (1953)              | do.                 | 400                                | 2                 |
| 153.   | Abdul Rashid Kawa S/o Gulla Kawa<br>Kili Masjid, Srinagar. (1954)                   | do.                 | 300                                | 2                 |
| 154.   | Abdul Rahim Misgar S/o Habib<br>Ullah, Mallaratta Srinagar. (1947)                  | do.                 | 300                                | 2                 |

| S. No. | Name and address of the Unit,<br>with the years of establishment.        | Line of Manufacture         | Value of<br>Investment<br>(in Rs.) | No. of<br>Workers |
|--------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------|------------------------------------|-------------------|
| 155.   | Abdul Salam S/o Abdullah Joo,<br>Saura, Srinagar. (1960)                 | Copper Utencils             | 400                                | 2                 |
| 156.   | Abdul salam S/o Gh. Mohd.<br>Daribal, Srinagar (1959)                    | do.                         | 900                                | 8                 |
| 157.   | Addul Sattar Rather, S/o Abdul<br>Rahman. Waza Pora, Srinagar (1931)     | do.                         | 300                                | 2                 |
| 158.   | Abdul Samad S/o Abdul Rahman,<br>Sheih Mkhalla, Srinagar (1937)          | do.                         | 300                                | 2                 |
| 159.   | Addul Salam S/o Abdul Rahman,<br>Khankahi Mohalla, Srinagar. (1953)      | do.                         | 300                                | 2                 |
| 160.   | Ali Mohmad S/o Mohd. Abdulla,<br>Shamswari, Kalashpora, Sgr. (1940)      | do.                         | 500                                | 4                 |
| 161.   | Ali Mohd. Mir S/o Mohd. Mir,<br>Fatch Kadal, Srinagar. (1948)            | do.                         | 300                                | 2                 |
| 162.   | Ali Mohmad Bagdadi S/o Mohi-ud-<br>Din, Bagdadi, Fateh Kadal, Sgr (1940) | do.                         | 500                                | 3                 |
| 163.   | Ali Mohd S/o Abdul Samad, Mallaratta,<br>Bohri Kadal., Sgr (1950)        | do.                         | 700                                | 5                 |
| 164.   | Ali Mohd. Jogi S/o Assad Ullah,<br>Saraf Kadal, Srinagar (1946)          | do.                         | 600                                | 4                 |
| 165.   | Ali Mohd. S/o Ghulam Mustafa,<br>Makhdoom-mandaw, Srinagar (1934)        | do.                         | 400                                | 2                 |
| 166.   | Ali Mohd. Buther S/o Kabir Joo,<br>Chattabal, Srinagar (1950)            | do.                         | 600                                | 3                 |
| 167.   | Ali Mohd Shesha S/o Gh. Qadir<br>Gojwari, Srinagar (1944)                | do.                         | 400                                | 3                 |
| 168.   | Ali Mohd Pattoo S/o Gh. Rasool,<br>Ali Kadal, Srinagar (1947)            | do.                         | 300                                | 2                 |
| 169.   | Ali Mohd Malik S/o Ghulam Mohd,<br>Hamambal, Srinagar (1954)             | do.                         | 300                                | 2                 |
| 170.   | Ali Mohmad Azgar S/o Gh. Mohd.,<br>Kalwal Mohalla, Rainawari Sgr (1950)  | do.                         | 400                                | 3                 |
| 171.   | Altas Metals Industries, Malik Angan,<br>Srinagar (1967)                 | Bits, Cocks wheel<br>Valves | 40000                              | 9                 |
| 172.   | Ali Mohmad S/o Ghulam Hassan,<br>Hamambal, Srinagar. (1942)              | Copper Utencils             | 300                                | 2                 |



| S. No. | Name and address of the Unit,<br>with the year of establishment.                               | Line of Manufacture | Value of<br>Investment | No. of<br>Workers |
|--------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------|------------------------|-------------------|
| 173.   | Ali Bhat S/o Ghulam Mohd. Bhat,<br>Mira Mohalla, Srinagar. (1931)                              | do.                 | 500                    | 3                 |
| 174.   | Allied Steel (India Works) Industrial<br>Estate, Srinagar. (1960)                              | do,                 | 8500                   | 4                 |
| 175.   | Assad-Ullah Gatto S/o Rahat Gattoo,<br>Peer Haji Mohd. Sahib, Saraf Kadal,<br>Srinagar (1924). | do.                 | 600                    | 4                 |
| 176.   | Assad Ullah S/o Mohd Khalil Rangrez,<br>Peer Haji Mohd. Sahib Saraf Kadal<br>Srinagar. (1958)  | do.                 | 300                    | 2                 |
| 177.   | Assad Ullah Kachroo S/o Kh. Mohd.<br>Joo. Sona Masjid, Srinagar. (1954)                        | do.                 | N.A.                   | 2                 |
| 178.   | Assad Ullah Sheikh S/o Gulla Sheikh<br>Tenki Sarai, Srinagar. (1950)                           | do.                 | 500                    | 3                 |
| 179.   | Bashir Ahmad, Sehyar, Nawa Kadal,<br>Srinagar. (1952)                                          | do.                 | 500                    | 2                 |
| 180.   | Ghulam Ahmed Dar S/o Abdul Ahad,<br>Dabtal, Srinagar. (1950)                                   | do.                 | 400                    | 3                 |
| 181.   | Ghulam Ahmad S/o Ghulam Mohd.<br>Khawaja Bazar, Srinagar. (1951)                               | do.                 | 1,000                  | 7                 |
| 182.   | Ghulam Ahmad Misgar S/o Abdul<br>Aziz, Amira Kadal, Srinagar (1951)                            | do.                 | 400                    | 3                 |
| 183.   | Ghulam Ahmad Misgar S/o Samad<br>Joo, Nalband Pora, Srinagar. (1931)                           | do.                 | 600                    | 4                 |
| 184.   | Ghulam Ahmed Peer S/o Maqbool<br>Peer, Daribal, Srinagar. (1928)                               | do.                 | 300                    | 3                 |
| 185.   | Ghulam Ahmed Dyarguroo S/o Gh.<br>Moyhd., Hambal, Srinagar. (1937)                             | do.                 | 600                    | 4                 |
| 186.   | Ghulam Ahmad Shah S/o Gnulam<br>Mustafa, Gari Masjid, Srinagar (1942).                         | do.                 | 300                    | 2                 |
| 187.   | Ghulam Ahmed Jogi S/o Assad Ullah<br>Jogi, Saraf Kadal, Sgr. (1930)                            | Copper Utencils     | 500                    | 2                 |
| 188.   | Ghulam Ahmed S/o Ghulam Mohd Mirjan<br>Pora, Nawakadal, Sgr (1942).                            | do.                 | 400                    | 2                 |
| 189.   | Ghulam Ahmed Malk S/o Mohd. Khalil<br>Anderwari, Khanyar, Srinagar (1950)                      | do.                 | 500                    | 3                 |

| S.No. | Name and address of the Unit,<br>with the year of estab-<br>lishment.                  | Line of Manufacture | Value of<br>Investment<br>(in Rs.) | No. of<br>Workers |
|-------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------|------------------------------------|-------------------|
| 190.  | Ghulam Ahmed Mir S/o Gul Mir Daribal<br>Naid Kadal, Sgr. (1959)                        | do.                 | 800                                | 5                 |
| 191.  | Ghulam Ahmed Butta S/o Samad Joo Butta,<br>Nawab Bazar, Sgr. (1954)                    | do.                 | 400                                | 2                 |
| 192.  | Ghulam Ahmed Jan S/o Noor Mohd.<br>Jan, Daribal, Srinagar (1956)                       | do.                 | 400                                | 2                 |
| 193.  | Ghulam Ahmed Wani S/o Nabir<br>Wani, Tanki Sarai, Sgr. (1931)                          | do.                 | 400                                | 3                 |
| 194.  | Ghulam Bhat S/o Ali Bhat, Soura,<br>Srinagar. (1952)                                   | do.                 | 400                                | 3                 |
| 195.  | Ghulam Hassan Ount S/o Habib<br>Ount, Tanki Mohalla, Jamia Masjid,<br>Srinagar. (1952) | do.                 | 300                                | 2                 |
| 196.  | Ghulam Hassan Butta S/o Mohiud-Din<br>Butta, Khamangar Pora, Srinagar (1950)           | do.                 | 400                                | 2                 |
| 197.  | Ghulam Hssan Braroo S/o Abdul<br>Ahad, Nawab Bazar, Srinagar (1936).                   | do.                 | 400                                | 2                 |
| 198.  | Ghulam Hassan Misgar S/o Abdul<br>Mohd., Charamgari Mohalla, Sgr. (1930)               | do.                 | 600                                | 4                 |
| 199.  | Ghulam Hassan S/o Maqbool Shah,<br>Khawja Bazar, Srinagar. (1920)                      | do.                 | 300                                | 2                 |
| 200.  | Ghulam Hassan S/o Maqbool, Kadi<br>Kadal, Srinagar. (1956)                             | do.                 | 300                                | 2                 |
| 201.  | Ghulam Hassan Bandey S/o Badurud-Din<br>Shergari Mohalla, Sgr. (1944)                  | do.                 | 200                                | N.A.              |
| 202.  | Ghulam Hassan Bagdadi S/o Abdul,<br>Aziz, Hamabal, Srinagar. (1940)                    | Copper Utencils     | 700                                | 6                 |
| 203.  | Ghulam Hassan Farida S/o Assan Farida,<br>Jama Masjid, Srinagar. (1950)                | do.                 | 500                                | 3                 |
| 204.  | Ghulam Hassan, Khan S/o Ghulam Nabi<br>Khan, Gani Atta Manz, Maharaj Gunj<br>(1930)    | do.                 | 800                                | 3                 |
| 205.  | Ghulam Hassan Jogi S/o Ghulam<br>Qadir, Kalamdanpora,<br>Srinagar. (1955)              | do.                 | 500                                | 3                 |
| 206.  | Ghulam Hassan Misgar S/o Mohd.<br>Sidiq, Budgree, Srinagar. (1940)                     | do.                 | 400                                | 2                 |

| S.No. | Name and address of the Unit,<br>with the year of establishment                      | Line of Manufacture | Value of<br>Investment<br>(in Rs.) | No. of<br>Workers |
|-------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------|------------------------------------|-------------------|
| 207.  | Ghulam Mohd Misgar S/o Mohi-ul-Din,<br>Latter Masjid, Srinagar. (1932)               | do.                 | 600                                | 5                 |
| 208.  | Ghulam Mohd Misgar S/o Mohd Sidiq,<br>Dana Mazar, Srinagar. (1940)                   | do.                 | 500                                | 4                 |
| 209.  | Ghulam Mohd Lala S/o Abdul Gani<br>Brari Pora, Srinagar. (1945)                      | do.                 | 600                                | 5                 |
| 210.  | Ghulam Mohd S/o Lassa Khan Dukani<br>Sangeen, Srinagar. (1935)                       | do.                 | 400                                | 3                 |
| 211.  | Ghulam Mohd Teachoo S/o Mohd Sultan,<br>Nowhatta, Srinagar. (1935)                   | do.                 | 500                                | 2                 |
| 212.  | Ghulam Mohd Shora S/o Abdul Ahad<br>Bazar Masjid, Srinagar. (1945)                   | do.                 | 300                                | 3                 |
| 213.  | Ghulam Mohd Misgar S/o Mohd. Jabbar<br>Mallaratta, Sgr. (1951)                       | do.                 | 400                                | 4                 |
| 214.  | Ghulam Mohd Jogi S/o Mohd.<br>Maqbool, Saraf Kadal, Srinagar. (1950)                 | do.                 | 600                                | 4                 |
| 215.  | Ghulam Mohd Shah S/o Mohd. Maqbool<br>Shah, Gojwara, Srinagar. (1954)                | do.                 | 500                                | 2                 |
| 216.  | Ghulam Mohd Azar S/o Qadir Joo, Kalwal<br>Mohalla, Srinagar. (1959)                  | do.                 | 400                                | 3                 |
| 217.  | Ghulam Mohd Aaba S/o Ahmed Baba;<br>Daribal, Srinagar. (1959)                        | Copper Utencils     | 500                                | 5                 |
| 218.  | Ghulam Mohd S/o Ali Mohd. Kadi Kadal<br>Srinagar. (1959)                             | do.                 | 400                                | 3                 |
| 219.  | Ghulam Mohd Dayarguroo S/o Ghulam<br>Nabi, Hamambal, Srinagar. (1956)                | do.                 | 300                                | 2                 |
| 220.  | Ghulam Mohd Misgar S/o Ghulam Qadir,<br>Daribal, Srinagar. (1950)                    | do.                 | 800                                | 7                 |
| 221.  | Ghulam Mohd Naqash S/o Aziz Naqash<br>Bazar Masjid, Srinagar. (1962)                 | do.                 | 200                                | 1                 |
| 222.  | Ghulam Mohd Misgar S/o Ghulam<br>Nabi, Gadda Kocha, Zaina Kadal,<br>Srinagar. (1927) | do.                 | 200                                | 2                 |
| 223.  | Ghulam Mohd Kakroo, Zaina Kadal,<br>Srinagar. (1957).                                | do.                 | 500                                | 2                 |
| 224.  | Ghulam Mohd, Zaina Kadal, Srinagar.<br>(1947)                                        | do.                 | 500                                | 3                 |

| S.No. | Name and address of the Unit, with the year of establishment.                      | Line of Manufacture | Value of Investment<br>(in Rs.) | No of Workers |
|-------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------|---------------------------------|---------------|
| 225.  | Ghulam Mohd Khan S/o Ahmed Khan, Habba kadal, Srinagar. (1922)                     | do.                 | 300                             | 2             |
| 226.  | Ghulam Mohd Bagdadi S/o Ahmed Bagdadi, Malik Angan, Fateh Kadal, Srinagar. (1948)  | do,                 | 400                             | 2             |
| 227.  | Ghulam Mohd S/o Ghulam Rassol, Kili Masjid, Peer Haji Mohd. Sahib, Srinagar (1947) | do.                 | 400                             | 2             |
| 228.  | Ghulam Mohd Butta S/o Mahada Butta, Kamangar Pora Saraf Kadal, Srinagar. (1940)    | do.                 | 1,000                           | 6             |
| 229.  | Ghulam Mohd S/o Yusuf Shah, Kadi Kadal, Srinagar. (1940)                           | do.                 | 400                             | 3             |
| 230.  | Ghulam Mohd Want S/o Ismail Want Kadi Kadal, Srinagar. (1958)                      | do.                 | 500                             | 4             |
| 231.  | Ghulam Mohd Jogi S/o Maqbool Jogi, Kili Masjid, Srinagar. (1945)                   | do.                 | 300                             | 1             |
| 232.  | Ghulam Mohmad Shah S/o Jalah Shah, Saffa Kadal, Sgr. (1926)                        | Copper Utencils     | 400                             | 2             |
| 233.  | Ghulam Mohd S/o Abdul Rahim, Khawja Bazar, Srinagar. (1961)                        | do.                 | 400                             | 2             |
| 234.  | Ghulam Mohd., Nawab Bazar, Srinagar. (1961)                                        | do.                 | 400                             | 2             |
| 235.  | Ghulam Mustafa Baba S/o Ghulam Mohd. Baba, Akhoon Sahib, Srinagar. (1951)          | do.                 | 500                             | 3             |
| 236.  | Ghulam Mohi-ud-Din Sheikh S/o Abdul Ahad, Dabtal, Srinagar. (1947)                 | do.                 | 500                             | 4             |
| 237.  | Ghulam Mohi-ud-Din Shopyan S/o Ghulam Mohd, Kalashpora, Srinagar. (1950)           | do,                 | 300                             | 2             |
| 238.  | Ghulam Mohi-ud-Din Baba S/o Ghulam Nabi, Bohuri Kadal, Srinagar. (1959)            | do.                 | 600                             | 5             |
| 239.  | Ghulam Mohi-ud-Din Mattoo S/o Ghulam Nabi, Bohuri Kadal, Srinagar. (1931)          | do.                 | 1,000                           | 7             |

| S.No. | Name and address of the Unit, with the year of establishment.             | Line of Manufacture | Value of Investment (in Rs.) | No. of Workers |
|-------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------|------------------------------|----------------|
| 240.  | Ghulam Mohi-ud-Din Beyaroo S/o Abdullah Joo, Nawa Bazar, Srinagar. (1940) | do.                 | 400                          | 2              |
| 241.  | Ghulam Mohi-ud-Din Ount S/o Samad Ount, Tanki Mohalla, Srinagar. (1952)   | do.                 | 400                          | 3              |
| 242.  | Ghulam Mohi-ud-Din Dalal, S/o Sonauallah, Pandan, Srinagar. (1950)        | do.                 | 700                          | 6              |
| 243.  | Ghulam Mohi-ud-Din Zaz, S/o Abdul Rahman, Dalal Mohalla, Srinagar. (1940) | do.                 | 400                          | 3              |
| 244.  | Ghulam Mohi-ud-Din Kala S/o Ahmad-Ullah, Jabgari Pora Sgr. (1955)         | do.                 | 300                          | 4              |
| 245.  | Ghulam Mohi-ud-Din, Rehbab Sahib, Srinagar. (1947)                        | do.                 | N.A.                         | 4              |
| 246.  | Ghulam Mohi-ud-Din S/o Ghulam Mohmad, Mira Mohalla, Srinagar (1940)       | Copper Utencils     | 500                          | 3              |
| 247.  | Ghulam Mohi-ud-Din Shah, Bohri-Kadal, Bazar Masjid, Sgr (1932)            | do.                 | 1,000                        | 6              |
| 248.  | Ghulam Mohi-ud-Din Buru S/o Hassan Shah, Shorgari Mohalla, Sgr (1931)     | do.                 | 300                          | 1              |
| 249.  | Ghulam Nabi Khan S/o Ghulam Rasool Khan, Kadl Kadal, Sgr (1935)           | do.                 | 600                          | 5              |
| 250.  | Ghulam Nabi Guroo S/o Abdul Ahad Guroo, Mallaratta, Srinagar (1950)       | do.                 | 600                          | 4              |
| 251.  | Ghulam Nabi Misgar S/o Samad Joo, Barbar Shah, Srinagar (1959)            | do.                 | 400                          | 2              |
| 252.  | Ghulam Nabi Misgar S/o Ali Mohd., Malchimeer, Srinagar (1942)             | do.                 | 300                          | 2              |
| 253.  | Ghulam Nabi Khan S/o Mir Abdullah, Sayed Sahib, Srinagar (1940)           | do.                 | 700                          | 6              |
| 254.  | Ghulam Nabi Rather S/o Ghulam Ahmed, Soura, Srinagar (1948)               | do.                 | 500                          | 4              |
| 255.  | Ghulam Nabi S/o Mohd. Sidiq, Khanyar, Srinagar (1967)                     | do.                 | 300                          | 2              |
| 256.  | Ghulam Nabi Khan S/o Amir Khan, Kalamadan Pora, Sgr. (1950)               | do.                 | 500                          | 4              |

| S. No. | Name and address of the unit,<br>with the year of establishment.        | Line of Manufacture | Value of<br>Investment<br>(in Rs.) | No. of<br>Workers |
|--------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------|------------------------------------|-------------------|
| 257.   | Ghulam Nabi Misgar S/o Mohd.<br>Sidiq, Pather Masjid, Srinagar (1948)   | do.                 | 300                                | 2                 |
| 258.   | Ghulam Nabi Wani S/o Abdul<br>Gani, Kalamdan Pora, Srinagar (1950)      | do.                 | 500                                | 3                 |
| 259.   | Ghulam Nabi Misgar S/o Ghulam<br>Rasool, Mallaratta, Srinagar (1944)    | do.                 | 500                                | 3                 |
| 260.   | Ghulam Nabi Barta S/o Abdnal Aziz,<br>Mallaratta, Srinagar (1943)       | do.                 | 500                                | 4                 |
| 261.   | Ghulam Nabi Misgar S/o Ghulam Rasool,<br>Khawja Bazar, Srinagar (1952)  | do.                 | 400                                | 2                 |
| 262.   | Ghulam Nabi Misgar S/o Ghulam<br>Rasool, Tanki Sarai, Srinagar (1940)   | Copper Utencils     | 400                                | 2                 |
| 263.   | Ghulam Nabi Misgar S/o Ghulam<br>Mohd. Tanki Sarai, Srinagar. (1946)    | do.                 | 500                                | 3                 |
| 264.   | Ghulam Nabi Misgar Amda Kadal,<br>Srinagar (1950)                       | do.                 | N.A.                               | 1                 |
| 265.   | Ghulam Qadir Butt S/o Ghulam<br>Ahmad, Kamangar Pora, Sgr (1945)        | do.                 | 400                                | 3                 |
| 266.   | Ghulam Qadir Butt S/o Ghulam<br>Mohd. Butt, Nawab Bazar, Sgr (1947)     | do.                 | 500                                | 4                 |
| 267.   | Ghulam Qadir Begh S/o Ghulam<br>Ahmed, Kani Mazar, Srinagar (1958)      | do.                 | 300                                | 4                 |
| 268.   | Ghulam Qadir Misgar S/o Ghulam<br>Mohi-ud-Din, Mallapora, Sgr (1940)    | do.                 | 600                                | 4                 |
| 269.   | Ghulam Qadir Misgar Ganpatyar,<br>Srinagar (1935)                       | do.                 | 500                                | 2                 |
| 270.   | Ghulam Rasool Bagdadi S/o Mohd.<br>Khalil, Malik Angan, Srinagar (1947) | do.                 | 300                                | 2                 |
| 271.   | Ghulam Rasool Misgar S/o Ghulam<br>Mohi-ud-Din, Safa Kadal, Sgr (1930)  | do.                 | 600                                | 5                 |
| 272.   | Ghulam Rasool S/o Mohd Sidiq,<br>Khankahi Moula, Srinagar (1962)        | do.                 | 300                                | 2                 |
| 273.   | Ghulam Rasool Baba S/o Gh.<br>Mohd., Khand Bhawan, Sgr (1962)           | do.                 | 300                                | 2                 |
| 274.   | Ghulam Rasool Misgar S/o Ghulam<br>Ahmed, Nalband Pora, Srinagar (1960) | do.                 | 300                                | 2                 |
| 275.   | Ghulam Rasool S/o Noor-ud-Din,<br>Syed Sahib, Srinagar (1958)           | do.                 | 500                                | 3                 |

| S. No. | Name and address of the unit,<br>with the year of establishment            | Line of Manufacture | Value of<br>Investment<br>(in Rs.) | No of<br>Workers |
|--------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------|------------------------------------|------------------|
| 276.   | Ghulam Rasool S/o Abdul Rahman,<br>Hazratbal, Srinagar (1934)              | do.                 | 400                                | 2                |
| 277.   | Habib Ullah Bisati S/o Ghulam<br>Ahmad, Gadda Kocha, Sgr (1937)            | do.                 | 700                                | 4                |
| 278.   | Habib-Ullah Misgar, Dalal Mohalla,<br>Srinagar. (1940)                     | Copper Utencils     | 400                                | 5                |
| 279.   | Habib Ullah Jogi S/o Assad Ullah Jogi,<br>Saraf Kadal, Srinagar. (1940)    | do.                 | 200                                | 2                |
| 280.   | Hashim Khan S/o Abdul Aziz, Dukani<br>Sangeen, Srinagar (1933)             | do.                 | 300                                | 2                |
| 281.   | Kharir Mohd Baba S/o Ghulam<br>Mohd. Tanki Sarai, Srinagar. (1933)         | do.                 | 500                                | 3                |
| 282.   | Mahboob Khan S/o Abdullah Khan,<br>Devi Angan, Srinagar. (1955)            | do.                 | 400                                | 2                |
| 283.   | Mir Ghulam Ahmed S/o Noor Din Syed<br>Sahib, Rajouri Kadal, Sgr. (1931)    | do.                 | 800                                | 5                |
| 284.   | Miraj-ud-Din Mattoo S/o Ghulam<br>Qadir Mattoo, Khawaja Bazar, Sgr. (1959) | do.                 | 400                                | 2                |
| 285.   | Mir Ghulam Hassan, Syed Sahib, Sgr.<br>(1935)                              | do.                 | 600                                | 4                |
| 286.   | Mir Mohd. Shafi S/o Abdullah, Syed<br>Sahib, Srinagar. (1935)              | do.                 | 400                                | 2                |
| 287.   | Mohd. Abdullah Kaw S/o Gh. Rasool<br>Kaw, Kili Masjid. Sgr. (1940)         | do.                 | 500                                | 3                |
| 288.   | Mohmad Amin Dar S/o Mohi-ud-Din<br>Bana Mohalla, Srinagar. (1947)          | do.                 | 300                                | 2                |
| 289.   | Mohmad Amin S/o Ahmed Shah,<br>Pandan, Srinagar. (1948)                    | do.                 | 300                                | 2                |
| 290.   | Mohmad Amin S/o Abdullah Joo,<br>Khaiwan. Srinagar. (1950)                 | do.                 | 600                                | 4                |
| 291.   | Mohmad Amin S/o Ghulam Ahmed,<br>Mallaratta, Srinagar. (1948)              | do.                 | 500                                | 4                |
| 292.   | Mohmad Akram Khan S/o Ghulam<br>Hassan, Zaina Kadal, Srinagar. (1945)      | do.                 | 200                                | 1                |
| 293.   | Mohmad Amin Misgar S/o Mohmad<br>Maqbool, Kili Masjid, Srinagar. (1946)    | do.                 | 200                                | 1                |
| 294.   | Mohmad Baba S/o Rahim Baba<br>Gadda Kocha, Srinagar. (1920)                | Copper Utencils     | 300                                | 2                |



| S.No. | Name and address of the unit with the year of establishment.             | Line of Manufacture | Value of Investment<br>(in Rs.) | No. of Workers |
|-------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------|---------------------------------|----------------|
| 295.  | Mohmad Hussain Baba S/o Gh.<br>Mohd. Baba, Akhoon Sahib, Sgr. (1948)     | do.                 | 500                             | 3              |
| 296.  | Mohd. Ismail Baba S/o Gh. Qadir,<br>Zaina Kadal, Srinagar. (1948)        | do.                 | 400                             | 3              |
| 297.  | Moharkan Engravers, Gadda Bazar,<br>Zainakadal, Srinagar. (1964)         | do.                 | 1,000                           | 5              |
| 298.  | Mohd Khalil Baqual S/o Ali Mohd.<br>Baqual, Shams Wari, Srinagar. (1945) | do.                 | 400                             | 3              |
| 299.  | Mohmad Khalil Khan S/o Ghulam<br>Ahmed, Bacha Darwaza, Sgr. (1935)       | do.                 | 1,000                           | 8              |
| 300.  | Mohmad Maqbool Raja S/o Gh. Mohmad,<br>Aishian Sahib, Srinagar. (1958)   | do.                 | 700                             | 6              |
| 301.  | Mohmad Maqbool S/o Mohd. Ramzan,<br>Ganiatmaz, Maharaj Gunj, Sgr. (1945) | do.                 | 500                             | 4              |
| 302.  | Mohmad Maqbool Baba S/o Gh. Qadir,<br>Gadda Kocha, Srinagar. (1935)      | do.                 | 500                             | 4              |
| 303.  | Mohmad Maqbool Shah S/o Gh. Ahmed<br>Shah, Bohuri Kadal, Sgr. (1933)     | do.                 | 600                             | 4              |
| 304.  | Mohmad Maqbool Misgar, Daribal,<br>Srinagar. (1950)                      | do.                 | 600                             | ..             |
| 305.  | Mohd. Maqbool Jan S/o Hussan Jan,<br>Jamalatta, Srinagar. (1953)         | do.                 | ..                              | 3              |
| 306.  | Mohmad Siddiq Bagdadi S/o Abdul Aziz,<br>Fateh Kadal, Srinagar. (1957)   | do.                 | 500                             | 3              |
| 307.  | Mohmad Shafi S/o Gh. Mohi-ud-Din,<br>Kadi Kadal, Srinagar. 1956)         | do.                 | 300                             | 3              |
| 308.  | Mohmad Sidiq Mir S/o Gh. Ahmad,<br>Dali Pora, Srinagar. (1928)           | do.                 | 400                             | 3              |
| 309.  | Mohd. Shekih Mogloo S/o Nabir Joo,<br>Rainawari, Srinagar. (1950)        | do.                 | 400                             | 3              |
| 310.  | Mohd. Sidiq S/o Gh. Nabi, Bazar<br>Masjid, Srinagar. (1953)              | Copper Utencils     | 200                             | 1              |
| 311.  | Mohd, Sidiq S/o Gh. Mohd. Bazar<br>Masjid, Srinagar. (1954)              | do.                 | 700                             | N.A.           |
| 312.  | Mohd. Sidiq Kulu S/o Sonaullah, Sheikh<br>Mohalla Srinagar. (1938)       | do.                 | 500                             | 2              |
| 313.  | Mohd. Sidiq Guru S/o Ahad Guru,<br>Mallaratta, Srinagar. (1950)          | do.                 | 500                             | 3              |

| S. No. | Name and address of the unit,<br>with year of establishment           | Line of Manufacture | Value of<br>Investment<br>(in Rs.) | No. of<br>Workers |
|--------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------|------------------------------------|-------------------|
| 314.   | Mohd. Sidiq S/o Gh. Mohamad, Nalband Pora, Srinagar. (1921)           | do.                 | 800                                | N.A.              |
| 315.   | Mohd. Sidiq S/o Gh. Mohamad, Kani Mazar, Srinagar. (1940)             | do.                 | 800                                | 2                 |
| 316.   | Mohd. Sidiq Querashi S/o Gh. Nabi, Gadda Kocha, Srinagar. (1931)      | do.                 | 800                                | N.A.              |
| 317.   | Mohd Sultan Bhat S/o Samad Bhat, Soura, Srinagar. (1960)              | do.                 | 300                                | 2                 |
| 318.   | Mohd Shafi S/o Aziz Shah, Hazratbal, Srinagar. (1955)                 | do.                 | 500                                | 3                 |
| 319.   | Mohd. Sultan Misgar S/o Ali Mohd. Fateh Kadal, Srinagar. (1935)       | do.                 | 300                                | 2                 |
| 320.   | Mohd. Subban S/o Abdul Samad, Gaw Kadal, Srinagar. (1956)             | do.                 | 300                                | 3                 |
| 321.   | Mohd. Sultan Misgar, Kalwal Mohalla, Srinagar. (1953)                 | do.                 | 400                                | 2                 |
| 322.   | Mohd. Subhan S/o Gh. Qadir, Gaw Kadal, Srinagar. (1963)               | do.                 | 300                                | 2                 |
| 323.   | Mohd. Sultan S/o Gh. Qadir, Sheikh Mohalla, Srinagar. (1922)          | do.                 | 400                                | 3                 |
| 324.   | Mohd. Yaseen S/o Aziz Shah, Kadi Kadal, Srinagar. (1922)              | do.                 | 500                                | 4                 |
| 325.   | Mohd. Yaseen Nara S/o Gh. Nabi Inderwari, Khanyar, Srinagar. (1955)   | do.                 | 400                                | 3                 |
| 326.   | Mohd. Yusuf Baba S/o Mohd. Baba, Rajouri Kadal, Srinagar. (1944)      | Copper Utencils     | 300                                | 2                 |
| 327.   | Mohd. Yusuf Barati S/o Abdul Rahim, Haki Bazar, Srinagar. (1937)      | do                  | 300                                | 2                 |
| 328.   | Mohd Yusuf Shah S/o Ghulam Rasool, Shorgari Mohalla, Srinagar. (1931) | do                  | 600                                | N.A.              |
| 329.   | Mohd. Yusuf Bagdadi S/o Mohd. Khalil, Hamambal, Srinagar. (1952)      | do                  | 500                                | 3                 |
| 330.   | Mohd. Yusuf Khan S/o Sikander Khan, Dalipora, Srinagar. (1956)        | do                  | 200                                | 2                 |
| 331.   | Mohd. Yusuf, Zaindar Mohalla, Srinagar. (1960)                        | do                  | 400                                | N.A.              |
| 332.   | Mohd. Yusuf Shah S/o Samod Shah, Kili Masjid, Srinagar. (1950)        | do.                 | 800                                | N.A.              |

| S. No. | Name and address of the unit with the year of establishment              | Line of Manufacture       | Value of Investment (in Rs.) | No. of workers |
|--------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------|------------------------------|----------------|
| 333.   | Mohd. Yusuf Guttoo S/o Ghulam Hassan, Mallapora, Srinagar. (1949)        | do.                       | 700                          | 5              |
| 334.   | Moulvi Ghulam Mohd. S/o Ali Shah, Khawja Bazar, Srinagar. (1928)         | do.                       | 500                          | 5              |
| 335.   | Noor-ud-Din Baba S/o Maqbool Shah, Gojwari Srinagar. (1944)              | do.                       | 600                          | 3              |
| 336.   | Noor-ud-Din Baba S/o Maqbool Baba, Narparistan, Srinagar. (1932)         | do.                       | 300                          | 2              |
| 337.   | Noor-ud-Din Misgar S/o Abdullah Joo, Khywan, Budgeer, Srinagar. (1931)   | do.                       | 300                          | 4              |
| 338.   | Noor-ud-Din S/o Salam-ud-Din, Bohuri Kadal, Srinagar. (1950)             | do.                       | 700                          | 5              |
| 339.   | Noor-ud-Din Baba S/o Mohmad Baba, Hamambal, Srinagar. (1958)             | do.                       | 400                          | 3              |
| 340.   | Peer Mohi-ud-Din Shah S/o Abdullah Shah, Daribal, Srinagar. (1950)       | do.                       | 400                          | 3              |
| 341.   | Saif-ud-Din Nigati S/o Gh. Mohmad, Wakil Kocha, Zaina Kadal, Sgr. (1945) | do.                       | 800                          | 4              |
| 342.   | Public Steel Industry, Srinagar. (1957)                                  | Brass and Copper Utencils | 40,000                       | 7              |
| 343.   | Shams-ud-Din S/o Mohi-ud-Din, Dukani Sangeen, Srinagar. (1934)           | Copper Utencils           | 300                          | 2              |
| 344.   | Shareef-ud-Din Misgar, Kawdara, Srinagar. (1945)                         | do.                       | 200                          | 2              |
| 345.   | Wali Mohd S/o Mohd. Mir, Khan-kahi Maula, Srinagar. (1945)               | do.                       | 300                          | 2              |

#### VI. Textiles

|      |                                                 |                          |          |   |
|------|-------------------------------------------------|--------------------------|----------|---|
| 346. | Kapoor and Co., Barbar Shah, Srinagar. (1945)   | Silk and Woollen cloth   | 2,50,000 |   |
| 347. | Anand Ram 2nd Bridge, Srinagar. (1934)          | Cotton Socks             | 9,000    | 3 |
| 348. | Ghulam Qadir Chandpora, Srinagar. (1940)        | Woollen and Cotton socks | 700      | 2 |
| 349. | Ghulam Mohammad, Rahbab Sahib, Srinagar. (1935) | So ks                    | 700      | 2 |
| 350. | Ghulam Nabi Bhat, Guru Bazar, Srinagar. (1950)  | do.                      | 700      |   |

| S. No.                           | Name and address of the unit,<br>with the year of establishment          | Line of Manufacture                                     | Value of<br>Investment<br>(in Rs.) | No. of<br>Workers |
|----------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------|-------------------|
| 351.                             | Kamla Hosiery Works, Kral<br>Mohalla, Srinagar. (1932)                   | do.                                                     | 1,000                              | 3                 |
| 352.                             | Lambodar Durani, Dukani<br>Sangeen, Srinagar. (1930)                     | do.                                                     | 8,000                              | 2                 |
| 353.                             | Nilkant Raina, Habba Kadal,<br>Srinagar. (1920)                          | do.                                                     | 900                                | 2                 |
| 354.                             | Samsar Chand, 2nd Bride,<br>Srinagar. (1907)                             | do.                                                     | 1,000                              | 2                 |
| 355.                             | Wattan Hosiery, 1st. Bridge,<br>Srinagar. (1952)                         | do.                                                     | 1,000                              | 4                 |
| <b>VII Wood</b>                  |                                                                          |                                                         |                                    |                   |
| 356.                             | Buland Furniture, Makhdum<br>Kocha, Srinagar. (1956)                     | Furniture articles.                                     | 5000                               | 6                 |
| 357.                             | Gh. Ahmadkhan, Basant Bagh,<br>Srinagar. (1951)                          | —do—                                                    | 4,000                              | 3                 |
| 358.                             | Hafiz Abdul Rahim, Nattipora,<br>Srinagar. (1962)                        | Timber products                                         | 12,000                             | 11                |
| 359.                             | Imperial Furniture House,<br>Dharam Dass Mandir, Sgr. (1931)             | Wooden Furniture                                        | 132082/-                           | N.A.              |
| 360.                             | Paraya Sports Industries<br>Awantipora, Srinagar. (N.A.)                 | Sports goods                                            | 15000/-                            |                   |
| 361.                             | New Kashmir Timber works<br>Exhibition Road, Srinagar. (N.A.)            | Timber Sawing                                           | N.A.                               | N.A.              |
| 362.                             | Victory Export Import<br>Syndicate Sgr (N.A.)                            | Timber                                                  | N.A.                               | N.A.              |
| 363.                             | New Kashmir Craft Industries<br>Zalgagar, Srinagar. (1967)               | Chairs, Tables, Teapoys,<br>Sofa-sets, dressing tables. | 98338/-                            | 6                 |
| 364.                             | M/S Green Gold Furniture<br>Khwaja Bajar Srinagar. (1966)                | —do—                                                    | N.A.                               | 5                 |
| <b>VIII. Others</b>              |                                                                          |                                                         |                                    |                   |
| <i>(a) Leather and Fur Goods</i> |                                                                          |                                                         |                                    |                   |
| 365.                             | Ghulam Ahmed Furriers, Nawab<br>Bazar Srinagar. (1960)                   | Fur and Leather Goods                                   | 2,000                              | 10                |
| 366.                             | H. K. Mirza, Karan Nagar,<br>Srinagar. (1945)                            | do.                                                     | 15,000                             | 7                 |
| 367.                             | Habib-Ullah Malik & Sons,<br>Thung Mohalla, Khanyar,<br>Srinagar. (1950) | do.                                                     | 2,000                              | 10                |
| 368.                             | Light Furriers, 3rd Bridge,<br>Srinagar. (1954)                          | do.                                                     | 1,000                              | 5                 |

| S. No. | Name and address of the unit,<br>with the year of establishment.            | Line of Manufacture                               | Value of<br>Investment<br>(in Rs.) | No of<br>Workers |
|--------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------|------------------|
| 369.   | Pan World Corporation, Polo View,<br>Srinagar (1954)                        | do.                                               | 10,000                             | 7                |
| 370.   | Pandit Fur House, Safa Kadal,<br>Srinagar. (1954)                           | do.                                               | 2,000                              | 3                |
| 371.   | M/S Danposh Fur House,<br>Sheikh Musa, Zaina-kadal,<br>Srinagar. (1947)     | Fur Coats & Fur caps.                             | 18000                              | 5                |
| 372.   | M/S Nazar-ud-Din, Fur<br>Dyres & Tanners Pather<br>Masjid, Srinagar. (1936) | Raw Fur stins tanning<br>and dying and fur wears. | 8500                               | 5                |
| 373.   | M/S Little Fur House show<br>room 14, Amresh Lane,<br>Srinagar. (1964)      | Snow caps, fur and fur<br>coats.                  | 4000                               | 4                |
| 374.   | Gulam Mohd. Rather Dabtal<br>Ward No. 7 Srinagar. (1942)                    | Fur boby coats, caps<br>gloves bags, etc.         | 15000                              |                  |
| 375.   | M/S Gh. Qadir, Mohd. Sultan<br>Ghurangari Mohalla, Srinagar. (1964)         | —do—                                              | 10000                              | 10               |
| 376.   | M/S Aziz Jacket and Sons<br>Channa Mohalla, Srinagar. (N.A.)                | —do—                                              | 2000                               | 4                |
| 377.   | Su hana and Sons, The<br>Bund, Srinagar. (N.A.)                             | Snow boots, rubber<br>gun boots canvas shoes.     | 441000                             | N.A.             |
| 378.   | Kashmir Fur House Raj-bag,<br>Srinagar. (1966)                              | Fur coats, caps gloves<br>and jackets.            | 45000                              | 5                |
| 379.   | Shah Furriers Roshangar<br>Nowhatta, Srinagar. (N.A.)                       | do.                                               | 10000                              | 8                |
| 380.   | M/S Mountain Sheep casings<br>Rajbagh, Srinagar. (1967)                     | Sheep and goat<br>casing                          | 114,280                            | 3                |
| 381.   | Mir and Sons, Haftyar-bal<br>Safa-kadal, Srinagar. (1955)                   | Fur coats & caps                                  | 15000                              | 11               |
| 382.   | John and Bros, Safa-kadal,<br>Srinagar. (1953)                              | Caps, Jackets, Gloves,                            | N.A.                               | 5                |
| 383.   | M/S Kashmir Fur Stores,<br>Haka Bazar, Nowhatta, Sgr. (1962)                | do.                                               | N.A.                               | 8                |
| 384.   | Fairplay opposite lloyds<br>Bank, Srinagar. (1964)                          | do.                                               | N.A.                               | 5                |
| 385    | Jay Em. Co Ali-kadal, Sgr. (1966)                                           | do.                                               | N.A.                               | 9                |

| S. No. | Name and address of the unit,<br>with the year of establishment.                     | Line of Manufacture                                        | Value of<br>Investment<br>(in Rs.) | No. of<br>Workers |
|--------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------|-------------------|
| 386.   | Master Arts Chhatabal, Sgr. (1956)                                                   | do.                                                        | N.A.                               | 6                 |
| 387.   | M.S. Lily Shah Mohalla, Sgr. (1940)                                                  | do.                                                        | N.A.                               | 10                |
| 388.   | Ali Mohammad Zargar Bagyas<br>Chhatabal, Srinagar. (1956)                            | do.                                                        | N.A.                               | 5                 |
| 389.   | Allied Fur manufactures<br>Cop. Ganzkund, Srinagar. (1965)                           | do.                                                        | N.A.                               | 6                 |
| 390.   | M/S Malik and Sons Abiguzar,<br>Srinagar. (1965)                                     | do.                                                        | N.A.                               | 5                 |
| 391.   | New Kashmir Stores, Residency<br>Srinagar. (1957)                                    | Coats caps & gloves                                        | 60,000                             | N.A.              |
| 392.   | Subhana and Sons, The Bund,<br>Srinagar. (1956)                                      | Sandals, sleepers,<br>Jackets, Purses and<br>gloves boots. | 75,000                             | N.A.              |
| 393.   | Allo-ud Din Furriers,<br>The Bund Srinagar. (1946)                                   | Furs coats, Jackets<br>etc.                                | 2,00,000                           | 5                 |
| 394.   | M/S Gh. Qadir Mohd. Yusuf,<br>Zaina-kadal, Srinagar. (N.A.)                          | Hand gloves, jackets,<br>caps, capes, coats.               | 50,000                             | N.A.              |
| 395.   | M/S Bajuria and Co. Ist Floor,<br>Munior Manzil, Residency Road,<br>Srinagar. (N.A.) | Hand gloves, jackets,<br>caps, capes, coats.               | 60,000                             | 10                |
| 396.   | M/S M.S. Mustafa Babapora,<br>2nd Bridge, Srinagar. (N.A.)                           | Fur goods & leather                                        | 2500                               | 5                 |
| 397.   | Amin Studios, H.S.H. Street,<br>Srinagar. (1953)                                     | Photography                                                | 3,000                              | 2                 |
| 398.   | Badyari and Co., Photographers,<br>Dalgate, Srinagar. (1954)                         | do.                                                        | 5000                               | 1                 |
| 399.   | College Studios, Basant Bagh,<br>Srinagar. (1946)                                    | do.                                                        | 3,000                              | 1                 |
| 400.   | Datta Photo Service, The Bund,<br>Srinagar. (1913)                                   | do.                                                        | 60,000                             | 3                 |
| 401.   | Imperial Studios, Residency Road,<br>Srinagar. (1952).                               | do.                                                        | 40,000                             | 7                 |
| 402.   | Kashmir Photo House, Lal Chowk,<br>Srinagar. (1929)                                  | do.                                                        | 50,000                             | 2                 |
| 403.   | Malik photographers, Nawa Kadal,<br>Srinagar. (1958)                                 | do.                                                        | 30,000                             | 1                 |
| 404.   | Mehta & Co., The Bund,<br>Srinagar. (1924)                                           | do.                                                        | 21,000                             | 6                 |

| S. No.                      | Name and address of the unit,<br>with the year of establishment | Line of Manufacture     | Value of<br>Investment<br>(in Rs.) | No. of<br>Workers |
|-----------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------|------------------------------------|-------------------|
| 405.                        | Modern Photo Studios, Basant Bagh, Srinagar. (1946)             | Photography             | 2,000                              | 1                 |
| 406                         | Payara Photo House, H.S.H. Street, Srinagar. (1934)             | do.                     | 3,000                              | 2                 |
| 407.                        | Preco Studio, Residency Road, Srinagar. (1940)                  | do.                     | 100,000                            | 10                |
| 408.                        | Rahber Studio, Palladium Lane, Srinagar. (1959)                 | do.                     | 7,000                              | 2                 |
| 409.                        | Radix Art Studio, Basant Bagh, Srinagar. (1947)                 | do.                     | 5,000                              | 3                 |
| 410.                        | Royal photo Co., Lal Chowk, Srinagar. (1930)                    | do.                     | 10,000                             | 5                 |
| 411.                        | Sharma Photographers, 1st Bridge, Srinagar. (1956)              | do.                     | 4,000                              | 1                 |
| 412.                        | Shawl Studio, H. S. H. Street, Srinagar. (1959)                 | do.                     | 5,000                              | 2                 |
| 413.                        | Veena Studio, Residency Road, Srinagar. (1924)                  | do.                     | 10,000                             | 2                 |
| 414.                        | Wattan Studio, Gaw Kadal, Srinagar. (1950).                     | do.                     | 8,000                              | 3                 |
| (c) <i>Printing Presses</i> |                                                                 |                         |                                    |                   |
| 415.                        | Broca's Artistic Press, Amira Kadal, Srinagar. (1932)           | Printing Works          | 63,000                             | 66                |
| 416.                        | Normal Press, Amira Kadal, Srinagar. (1937)                     | do.                     | 25,000                             | 24                |
| 417.                        | Vishnath Press, Residency Road, Srinagar. (1924).               | do.                     | 1,50,000                           | 7                 |
| 418.                        | M/S Diko riles, The Bund, Srinagar. (N.A.)                      | Marbla Terrazotiles.    | 1,56,000/-                         | 16                |
| 419.                        | M/S Safdar Mir & Co. Pandherthan, Srinagar. (1950)              | Bricks and Surk's       | 1,00,000/-                         | 4                 |
| 420.                        | Subhana the Worst, Boulevard, Srinagar. (N.A.)                  | Carpets and Embroidery. | 1,37,811/-                         | 33                |
| 421.                        | M/S Universal Trading Agency, Badshah Bazar, Sgr. (1967)        | Garments & uniforms     | 1,000/-                            | 5                 |



| S. No. | Name and address of the unit,<br>with the year of establishment.                   | Line of Manufacture | Value of<br>Investment<br>(in Rs.) | No. of<br>Workers |
|--------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------|------------------------------------|-------------------|
| 422.   | Auto Tyre Engineering<br>Works 92, Silk Factory<br>Road, Srinagar. (1941)          | Type Retreading     | 38,000/-                           | 5                 |
| 423.   | M/S Allied Industrial Corp.<br>Gogji Bagh, Oil, Jawahar<br>Nagar, Srinagar. (1968) | Candles.            | 44/000/-                           | 8                 |
| 424.   | Saligram Press, Gaw-kadal,<br>Srinagar. (1962)                                     | Printing.           | N.A.                               | 3                 |

**UDHAMPUR DISTRICT****I. Drugs and Chemicals**

|    |                                                       |                |        |   |
|----|-------------------------------------------------------|----------------|--------|---|
| 1. | Bharti Soap Factory, Darbar<br>Gali, Udhampur. (1959) | Laundry Soap   | 10,000 | 3 |
| 2. | Kashmir Chemicals, I.E.<br>Udhampur. (1965)           | Washing Toilet | 18,000 | 5 |
| 3. | Gupta Chemical Industries,<br>Udhampur. (1967)        |                |        |   |

**II. Iron and Steel**

|    |                                                           |                               |        |      |
|----|-----------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------|--------|------|
| 4. | Jia Lal Gupta & Bros.,<br>I.E. Udhampur. (1964)           | Barbed Wire                   | 80,000 | 3    |
| 5. | Gopal Trunk Factory,<br>Chabutra. Udhampur. (1963)        | Trunks and Suit Cases         | N.A.   | 4    |
| 6. | Janta Trunk Factory, Mukerjee<br>Bazar, Udhampur. (1957)  | do.                           | 200    | 2    |
| 7. | National Steel Works<br>Udhampur. (1959)                  | do.                           | N.A.   | N.A. |
| 8. | Sanak Chand Faqir Chand,<br>Main Bazar, Udhampur. (1953). | do.                           | 3,000  | 3    |
| 9. | M/S Bagh Mal Som Raj Chabutra<br>Bazar, Udhampur. (1963)  | Trunks, tubs, buckets<br>etc. | 4,500  | 2    |

**III. Wood.**

|     |                                                                     |                 |       |   |
|-----|---------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------|-------|---|
| 10. | Himalaya Wood Mtg.<br>Industry, Ramnagar, Road,<br>Udhampur. (1961) | Wooden Articles | 6.000 | 2 |
|-----|---------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------|-------|---|

*Note : It is regretted that for want of space we would not give hereafter names of factory owners, forest lssses and fruitsellers. They will find mention in the next issue of the Directory.*

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| Paid-up Capital.....               | Rs. 4,74,97,975/-               |
| Reserve Fund & Other Reserves..... | Rs. 7,63,00,778/-               |
| Total Desposits Exceed.....        | Rs. 430 Crores (as on 31.12.68) |

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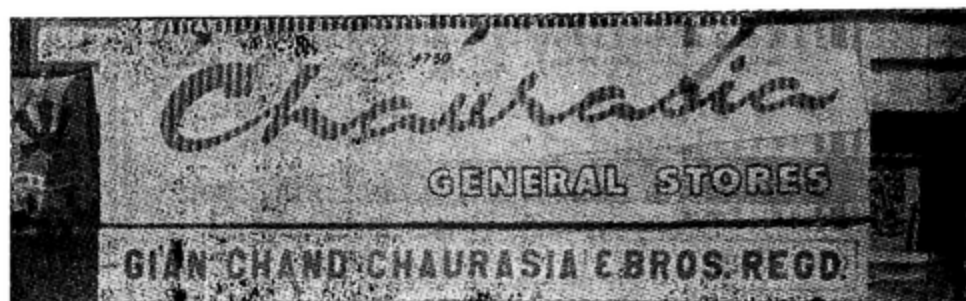
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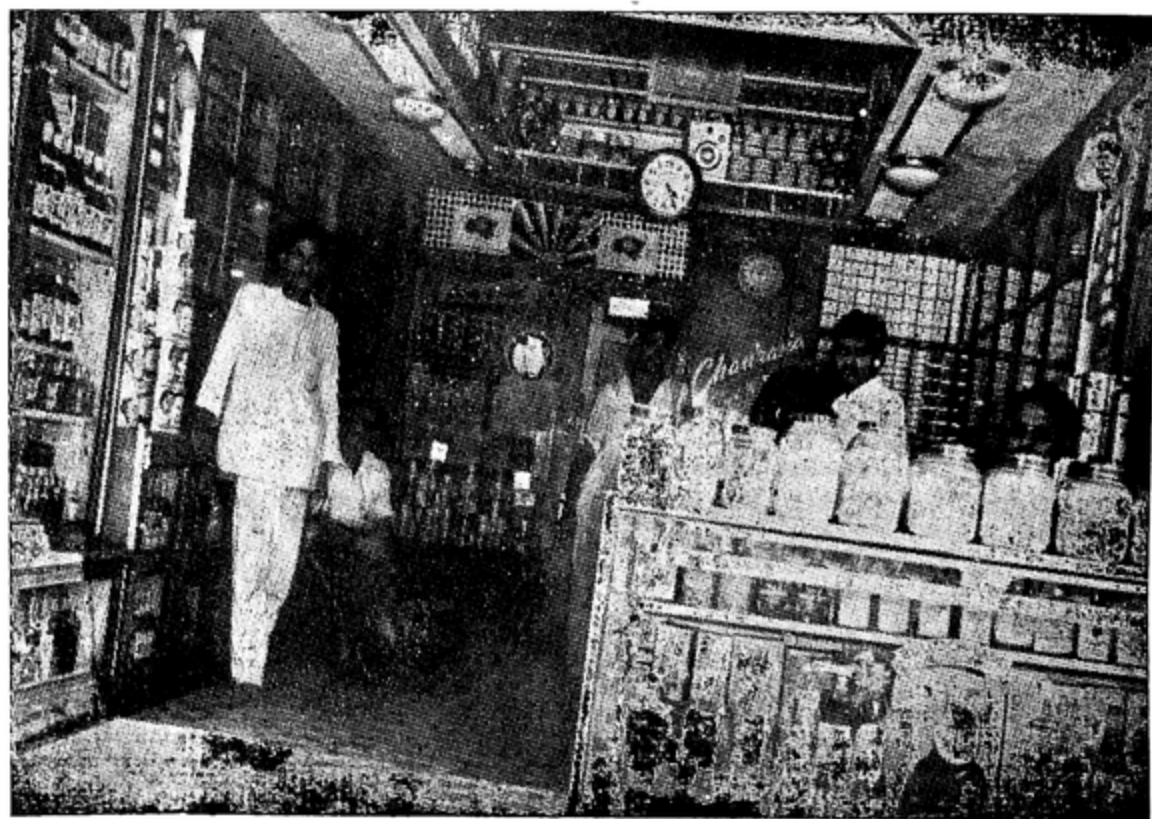
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and

Finance Your New

and

Second-Hand Vehicles

*Please Contact :*

**SARAF FINANCE CORPORATION**  
**PARADE ROAD, TAWI-JAMMU.**

**PHONE : 4195**

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## **DRUG FACTORIES & FARMS (CIMPO)**

**JAMMU**

We manufacture the following items from the Raw Material obtained indigeneously :

1. Concentrated Extracts of Belladonna Leaf and Root.
2. Total Alkaloids of Belladonna.
3. Diosgenin, a starting material for steroids and Hormones.
4. Pyrethrum Oleoresin.
5. Cedarwood Oil.

*For further enquiries please contact :*

**Factory Manager, Drug Factory, Canal Road, Jmmu.**



## REGISTERED FACTORIES

| S. No.                            | Name of the factory and address                                   | Line of manufacture                 |
|-----------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| 1                                 | 2                                                                 | 3                                   |
| <b>(I) BODY BUILDERS</b>          |                                                                   |                                     |
| 1.                                | New Azad Body Makers Below Gumat, Jammu.                          | Bus and truck bodies.               |
| 2.                                | Kundan Singh Ajit Singh, Tawi Bidge, Jammu.                       | do                                  |
| <b>(II) CABLES</b>                |                                                                   |                                     |
| 3.                                | J & K Industries, Industrial Estate, Jammu.                       | Cable wire.                         |
| <b>(III) CARPETS</b>              |                                                                   |                                     |
| 4.                                | Persian Carpet Factory, Kachgari Mohalla, Srinagar.               | Carpets.                            |
| 5.                                | Phoenix Carpet Factory Khankahi Mohalla, Srinagar                 | do                                  |
| 6.                                | Indo Kashmir Carpet Factory, Shah Mohalla, Srinagar.              | do                                  |
| 7.                                | Oriental Carpet Factory, Sherinbagh, Srinagar.                    | do                                  |
| 8.                                | Modern Carpet Factory, Chotta Bazar, Srinagar.                    | do                                  |
| 9.                                | Asian Carpet Factory, Malik Yar, Srinagar.                        | do                                  |
| 10.                               | Kashmir Carpet Factory, Baghi Sunder, Chattabal, Srinagar.        | do                                  |
| 11.                               | New Kashmir Carpet Weavers Industrial Co-operative Ltd, Srinagar. | do                                  |
| 12.                               | East India Carpet Factory, Srinagar.                              | do                                  |
| 13.                               | Paradise Carpet Factory, 3rd Bridge, Sgr.                         | do                                  |
| 14.                               | Mahda Sheikh Carpet Factory, Qazi Masjid, Srinagar.               | do                                  |
| 15.                               | Bisati Carpet Factory, Namchibal, Sgr.                            | do                                  |
| 16.                               | M/s C.M. Hadow, Sherin Bagh, Srinagar.                            | do                                  |
| 17.                               | Ganjoo House, 3rd Bridge, Srinagar.                               | do                                  |
| <b>(IV) DRUGS &amp; CHEMICALS</b> |                                                                   |                                     |
| 18.                               | Govt. Match Factory, Baramulla.                                   | Match-boxes.                        |
| 19.                               | K.C. Paint Factory, B.C. Road Jammu.                              | Paints and Varnish.                 |
| 20.                               | Kashmir Fruit and Chemical Industries Jammu.                      | Chemicals.                          |
| 21.                               | Drug Research Laboratory Rajbagh, Sgr.                            | do                                  |
| 22.                               | Govt. Pharmaceutical Factory, Baramulla.                          | Santonine.                          |
| 23.                               | Govt. Drug Research Laboratory, Canal Road, Jammu.                | Drugs.                              |
| 24.                               | Pharma Drugs Manufacturers, Industrial Estate, Jammu.             | Medicines.                          |
| 25.                               | Drug Factory, Chakrohi, Jammu.                                    | Distillation.                       |
| 26.                               | Jammu Resin & Turpentine Factory, Miransahib, Jammu.              | Rosin & Turpentine.                 |
| <b>(V) FOOD INDUSTRIES</b>        |                                                                   |                                     |
| 27.                               | Jammu Flour Mills, Tawi Bridge, Jammu.                            | Atta & Rice                         |
| 28.                               | Uttam Flour Mills, Jammu.                                         | Milling of Wheat.                   |
| 29.                               | Krishna Oil and Flour Mills, Nawab Bazar, Srinagar.               | Wheat products &<br>oil extraction. |

| 1                                                                     | 2 | 3                                                |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------|---|--------------------------------------------------|
| 30. Elay Kay Rural Flour Mills, opposite Industrial Estate, Srinagar. |   | Flour Mills.                                     |
| 31. United Oil Flour Mills, Sopore, Kashmir.                          |   | Wheat & oil.                                     |
| 32. K.K. Canning and Co. Srinagar.                                    |   | Canning and preservation of fruits & vegetables. |
| 33. Honojams, Aram Wari, Rajbagh, Srinagar.                           |   | do                                               |
| 34. Tulip Products Co. Industrial Estate, Barzulla, Srinagar.         |   | do                                               |
| 35. H.A. Rahim and Co. Rajbagh, Srinagar.                             |   | do                                               |
| Imperial Dairy & Bakery, Palladium St. Srinagar.                      |   | Dairy and Bakery                                 |
| 36. Jammu Cold Storage plant, Jammu.                                  |   | Ice.                                             |
| 37. Jewel Ice Factory, Tawi Bridge, Jammu.                            |   | do                                               |
| <b>(VI) GUN-MAKING</b>                                                |   |                                                  |
| 38. Naya Kashmir Syndicate Wazarat Road, Jammu.                       |   | Gun-making.                                      |
| 39. Popular Gun Works Industrial Estate, Jammu.                       |   | do                                               |
| 40. Mehar Singh D. Sawhney Industrial Estate, Jammu.                  |   | do                                               |
| 41. Modern Gun Works Rani Talab, Jammu.                               |   | do                                               |
| 42. National Small Arm Co. 220 (9) New Plot, Jammu.                   |   | do                                               |
| 43. Free India Gun Mfg. Co. Canal Road, Jammu.                        |   | do                                               |
| 44. Amar Work Shop and Co. Gun Makers Dogra Hall, Jammu.              |   | do                                               |
| 45. Vishwa Karma Gun Works, Parade Ground, Jammu.                     |   | do                                               |
| 46. Sohan Singh Engg. Works, Raghunath Temple Road, Jammu.            |   | do                                               |
| 47. Rawal Engg & Welding Works, Shalimar Road Jammu.                  |   | do                                               |
| 48. Khair-ud-Din & Co. Rajinder Bazar, Jammu.                         |   | do                                               |
| <b>(VII) IRON AND STEEL</b>                                           |   |                                                  |
| 49. Indo Steel Works, Jammu.                                          |   | Shovels tumblers buckets.                        |
| 50. Kashmir Hardware Industries, Soura, Srinagar.                     |   | Wire Nails etc.                                  |
| 51. United Wire & Steel Products Ltd. 18-Industrial Estate, Jammu.    |   | Building hardware industries.                    |
| 52. Victory Enamels, Industrial Estate, Kathua, Jammu.                |   | Enamelled iron hollow works.                     |
| 53. Kamal Industries Industrial Estate, Jammu.                        |   | Hospital steel furniture.                        |
| 54. Kashmir Steel Rolling Mills Canal Road, Jammu.                    |   | Rolling of hot iron.                             |
| 55. G. Lakra Steel products, Industrial Estate, Jammu.                |   | Mfg. steel good.                                 |
| 56. Asian Industries, Industrial Estate, Jammu.                       |   | Snap buttons.                                    |
| 57. Vishwa Karma Industries Industrial Estate, Jammu.                 |   | Hospital equipment.                              |
| 58. Shridev Progressive Industries, Industrial Estate, Jammu.         |   | Barbed wire.                                     |
| 59. J & K Steel Industries, Jammu.                                    |   | Re-Rolling of iron.                              |
| 60. Kashmir Enamels, 27-28 Industrial Estate, Jammu.                  |   | do                                               |
| <b>(VIII) LEATHER</b>                                                 |   |                                                  |
| 61. Kashmir Govt. Tanneries, Sole Leather Plant, Jammu.               |   | Tanning of Hides.                                |
| 62. Kashmir Govt. Tanneries, Shalteng, Srinagar.                      |   | do                                               |

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**(IX) MINERAL EXTRACTION**

63. Bipen Lal Katharia, Jangal Gali Coal Mines, Jammu.  
 64. Kalakot Coal Mines.

Extraction of coal.  
 do

**(X) MINERAL PROCESSING**

65. Govt. Brick & Tile Factory, Pampore.  
 66. Wuyan Cement Factory, Wuyan, Kashmir.  
 67. Prestressed Concrete Factory, Wuyan, Kashmir.  
 68. Pandrathan Stone Crushers, Pandrathan.

Bricks & tiles.  
 Cement.  
 Concrete poles.  
 Stone crashing.

**(XI) PRINTING PRESS**

69. Brocas Artistic Press, Srinagar.  
 70. Kranti Press, Old Hospital Road, Jammu.  
 71. Amar Art Press and Vijay Art Press, Jammu.  
 72. Normal Press, Srinagar.

Printing press.  
 do  
 do  
 do

**(XII) RUBBER BELTING & RUBBER GOODS**

73. Mercury Rubber Mills, Industrial Estate, Jammu.  
 74. Trikuta Rubber Mills, Industrial Estate, Jammu.  
 75. Venus Rubber Mills, Jammu.

Rubber belting.  
 Rubber moulds.  
 Rubber Goods.

**(XIII) COTTON**

76. Chenab Textiles, Kathua.

Spinning of yarn.

**(XIV) SILKS**

77. Sapru Silk Mill, 3rd Bridge, Srinagar.  
 78. Diamond Silk Rambagh, Srinagar.  
 79. Pearl Silk, Silk Factory Road Srinagar.  
 80. Kashmir Silk Weaving Factory, Chotta Bazar, Srinagar.  
 81. Silk Factory, Rohlki, Jammu.  
 82. Jagan Nath Raina, Chotta Bazar, Srinagar.  
 83. Silk Handloom Weavers Co-operative Society, Sherin Bagh, Srinagar.  
 84. Kapoor Silks Barbarshah, Srinagar.  
 85. Crown Silks, Natipora, Srinagar.  
 86. Shibani Silk Weaving Factory, Chotta Bazar, Sgr.  
 87. Budhoo Brothers, Sonawari, Srinagar.  
 88. Abdul Rahim Bhat, Handloom Silk Weaving.  
 89. Hind Textiles, Khauja Yarbali, Srinagar.  
 90. Brij Textile, Sheikh Mohalla, Srinagar.  
 91. Govt. Silk Weaving Factory, Rajbagh.  
 92. Mir Silk Industries, Urdu Bazar, Srinagar.  
 93. Commercial Union Silk Weaving Factory, Sgr.  
 94. Srikanth Raina, Khak-chowk, Srinagar.  
 95. Excel Textile Works, Kralapora, Teh. Badgam.

Handloom silk-weaving.  
 do  
 do  
 do  
 Raw silk.  
 Silk weaving.  
 Tabi silks.  
 Silk & woollen fabrics.  
 Silk weaving.  
 Silks.  
 Silk weaving.  
 do  
 do  
 do  
 do  
 do  
 do  
 do  
 Tabi silks.  
 Handloom silk-wvg.

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96. Ganesh Silks Naidyar, Rainawari, Srinagar.
97. Kashmir Produce Silk & Woollen Mills, Nawab-Bazar, Srinagar.
98. Jai Lal Raina, Silk Factory, Chotta Bazar, Srinagar.
99. Crescent Silks, Solina, Srinagar.
100. Sunlight Silk Factory, Natipora, Kashmir.
101. Royal Silk Factory, Nowgam, Kashmir.
102. Govt. Handloom Silk Factory, Silk Factory Road, Srinagar.
103. Kashyapa Industries, Srinagar.
104. Kashmir Silk Industries, Srinagar.
105. Abdul Aziz Dar, Gurapora, Srinagar.
106. Gulberg Industries, Rambagh, Srinagar.
107. Koul Textiles, S. R. Gunj, Srinagar.
108. H. Sula Butt, Silk Weaving, Natipora.
109. Kashmir Textiles, Shankerpora, Badgam.
110. Rose Silks Nawgam, Kashmir.
111. Chaman Silks, zadi Masjid, Safakadal, Sgr.

**(XV) SPORTS GOODS**

112. Kashmir Willows, Govt. Sports Factory, Miransahib Jammu.
113. Kashmir Willows, Pampore.
114. Hans Raj Mahajan & Sons. 40-Industrial Estate Jammu.

**XVI. UTENSILS**

115. New Kashmir Metal & Rolling Mills, Jammu.
116. M. G. Industries, Industrial Estate, Jammu.
117. Western Engineering Co. Industrial Estate, Srinagar.
118. Jammu Metal and Rolling Mills, Tilo Talab.

**(XVII) WOOL**

119. Govt. Woollen Mills, Srinagar.
120. Shri Gandhi Ashram, Anantnag, Kashmir.
121. Khadi Village Industries Commission, Pampore, Kashmir.
122. Khadi Village Industries Lasipora P. O. Wanpoh, Kashmir.
123. Khadi and Village Industries, Mirjanpora, Sgr.
124. Khadi and Village Industries, Nawabazar, Sgr.
125. Shri Ghandhi Ashram, Pampore, Kashmir.
126. Shri Gandhi Ashram, Karanagar, Srinagar.
127. Kashlin Fabrics, Dalgate, Sgr.
128. Mattoo Spinning and Weaving Mills Ltd., Nowshera, Srinagar.

do  
Woollen and silks.  
Silk Weaving.  
do  
do  
do  
do  
Silk and woollen  
fabrics.  
Handloom silk weaving.  
Silk Weaving.  
Tabi silk.  
Silks.  
do  
do  
Silk weaving.  
Tabi silks.

Production of  
cricket bats.  
do  
do

Utensils brass,  
copper & aluminium,  
Stainless steel utensils.  
Mfg. of utensils.

Wool spinning etc.  
Pattoo & gabbas.  
Tweed.  
Raffal.  
Pashmina wool.  
Wool.  
Hand made woollen  
products.  
Pattoo, tweed &  
pashmina.  
Wool.  
spinning and weaving

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**(XVIII) WOOD & WOODEN PRODUCTS**

|                         |                                                                             |                              |
|-------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------|
| 129.                    | Khan Saw Mills, Veernag, Anantag.                                           | Timber sawing.               |
| 130.                    | Shanti Prakash Raj Kumar, Below Gumat, Jammu.                               | Sawing.                      |
| 131.                    | Habibullah Khan & Co. Sheer Baramulla (Replaced by Lone and Sons)           | Sawing of timber             |
| 132.                    | National Oil & Saw Mills, Azad Gunj, Baramulla.                             | do                           |
| 133.                    | Wood Land Co. Kakpora, Pulwama, Kashmir.                                    | Sawing of timber.            |
| 134.                    | Gh. Nabi Brothers, Kadalbal, Pampore, Kashmir.                              | do                           |
| 135.                    | Burza Saw Mills, Chogal, Handwara.                                          | do                           |
| 136.                    | H. gabar Mandoo Saw Mills, Gawkadal, Srinagar.                              | do                           |
| 137.                    | New Mills, Seer Sopore, Kashmir.                                            | do                           |
| 138.                    | B. Johal Forest Works, Canal Road, Jammu.                                   | do                           |
| 139.                    | Sheikh Saw Mills, Parimpore, Srinagar.                                      | do                           |
| 140.                    | Kashmir New Saw Mills, Watalkadal, Srinagar.                                | do                           |
| 141.                    | Haji Abdul Aziz Brothers, Ladakh C/o Ladakhi Trading Corporation, Srinagar. | do                           |
| 142.                    | Imperial Furniture House, Bawa Darama, Dass, Srinagar.                      | House furniture articles.    |
| 143.                    | Shahdad Saw Mills, Srinagar.                                                | Timber sweepers.             |
| 144.                    | Darapora Saw Mills, Baramulla.                                              | do                           |
| 145.                    | Samad Saw Mills, Sopore, Kashmir.                                           | do                           |
| 146.                    | Goan Saw Mills, Parimpore, Srinagar.                                        | do                           |
| 147.                    | Kashmir Wood Works, parimpore, Srinagar.                                    | Sawing of timber.            |
| 148.                    | United Saw Mills, Parimpore, Srinagar.                                      | do                           |
| 149.                    | Commercial-Saw Mills, Chattabal Srinagar.                                   | do                           |
| 150.                    | Gh. Nabi Shah & Co. Amirakadal, Srinagar.                                   | Mfg. of sleepers             |
| 151.                    | Half Wrought Factory, Baramulla.                                            | Mfg. of halfwrought          |
| 152.                    | D. P. Bhosla (P) Ltd., Panth Chokh, Srinagar.                               | Wooden sleepers & shooks.    |
| 153.                    | T. N. Sazawal Natipora, Srinagar.                                           | Sawing of timber.            |
| 154.                    | Tawi Engineering Works, 32 Industrial Estate, Jammu.                        | do                           |
| 155.                    | Friends Oil & Saw Mills, Azad Gunj, Baramulla.                              | do                           |
| <b>(XIX) WORK SHOPS</b> |                                                                             |                              |
| 156.                    | Kathua Motors, New Transport Yard Jammu.                                    | Automobile servicing.        |
| 157.                    | Beacon Light Service Garages, B.C. Road Jammu.                              | Repairs.                     |
| 158.                    | Jullundhur Auto Engg. Co. Jammu.                                            | Motor Engg.                  |
| 159.                    | Express Service Garages, Residency Road, Srinagar.                          | Repairing.                   |
| 160.                    | Virendra & Co., Jammu.                                                      | do                           |
| 161.                    | National Garages, B. C. Road, Jammu.                                        | Motor workshop.              |
| 162.                    | G. M. Separator Mfg. Co. Industrial Estate, Jammu.                          | Battery separators.          |
| 163.                    | J. K. Motor Corporation, Jammu.                                             | Repairing of motor & trucks. |
| 164.                    | Haroon Brothers Exchange Road, Srinagar.                                    | Repairing of vehicles.       |
| 165.                    | Fair Deal Motors, Srinagar.                                                 | do                           |
| 166.                    | Workshop O & NGC opp ; Bahu Fort, Jammu                                     |                              |

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**(XX) OTHERS**

|      |                                                     |                                   |
|------|-----------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| 167. | Hindustan Liminations, I/E, Jammu.                  |                                   |
| 168. | Hansraj & Sons, Gumat, Jammu.                       | Electric stamps                   |
| 169. | Govt. Handmade Paper Centre, Miransahib, Jammu.     | Mfg. of paper.                    |
| 170. | Jammu and Kashmir Thermometer Mfg. Co. Jammu.       | Thermometres.                     |
| 171. | J & K Thermometer Ind. 39-Industrial Estate, Jammu. | do                                |
| 172. | Laxumi Dass & Co. 110 Degiana Jammu.                | processing of walnuts<br>kernals. |
| 173. | Hans Raj Balwant Rai, Gumat, Jammu.                 | Packing of walnuts.               |
| 174. | Krishna Kapoor & Co. Jammu.                         | Walnut kernals.                   |
| 175. | Roshan Lal Nehal Chand, Canal Road, Jammu.          | do                                |
| 176. | Indo Foreign Commercial Agency, Jammu.              | Packing of walnuts.               |
| 177. | Sethi & Co. Canal Road, Jammu.                      | Processing of walnuts.            |
| 178. | Kidar Nath Malhotra and Sons Rehari, Jammu.         | Walnut kernals.                   |
| 179. | Roshan Lal Nehal Chand, Gumat Bazar, Jammu.         | Processing of walnut<br>kernals.  |

**LIST OF REGISTERED FOREST LESSEES**

| S. No. | Name of the Firm                                        | S. No. | Name of the Firm                           |
|--------|---------------------------------------------------------|--------|--------------------------------------------|
| 1.     | Shri Nek Ram.                                           | 19.    | M/S Chaman Timber Supply Co.               |
| 2.     | M/S R. B. Jodhamal & Co Pvt. Ltd.                       | 20.    | M/S Charan Dass Krishan Lal.               |
| 3.     | M/S Bishen Lal Kuthiala<br>alias Bishen Lal Jaswant Lal | 21.    | M/S Faqir Mohd Chowdhary & Sons.           |
| 4.     | M/S R. B. Jodhamal Bishan Lal                           | 22.    | M/S Dogra Forest Company.                  |
| 5.     | M/S Bishan Lal Kuthiala & Sons                          | 23.    | M/S R. S. Gupta and Sons.                  |
| 6.     | M/S Bishen Lal Kuthiala & Brothers.                     | 24.    | M/S Happy Valley Forests.                  |
| 7.     | Shri J. M. Bipen Lal Kuthiala                           | 25.    | Shri Prem Nath Kachroo                     |
| 8.     | M/S K. M. Forest Company.                               | 26.    | M/S Amar Nath Krishan Lal.                 |
| 9.     | M/S Chowdhary Forest Company.                           | 27.    | M/S Friends Forest Company                 |
| 10.    | Shri Bansilal Gupta.                                    | 28.    | M/S S. K. Gupta & Co.                      |
| 11.    | Shri Pritam Dass Gandotra.                              | 29.    | M/S Lovely Forest Works.                   |
| 12.    | M/S B. Johar Forest Works.                              | 30.    | Mr. Rajinder Kumar Gupta.                  |
| 13.    | M/S Bansilal Nasib Singh.                               | 31.    | M/S Bawa Timber Private Ltd.               |
| 14.    | M/S Ghani Shyam Sethi Brothers & Co.                    | 32.    | M/S Srinagar Pathankote Timber<br>Traders. |
| 15.    | M/S Cordial Trading Company.                            | 33.    | M/S Abdul Kabir Ghulam Ahmed.              |
| 16.    | M/S Farooq and Co.                                      | 34.    | M/S Abdul Rehman Abdul Rahim.              |
| 17.    | Shri Mulk Raj Pargal.                                   | 35.    | M/S Abdul Khaliq Ghulam Hassan.            |
| 18.    | M/S Bakhtawar Mir Ghulam Nabi.                          | 36.    | Haji Mohd Ramzan Khande & Sons             |

37. M/S Khande Brothers.
38. M/S Azad Forest Lessess.
39. M/S Ghulam Rasool Rathir & Sons.
40. M/S Sona Ullah Amir Din Shah
41. M. Ahsan Wani.
42. M/S Poshker Nath Tickoo & Co.
43. M/S Lamboodhar Nath & Co.
44. M/S Brij Lal Lahori & Co.
45. M/S Gani Brothers.
46. Kh. Amir Din Pakhta.
47. Kh. Ghulam Mahi-ud-Din Pakhta.
48. M/S Wali Mohd & Co.
49. M/S Abdul Gani & Co.
50. Shri Tirath Ram Amla
51. M/S Abdul Gaffar Ali Mohd Reh.
52. M/S Mohd Ramzan Sumji Ghulam Nabi Sumji.
53. M/S Banihal Timber Traders.
54. Mr. Krishen Lal Amla.
55. M/S Nirendra & Co.
56. M/S B. G. Durga Dass & Co.
57. M/S Sudhershnan Industries.
58. M/S Kashmir Timber Corporation.
59. M/S New Friends Co.
60. Shri Habib Ullah Khan
61. Mr. Abdul Rahim Dar
62. M/S Hamdard Forest Company.
63. M/S Sheikh Mohd Amin & Co.
64. M/S International Forest Co.
65. M/S Shamboo Nath Trehan & Sons.
66. M/S Astral Traders
67. M/S Nazir Brothers.
68. M/S Confifer Combins.
69. M/S Oriental Forest Corp.
70. M/S Sud Corporation.
71. M/S Prakash Brothers.
72. M/S Chuni Lal Sampuran Singh and Co.
73. Mr. Chulam Hassan Bacha
74. M/S Abdul Qayum Abdul Gani
75. Shri Gopi Nath Dhar
76. Shri Janak Raj Mehta
77. Shri Ghulam Nabi Surma.
78. Haji Wali Mohd.
79. Shri Surrender Nath Kohli.
80. Shri Trilok Nath
81. M/S Sat Pal & Co.
82. M/S Jammu Kashmir Forest Company.
83. M/S Pritam Lal Trehan and Co.
84. M/S Kishen Chand Genash Dass Girdhari Lal and Co.
85. M/S Kashmir Export Import Company.
86. M/S Ishar Dass Bhagwan Dass Magotra
87. M/S J. K. Timber Traders
88. M/S Fair deal Forest Co.
89. M/S Sethi Brothers
90. M/S Mangat Ram Kuthiala & Sons
91. M/S Gulam Mohd Gulam Din
92. Sheikh Abdul Ra-hid
93. M/S Gulmarg Forest Company
94. M/S Gulam Mohd Wani & Co.
95. M/S Sayeed & Co.
96. Mr. Mohd Sayeed Fazali
97. M/S Universal Forest Company
98. M/S Pahalgam Forests.
99. Kh. Mohd Sidiq
100. Sheikh Abdul Rahim
101. M/S Jhelum Timber Traders
102. Ch. Jagat Ram & Co.
103. M/S Bakhtawar Mir & Co.
104. M/S Durga Forest Works
105. Shri Nanak Chand Magotra
106. Shri Kasturi Lal Gupta
107. Shri Desh Raj Khajuria
108. Shri Mohd Amin
109. M/S Lok Nath Bajaj & Sons
110. M/S Ghulam Din Vidha Davi
111. M/S Maini Brothers
112. M/S R. B. L. Tirath Ram Shah Ishar Dass Ltd.
113. M/S Farco Forests.
114. M/S Sud Brothers
115. M/S S. S. & Company
116. M/S Jai Krishen Avtar Narrian
117. M/S Sachdeva Khurana Forest Company.
118. M/S Ram Lal Sham Lal
119. Shri Mangat Ram Gupta
120. M/S Kashmir Timber Syndicate
121. M/S Adarsh Forest Company
122. M/S Abnashi Ram Gandama-1
123. M/S Ab. Khaliq Der & Co.



124. M/S Thakar Dass & Sons
125. Shri Hari Krishan Sharma
126. M/S R. K. Khosla & Co.
127. M/S Bevi Prashad & Co.
128. Shri Ghulam Ahmad Malik
129. M/S EMKAY Timber Traders

130. M/S Bashir Ahmad & Bros.
131. M/S Premier Timbers
132. M/S Abdul Aziz Boloke,  
Abdul Rashid Dar
133. M/S K. L. S.
134. Shri Harbans Lal Gupta

## NAMES OF FRUIT DEALERS

(Conducting Business in Fruit Market, Srinagar)

- |                                     |                                    |
|-------------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| 1. Hamdard Fruit Company.           | 36. Ch. Mohd Din Mohd Abdullah     |
| 2. Ram Lal Jia Chand                | 37. Nagin Mir & Sons.              |
| 3. Badshah Fruit Co.                | 38. Mohamed Abdullah Kachroo & Co. |
| 4. Mohd Akbar Gulam Mohamed         | 39. Haji Shaban Sofi & Co.         |
| 5. Brij Lal Lahori & Co.            | 40. Mohan Lal Chopra & Sons.       |
| 6. Ali Khan Shaban Khan             | 41. Kishan Singh Gopal Singh.      |
| 7. Nishat Fruit Co.                 | 42. Hindustan Commercial Co.       |
| 8. Haji Mamkaloo Gulam Hasan Shah.  | 43. Abdul Rashid & Co.             |
| 9. Gulam Hassan Ahmadullah Khan.    | 44. Jagdish Chander & Co.          |
| 10. Gulam Rasool Abdul Khaliq Gura. | 45. Abdullah Joo Mohd. Maqbool.    |
| 11. Nagin Mir & Co.                 | 46. Jain Fruit Co.                 |
| 12. Mohamed Sultan Wali Mohd.       | 47. New Kashmir Fruit Co.          |
| 13. Ganderbal Fruit Co.             | 48. Mohd Subhan Butt & Co.         |
| 14. Mohamed Rajab Mohamed Abdullah. | 49. Khaliq Dar Mohd, Ramzan.       |
| 15. Gurcharan Singh Co.             | 50. Sant Singh and sons.           |
| 16. Nanak Singh & Co.               | 51. Ram Singh Grudip Singh.        |
| 17. Ahmadullah Butt & Sons.         | 52. Mohd Khan Sadiq Khan.          |
| 18. Abnashi Ram Ganda Mal.          | 53. Dileep Singh & Sons.           |
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| 26. Ganesh Dass Bodh Raj.           | 61. Abdul Razak & Co.              |
| 27. Ama Butt Maqbool Butt.          | 62. Nanak Chand & Sons.            |
| 28. Khaliq Dar Mohd. Ramzan.        | 63. Azad Fruit Co.                 |
| 29. Hans Raj & Co.                  | 64. Bullah Brothers.               |
| 30. Ch. Mohd. Shafi Mohd Rafi       | 65. Mir Brothers.                  |
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| 32. New Ragina Goods Mart.          | 67. United Fruit Co.               |
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